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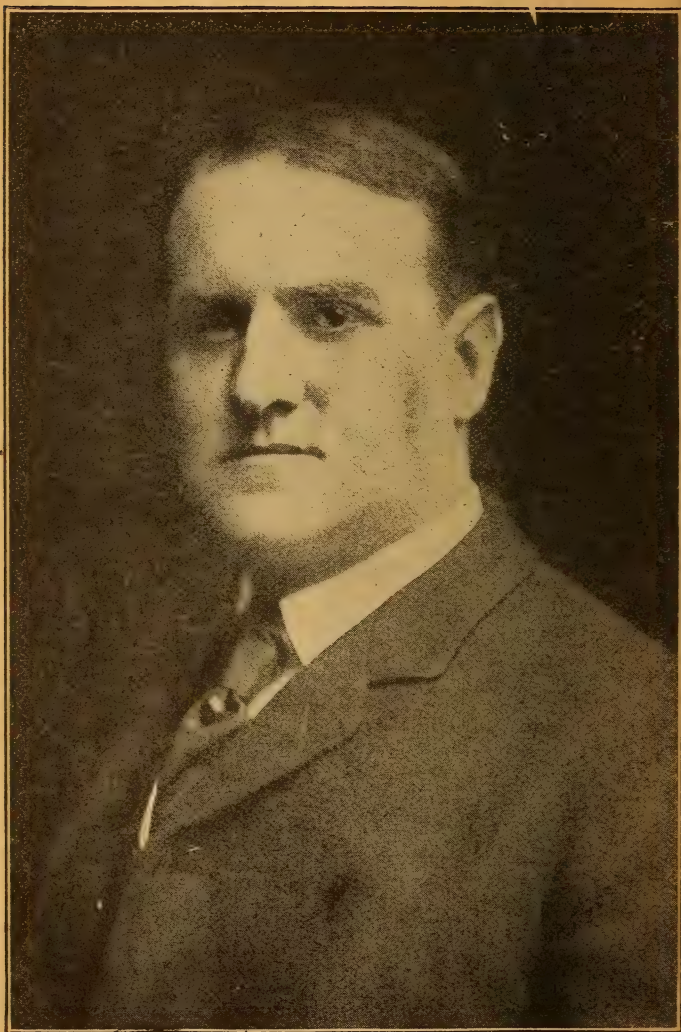
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Group I. No. 1

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE

Forty-first Year

1917

EDITED BY
JOHN B. FOSTER
NEW YORK

AMERICAN SPORTS PUBLISHING COMPANY
21 Warren Street, New York

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Introduction

One year has passed since the difficulties which had been besetting Base Ball have been overcome and the disturbing factors eliminated. Taken collectively, Base Ball is not in the same placid condition that it was prior to the advent of the Federal League. On the other hand, Base Ball is in far better condition than it ever has been known to be after experiencing a fight waged against it by outlaw organizations. To put it another way, after the various Base Ball wars of the past the game never recovered with such rapidity as it did in 1916. This is perhaps the greatest testimonial that can be given to the popularity and the fascination of the national pastime.

Though not in possession of actual figures, we do know enough to know that the major leagues were even more prosperous than they had been in former years when they were better able, so far as conditions went, to finance and to manage a club during a Base Ball season. Not every one of their owners reaped a profit, or even an approximate profit, but the damage that had been done collectively was easier repaired than had been the case in other years.

The minor leagues were not so prosperous. The minor leagues would naturally be slower to gain their feet after the fight through which they had passed. There are other reasons, however, than the Federal League war which have to do with possible disquieting conditions in the minor leagues. With the troubles which beset the major leagues the minors to some extent lost their market for young ball players. The theory that such a market exists is one of the besetting sins of minor league Base Ball. Too much attention has been paid to disposing of players and too little to the game. The result is in evidence in the recent troubles which were manifest, for the moment, that if there was no market for young players the minor leagues had nothing to fall back upon. Everything had been staked upon the player issue, which does not seem to be the best of judgment.

There is reason to believe that Base Ball will be more prosperous in the year to come. It seems quite certain that no very radical move can be made which shall make it more attractive and closer to the athletic heart of the nation. As a game it is made for Americans and as a game it is fast moving away from us to the other nations of the world. The editor of the GUIDE has been in correspondence with Vicomte de la Panouse of France, who, through the International Sporting Club of France, will surely place Base Ball in France and Monaco as soon as the war is over. There has been some Base Ball played in Sweden and the members of the All-America soccer team that visited Sweden last August played two Base Ball games against a native team by special request. An expedition to South America is almost certain in the near future. In the Orient the American game has quite supplanted all others in certain sections, and so it will continue to supplant others for years to come, because it is the one outdoor pastime which demands the greatest amount of skill at the same time that it furnishes the greatest amount of mental amusement.

Like all others who are engaged in the publishing business, the publishers of the GUIDE have found it necessary to condense and cut down in this issue as much as possible because of the scarcity of white paper, but nothing has been omitted which is a dominant factor of Base Ball in 1916. The publishers and the editor thank the readers of the GUIDE for their indulgence and appreciation in the past and hope that all of them enjoy a summer of healthful and entertaining pleasure.

JOHN B. FOSTER.

Editor Spalding's Base Ball Guide.



JOHN B. FOSTER,
Editor Spalding's Official Base Ball Record and Spalding's Official
Base Ball Guide.

Editorial Comment

BY JOHN B. FOSTER.

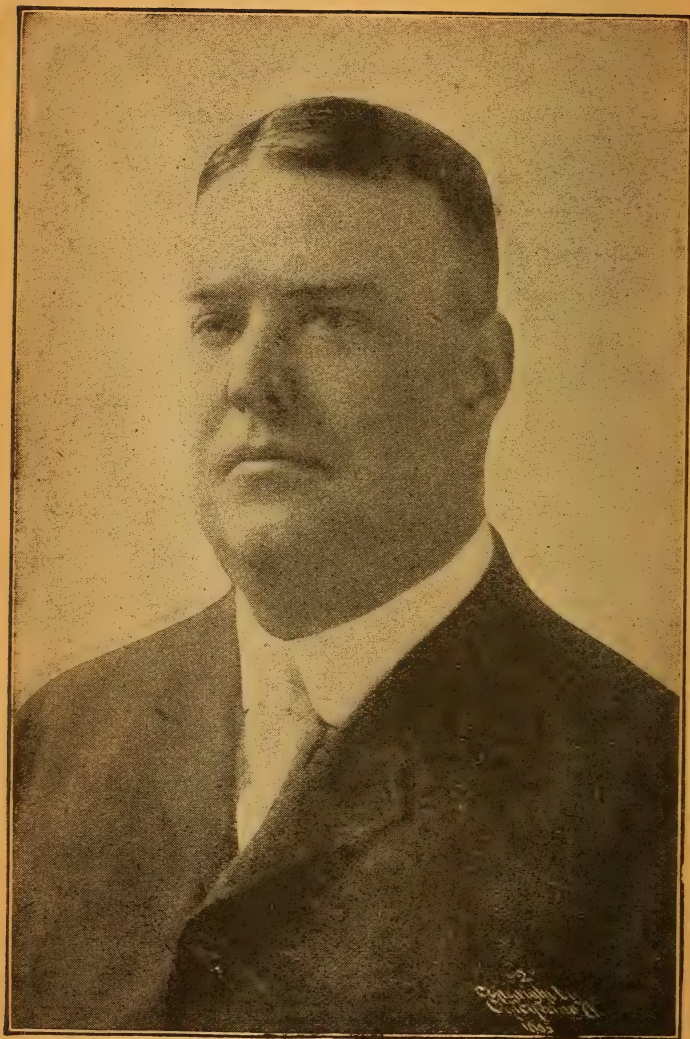
Base Ball reflected in spots in 1916 its former value as an educator in high class sport. There still was a curtain of smudge on the horizon left by the mistaken commercialism of the defunct Federal League and the greed of many players which had been aroused, as it was in 1889 and 1890, by the bidding up of the services of several above their worth to club or league or to the game. This smudge dimmed what might otherwise have been one of the "blue ribbon" years of the national game. Sadly enough, not profiting by the mischief which had been done in two years, the players, through an organization whose business was secretly conducted, endeavored to strengthen still further an influence which would reduce individuality to the common level enforced by an unfortunate theory so generally prevalent and now spreading in sports, that the ability of the man with brains must be curbed to meet the inability of the man with little brains or none.

However, there is something beyond this to be taken into consideration by the players. The editor of the GUIDE, having had some years of experience in and with Base Ball, believes that it is within his province to touch upon it.

It is this:

Ultimately a secret organization of Base Ball players, while it may not kill Base Ball, will kill the players who are connected with the secret organization. Any such organization is foreign, hostile and injurious to sport. Base Ball is not a business, can never be made a business, and never should be a business. There is a business aspect to a part of it. The great bulk of it is, and should be, sport. It should be clean, honest, open and hotly contested sport. It may be all of this for the first year, hampered by a secret organization of players working together. At the end of five years it will be a hand-shaking affair in which there is no rivalry, and it had reached in 1916 *that stage*, and through the fault not of all players, but of many who were being led by men whose fallacies they had not attempted to analyze, as most ball players are too complaisant when their most vulnerable spot—their sportsmanship—is attacked. They are too honest sportsmen of themselves to see whither they are being carried by influences which are working but for one purpose—financial profit—not the honor of the true sportsman.

It is time to talk plain about this condition exactly as it was time to talk plain about it in 1889. The ball players were led that year to desert men who had done the best they could for them under many discouraging conditions. They deserted them, and the whole Base Ball structure received an upsetting which it took ten years to correct. Some of the men who had led the ball players away were the first to run to cover to protect themselves. That is usually the case. Their nests were feathered when the horizon began to be cloudy. Those of the average ball players were not. The public, disgusted and intensely bitter toward the spirit shown by the ball players, turned its back upon the game. They did not desert it because of an incorrect policy on the part of the owners. Long ago that was proved to be the case, but they did resent the changes that had arisen because their idols of gold which they had set up on the ball field proved to be nothing but clay. One of the foremost judges of the land, a Base Ball enthusiast and an admirer of the professional ball player, said: "If they will do this much for money, to what further extreme will they go for money?" He turned his back upon Base Ball, and so



B. B. JOHNSON,
President American League; Member National Commission.
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did thousands of others. Exactly as a secret organization among ball players was criticised in 1917, so it was criticised in former years. Why a secret organization in sport? Why anything which pertains to secrecy among the contestants of a game? The very idea of such an organization breeds distrust, to say nothing of the actual establishment of not one but a number of chapters organized like a secret fraternity. Where would sport end, except almost at once, if there were to be secret societies of prize fighters, jockeys, hockey players, golf players, tennis players and the like? And there is as much reason for all of them as there is for a secret organization of ball players.

In no honorable and fair way should any ball player be prohibited from obtaining all that he may to his best advantage. In every way a ball player should be prevented from doing the least that he can to destroy discipline, to lend an air of mystery to his game, to bring around it an atmosphere which even suggests collusion and to mar by the slightest blot even a single principle that stands for the highest type of sportsmanship in the world. Base Ball has the reputation of being the cleanest and the most ennobling of any professional game that has been invented by man in his history. Ball players have thrived and grown prosperous under it and without resort to sinister methods, which will lead to most harmful results if present policies are not discontinued immediately.

Anything which tends to injure the national game of the United States, and the best and the dearest of all games played by real men; any influence which tends even to discredit it should be eradicated, no matter who is affected.

Secret societies have no place in *honest* sport.

The above was written in January, 1917, and with the modification of a word or two the editor of the GUIDE wishes it to stand as the doctrine of Base Ball for sport and not Base Ball for drubbery.



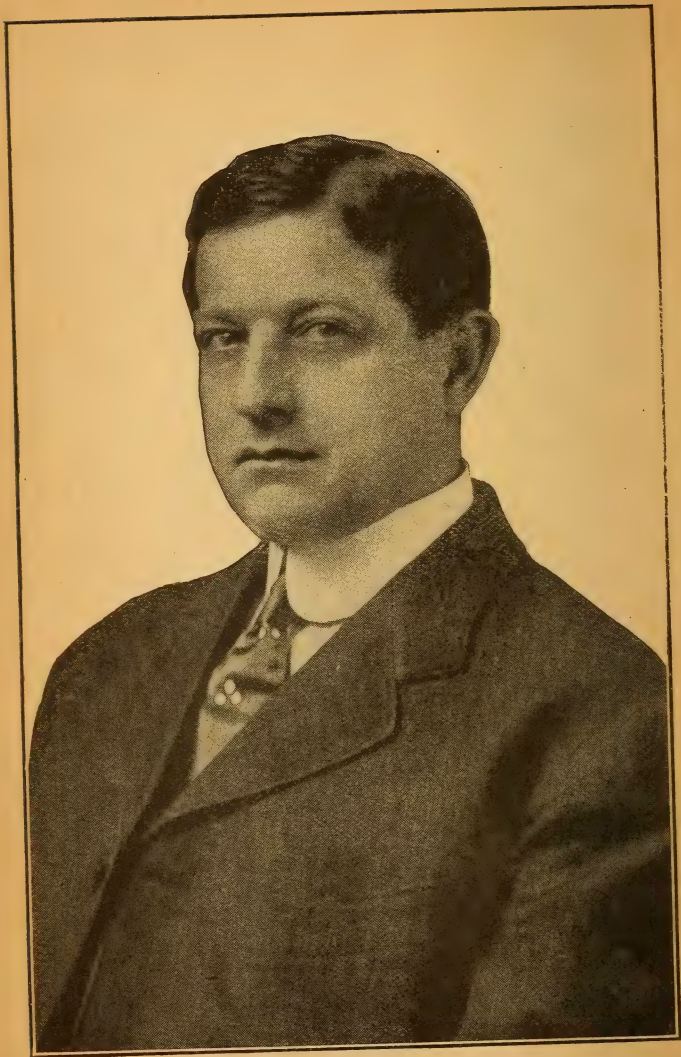
REQUESTS OF THE PLAYERS' FRATERNITY.

Not in the history of Base Ball, or for that matter in the history of any other sport, has there been a more remarkable attitude taken by a body of men through an elected leader, than that which was taken in the year 1917 by the Base Ball Players' Fraternity in regard to the requests which were made by them to the National Commission of Base Ball and to the minor leagues of Base Ball. The National Commission in the main dismissed the petition, if such it is to be defined, for lack of jurisdiction. The minor leagues dismissed it, as they maintain, for cause.

The Base Ball Players' Fraternity requested certain concessions from the minor leagues. It is unnecessary to give these requests in detail for the answer conveys the request. The reply, which was made to the Base Ball Players' Fraternity by the minor leagues, is as follows:

First—That clauses in Base Ball contracts empowering clubs to suspend without pay, after certain periods of disability, players who are injured in service, be eliminated, and that such players be entitled to full pay as long as they are held under contract.

No clause exists in any minor league contract, and no clause has ever existed in any National Association contract at any time during the past fifteen years, that empowered clubs to suspend players injured in service without pay. The statement that "a club is allowed to retain title to



JOHN A. HEYDLER,
Secretary-Treasurer National League.

the player, prevent his going to another club and yet pay him no salary" is absolutely and unequivocally untrue. In 1913 the injury contract called for two weeks' full salary and two weeks' half salary, together with payment of all hospital expenses and physicians' bills, full salary to commence any time the player was ready to render service. Even this contract has not been printed or used for three years. Not once in the last three years has the National Board handed down a single decision under the injury clause which did not provide that the player must be paid two weeks' full salary, at the termination of which period the player must be given his outright, unconditional release or carried on the club's payroll at full salary for the entire period of his disability.

Second—That Rule 34 of the "Rules and Regulations" of the National Board be amended in so far as it violates section marked "First" of the Fraternity agreement.

Section "First" of the Fraternity agreement referred to provides that when a Class "AA" or Class "A" player receives a five days' notice of unconditional release, he shall be free to sign with any team immediately, the contract to run from the expiration of his notice of release. The intent of the rule was to permit the player to negotiate his services and secure a position to go to work at the expiration of the release notice. The intent of the rule has been violated. Out of 800 players released under this clause, but one player was recalled, to our notice, and under the following circumstances: A Class "A" player who had been served with the five days' notice of release was notified on the second day following of the desire of the club owner to recall the release, and continue the player on the club's payroll for the reason that one of his players had been entirely disabled through accident. The player was continued on the payroll without the loss of a day or a dollar. The player and club owner were both perfectly satisfied. None of the interested parties complained. Any player who plays out the five days' release period can go on the payroll immediately, either with the original club or the club with which he has negotiated; the rule does not prevent him from entering negotiations until he is actually without a salary, it simply clarifies the situation to the club owner who has suffered an accident to one of his players after service of five days' notice. The player is given five days' notice whenever released and loses nothing. The original intent of the rule to continue the player's salary without abrogation is preserved. The request is unwarranted.

Third—That minor league players receive their traveling expenses from their homes to the training camps when reporting for spring practice. (The words "traveling expenses" to include in addition to railroad ticket, berth and meal money where either or both of the last two items are usual expenses of the trip involved.)

The National Association agreed to the original request, made and incorporated in the agreement signed at Cincinnati in January, 1913, and this agreement still remains in force. As now in force, the agreement provides that every major league club shall pay players' traveling expenses to report to respective training camps, and every minor league club shall pay players' traveling expenses to report to training camps, or so much thereof as does not exceed the traveling expenses from the city in which the club is located to its training camp. In December, 1914, a request was made for a change in the above existing agreement. Another request since made to alter the original was not granted. The vast majority of all clubs do now and always have paid transportation expenses to their respective players to report. The association, however, must decline by a blanket ironclad rule to force all smaller clubs, which clubs experiment during a season with from sixty to ninety player novices each, to expend more for transportation than for salary roll, thereby doubling their already hard burden; and the association also favors permitting clubs to use discretionary judgment in certain other cases. The association must decline to agree to any change in the present agreement. Correspondence on file between the Fraternity representative and the interested classifications at the time of adoption show that this clause was understood.



AUGUST ("GARRY") HERRMANN,
Chairman National Commission.

Fourth—That the procedure now employed by the National Board in hearing players' claims presented by the Fraternity be amended so that the Fraternity shall receive copies of the defense interposed by the clubs and an opportunity be given it of answering such defense. That immediately upon decision being rendered the Fraternity shall be served with a copy thereof, and the players' exhibits, if any, presented by the Fraternity, returned to it, if requested. That the board shall enforce its award against the clubs.

The insinuation that exhibits are not returned; that copies of decisions and evidence are not forwarded the interested parties, we consider to be buncombe pure and simple. The contrary is so well known to the thousands of litigants, parties to over 13,000 disputed cases decided by the board since its organization, as to require no further comment. In only one case last year was the litigant notified that his exhibit would not be returned until the decision of the National Board had been complied with. In this case player Burg received \$80 transportation from the Oakland club and also transportation from the Omaha club. Attorney Fultz argued that Burg should be allowed to retain both transportations. The board declined to indorse this principle. When the check was returned to the Oakland club the exhibits were returned to the player. All exhibits requested are always returned and always have been. The attempt to create the idea of a series of abuses that do not exist is resented.

The signers are:

R. H. Baugh, Birmingham, Ala.; J. W. Morris, Fort Worth, Texas; E. G. Barrow, New York City; A. T. Baum, San Francisco, Cal.; T. J. Hickey, Chicago, Ill.; N. P. Corish, Savannah, Ga.; R. L. Blewett, Seattle, Wash.; T. H. Murnane, Boston, Mass.; M. E. Justice, Keokuk, Iowa; F. C. Zehrung, Lincoln, Neb., members National Board of Arbitration.

Auburn, N. Y., January 5, 1917.

J. H. FARRELL, Secretary.

To this as evidence of the earnest intention of the Fraternity to fight for what it terms its rights the organization, through Fultz, announced that it had expelled Harry F. Sallee from membership because he had signed a contract with the New York National League club after he had promised that he would stand with the Fraternity until given the word that would permit of a contract acceptance.

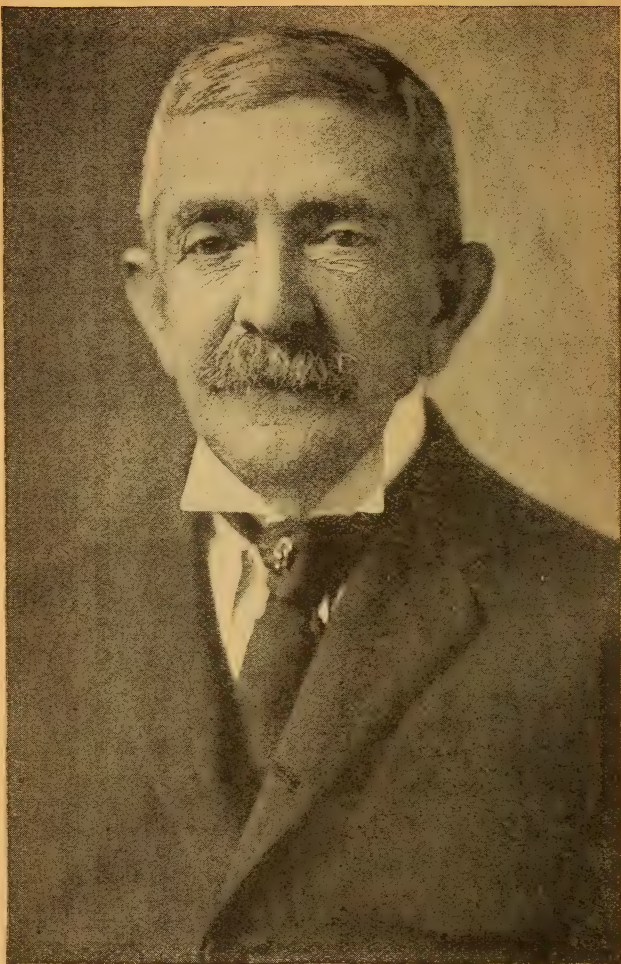
President Fultz's statement in part is as follows:

"The report that Harry F. Sallee recently signed a contract with the New York Giants has been investigated by the Fraternity and found to be true. Sallee was a member of the Fraternity and voluntarily pledged himself, with between 600 and 700 other players, not to enter into a contract until he was instructed to do so, after our requests to organized Base Ball had received proper consideration. As no consideration whatever has been given our requests to the board, and as Sallee acted in direct violation of his pledge, he was to-day expelled from the Fraternity. This is the necessary result of any such act and no exceptions can be made. Sallee now stands discredited among ball players as a man who broke his word and who would not stick with his people.

"It has been reported that Ritter, Sandberg and Witterstaetter have also signed. Witterstaetter has not signed, and the report was evidently given out for the effect it would have on other players. Ritter did not pledge himself to the Fraternity and his case will be taken up later. Sandberg is not a member.

"For over two years we have, through petition, argument and appeal to public sentiment, and to the sense of fairness of the Board of Arbitration of the National Association of Base Ball Leagues; attempted to get not sweeping reforms but only those ordinary considerations which were well recognized to be the just portion of the players, things which the National Commission long ago granted us on behalf of the major leagues, and which they have gone on record as approving for the minors. In this we have failed absolutely.

"This board does not comprehend these methods and has, in addition, violated its agreement with us. It is now a case of continuing to accept



NICHOLAS E. YOUNG

PRESIDENT NATIONAL LEAGUE, 1885-1902

BORN SEPTEMBER 12, 1840 DIED OCTOBER 31, 1916

breaches of their contract and of submitting to unfair regulations, or talking in terms which the board understands. We believe it will understand this, that if it continues its present methods organized ball is in for one of the greatest surprises it has ever had in its existence.

"The magnates have failed utterly to diagnose the temper of the players. When players who have had no affiliation with the Fraternity volunteer to stand with us because we are right, when the meetings held so far in the large cities have had full attendance, when for a period of nearly three weeks from ten to twenty-five letters and telegrams daily have been received at this office from players, among whom are many of the bright stars of the game, demanding that we stand for our rights, it can be seen which way the wind is blowing.

"We admit our weakness on the two New York clubs, but this is because of long-term contracts and not because of any lukewarmness on the part of these players. There are, however, ten and probably eleven big league clubs which will need no training camps. The International League will not be able to recruit one-sixth of its strength; the Southern Association about that much, and the American Association about one-quarter.

"We deeply regret the drastic means which have been forced upon us and the trouble in which they will involve the big league magnates. Were an appeal to the Commission granted us, we would unquestionably get a favorable decision, as President Tener said in the public press only last Sunday that our principal request is very fair, and I have a letter from Mr. Herrmann expressing his approval of a similar request made two years ago, and in which he says Mr. Johnson shares his opinion. But, unfortunately an appeal is denied us.

"Every method is blocked except that which we are now pursuing. Unity is the absolute essential of our organization, and the big leaguer, even though his request has been granted, will not desert his less fortunate brother. We expect some desertions, but let no one think because a few traitors quit, the Fraternity is crumbling. The real men will stand and see this thing through. A fighting spirit is the very bone and sinew of the game of Base Ball, and the boys will fight for their rights as hard as they do for the games."

The position assumed by the head of the Base Ball Players' Fraternity in the foregoing astounding declaration was that any ball player a member of this Fraternity was not a free agent to undertake business with one who is, or has been, or desires to be his employer, except by the consent of the Base Ball Players' Fraternity or until, on certain occasions, that organization has voted its willingness to have such business undertaken.

We live in a presumably free country. Base Ball is the accepted national game. It has been generally understood, and has been taught to us for at least one hundred and some odd years, that we are free agents to act for ourselves and our best individual interests under the law. A few scattering ball players vote to elect one person president of their organization, who affirms in so many words that not one of those ball players is a free agent until permission is received to be a free agent from his office.

What a travesty on sportsmanship!

□ □ □

"UNCLE NICK."

In the current issue of the BASE BALL RECORD note has been made of the death of Nicholas E. Young, former president, treasurer and secretary of the National League. No man in the history of Base Ball ever was more prominently identified with the game. It was necessary for him to be an executive, an arbiter, a book-keeper, a keeper of the records and in some respects the man who was in touch with all of the clubs as the helmsman. Base Ball was not prosperous in his days, except with the very few, and it was the knowledge that "Uncle Nick" had of the needs of the

beginners which time and again brought them through to a safe finish, even though—and not infrequently—at the cost of some sacrifice on the part of the owners.

Personally, "Uncle Nick" was one of the most charming of men. He shrank from rather than courted public attention, and was as ready to deny the good that he had done for Base Ball in order that it might be attributed to someone else, as he was to shoulder blunders which were the direct faults of others. His unselfishness never will be forgotten by those who knew him intimately, nor will his devotion to the National League be forgotten. Ever the buffer between factions, he never received one-third the credit which was due to him for his own ability.



WILLIAM CHASE TEMPLE DEAD.

During the month of January, 1917, there died at Winter Park, Florida, a fine, honorable man, who was one of the staunchest supporters of Base Ball in the United States. He was William Chase Temple, formerly of Pittsburgh, and once interested in the Pittsburgh club.

It was by his liberality and because of his admiration for the game of Base Ball that the Temple Cup was given to ball players of the National League—the winners of first and second places—to be competed for at the end of the season in a series of games which were mainly for the purpose of regarding the players of the teams that won the championship and the runners-up. It was through this idea of Mr. Temple that the world series eventually came into being. How many ball players who have profited by the playing of the world series paid the slightest attention to the death of this man or expressed the slightest regret that he had passed away?

The New York and the Baltimore clubs were the first to play for the Temple Cup. After them the Baltimore and Cleveland players played for it, and then the Baltimore and Boston players. There was no such financial reward for the contestants as there was at the last world series. A few hundred dollars were received as compared with thousands.

In connection with the world series of 1916, an editorial is republished which appeared in *Sporting Life* of Philadelphia. It reads as follows:

"Now, as for five years past, we believe the world series is a menace to the sport of Base Ball, and should be abolished. That it will be abolished we do not believe; first, because the National Commission fairly lives on its share of the rake-off; second, because the leagues receive a good share of the swag without the slightest effort or compensation; third, because the money-mad players would strenuously object. Nevertheless, we repeat, there are ample reasons why the world series ought to be either modified or abolished altogether; and we are pleased to note that a formidable section of the press has come to the same conclusions. When all is said that can be said in favor of the world series—which, being a closed event, is not a world's championship contest at all—it resolves itself into a huge spectacle for the edification of sensation-loving people who concentrate all their enthusiasm and patronage upon this specially-staged show, and for the remainder of the year know little and care less about the game and its magnates and exponents. For such as these evils are entailed and burdens placed upon all clubs in the two old major leagues, not even exempting the competing clubs, for which there is never sufficient compensation in money, especially when it is considered that though the players may profit, the winning club gains but little more prestige and profit over the regular championship season, while the defeated club, and its league, suffers more or less severely in immediate loss of prestige and future patronage. In proof of this may be scanned

the past history and present status of defeated world series contestants. The world series should be abolished and some better method be devised of rewarding pennant winning major league clubs and players."

The Temple Cup series was ended after the season of 1897, because the National League deemed best that the games should be stopped, and one of the reasons for the discontinuance of the games had very much to do with the players who took part in them. No one else was at fault except the players.

The editor of the GUIDE does not agree with all of the findings of the foregoing editorial, but it is a good thing to which to call attention, as it shows the trend of opinion in some channels.



THE NATIONAL COMMISSION.

Every autumn it is the habit of a spoofy story to come to light about a change in the National Commission. Every autumn there is to be a new head of the National Commission in the place of August Herrmann.

Merely for public information and for the benefit of those who insist on changing the National Commission, whether it wishes to be changed or not, would it not be advisable for a committee of Base Ball critics, who are pretty bright fellows, to look over the work of the National Commission since it has been organized?

It is hardly possible that the Supreme Court of the United States has done any better in administering justice. The National Commission can challenge any commission of any kind or character that ever has been appointed, to show such a splendid record as that which exists for the three men who have constituted the judiciary in Base Ball affairs.



PITCHERS AND THEIR WORK.

During the season of 1916 there were pitchers in both major leagues who aspired to try their hands in double headers. Some of them were successful and others were not. Because there were some pitchers who felt disposed to make an endurance test of their arms, it has occurred to a few that a mistake was made in that a wrong impression was created as to the physical ability of pitchers of the present day as compared with those of days which are gone.

It has been alleged for years that the modern pitchers are not able to bear the strain of working twice in one afternoon and that few of them are able to bear the strain of working twice in one week. To try to pitch two games in the face of those affirmations is, according to this theory, a tendency toward injuring the esprit de corps, as it were, of the whole pitching detachment.

There is a fair chance that the pitching detachment will be able to bear up. It is unquestionably much more of a task to pitch at the present distance than it was from the old peg, and because of the fact that curves must break just right nowadays, a pitcher may be asked to get out of the game before he has finished a third of it because of his inability to make curves break at all.

Every pitcher has an excuse which is not so available for the player in any other position. If he is non-successful his arm probably is "not just right." If he is successful, even though he was batted hard all of the game, and it was saved for him by the fielders, it was his skill that finally brought forth a triumphant result, and that's about all there is to any argument in regard to the pitchers.

UNFAIR TO THE PLAYER.

During the season of 1916 a transfer of players was effected by which the services of Catcher McCarty were exchanged from the Brooklyn club to the New York club for the services of player Merkle.

It so happened that the Brooklyn, Boston and New York clubs were contenders for the championship of the National League, the two former clubs more so than the latter. While the New York club was in Boston, and before succeeding games had been played between the New York club and the Brooklyn club of the National League, doubts were expressed in Boston as to whether McCarty would give his best efforts against Brooklyn as a member of the New York club.

This was an instance where the critic can be unsportsmanlike. The time to have criticised McCarty was after and not before a series. The games between the New York and the Brooklyn clubs were subsequently played, and the Brooklyn club lost a very one-sided game in the only contest in which McCarty, as a New York player, took part against that team. The former Brooklyn catcher did his full share and more to defeat his old teammates.



SPIT BALL PITCHERS.

Many young ball players are growing into manhood, some of whom may be the professionals of years to come, if the professional end of Base Ball retains its sanity, as relates to the playing end of it.

Of these young players there are a certain number who are pitchers and who will try to be better pitchers as they become older. Good advice to them is not to try to pitch the spit ball. Sooner or later that artificial method of pitching will become obsolete. It is not real Base Ball. More than that, no one should try to pitch a spit ball unless gifted with an uncommonly strong arm, and many a good arm will be permanently ruined for pitching purposes unless young players keep away from the spit ball.

It isn't worth while to pay attention to it, for its value is decreasing instead of increasing, while pitchers of other types are much more eagerly sought.



THE PITCHER WHO BALKS.

In the National League, for some reason, there has been an implied understanding on the part of the umpires that the balk rule is an ornament on the "Base Ball statutes." There is no doubt that the rule is violated every day in the season and that the best umpires on the National League staff have permitted it to be violated.

The attention of a great many persons who have to do with Base Ball has been called to this, but the umpires continue to let the pitchers do as they please. The National League has been mentioned in connection with this fault, because the violations have been numerically greater in the National League and there are pitchers in the National League who have studied the art of "half balking" so assiduously that they do it to perfection. "Half balking" is a polite way of describing a real balk.

Left-handed pitchers are permitted to stand, not facing the batter as the rule says they must, but facing the base-runner on first base. Tyler of Boston is a notable example of this type of pitcher. An umpire has held that when Tyler wheels to deliver the ball he

faces the batter and is therefore within the rule. But the rule wasn't meant to be interpreted in any such manner, notwithstanding any umpire to the contrary, and the rule was made before most of the recent appointees were umpires.

The rule means exactly what it says—the pitcher shall stand facing the batter. He shall not "wheel" and face the batter, which is quite a different proposition. There are others beside Tyler who do this and there is more than one umpire who has ruled about this "stand-wheel," but the example is good, and the violation of the rule, both in letter and spirit, should be stopped.



CURRENT OPINION.

Here are two samples of what others than those who are personally in Base Ball as executives or promoters think of matters that have to do with the game.

The New York *World* says:

"President Tener's suggestion to set aside part of the players' share of the first four games of the world series for distribution among players of the other clubs in the two leagues is hardly worth the effort of a smile. As Damon Runyon asks: 'Why should the players of the defeated clubs be rewarded for their inefficiency?' It is quite the natural thing to offer an incentive to greater effort in any competition, but the very purpose of this incentive would be lost if every player knew he would share in the melon cutting. The world series prize must not be made a salary sop. To the victors belong the spoils."

I. E. Sanborn, the GUIDE's accomplished historian of American League races, writing in the Chicago *Tribune*, in defining what he believes to be the difference in administration in the two major leagues, says:

"Firstly—The American League is controlled by men experienced in Base Ball, while the National League is conducted by business men.

"Secondly—The National League is builded on the theory of 'states rights,' while its lusty younger rival is founded on the principles for which our Civil War was fought.

"The American League club owner who thinks his individual rights are superior to those of Base Ball and who insists on them to the injury of the American League, finds seven other club owners demanding that he fix a price at which he will sell his franchise and get out. The National League club owners under the same circumstances would tell the other seven to go hang, and threaten court action to protect his 'states rights.'

"The magnates of the older organization, being mostly business men, who have learned to fear the courts, would let him get away with the argument. American League club owners, who have learned that success in Base Ball must be won on the diamond by ballplayers, instead of in the courts by lawyers, laugh at threats of hiring attorneys and go after the players.

"Business men, when they want a certain thing, know they can buy it by paying the price or order it from some factory 'special' if necessary. They do not understand why the same is not true in Base Ball. One of the Cub owners gave me an earfull last summer because Manager Tinker did not go out and buy a shortstop like Maranville, when they had offered him plenty of money to do it with.

"American League owners, most of them, have learned that the road to new playing talent is a long and usually a disappointing one, but that there is no other way except to search long and diligently. So they search with eternal vigilance."

Not all may agree with Mr. Sanborn. Probably not all will agree with him. The editor of the GUIDE would debate some points with the comparisons that he draws, yet there are plain utterances in the statement which are well worth noticing by those who have to do with Base Ball.



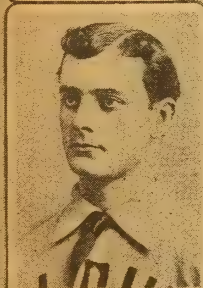
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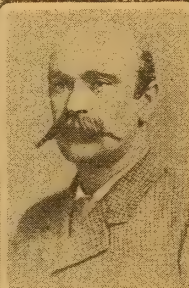
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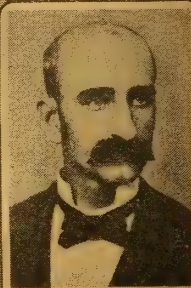
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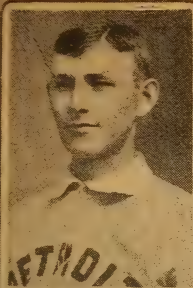


9

1, Robert G. Allen, Philadelphia N. L.; 2, S. W. Barkley, Pittsburgh; 3, Charles B. W. Bennett, Boston-Detroit; 4, Richard Cooley, St. Louis; 5, John S. Corkhill, Cincinnati; 6, Thomas F. Dowd, St. Louis; 7, James Duryea, Cincinnati; 8, Philip Ehret, Pittsburgh; 9, Robert Ferguson, New York and umpire.

SPALDING ALBUM OF OLD-TIME BASE BALL PLAYERS—V.

(Groups I to IV were printed in the 1916 Base Ball Guide.)



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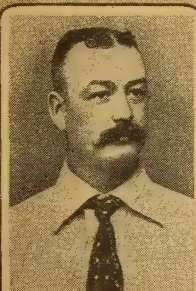
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9

1, Charles Getzein, Detroit; 2, Frank Hahn, Cincinnati; 3, William R. Hamilton, Boston-Philadelphia; 4, J. Hardie Henderson, Baltimore-Philadelphia; 5, William H. Holbert, Metropolitans; 6, T. P. Kinslow, Washington; 7, George LaChance, Brooklyn; 8, Thomas J. Lovett, Brooklyn; 9, Robert L. Lowe, Boston.

SPALDING ALBUM OF OLD-TIME BASE BALL PLAYERS—VI.



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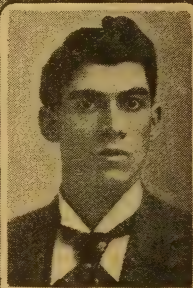
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1, John Lynch, Metropolitans; 2, D. F. Lyons, Pittsburgh; 3, T. McCreery, Indianapolis; 4, Edward W. McFarland, Philadelphia N. L.; 5, John J. McMahon, Baltimore; 6, Winifred B. Mercer, Washington; 7, J. E. ("Tip") O'Neill, St. Louis; 8, Henry Reitz, Baltimore; 9, George Q. Shock, Washington.

SPALDING ALBUM OF OLD-TIME BASE BALL PLAYERS—VII.



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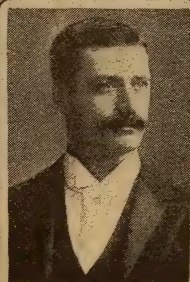
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1, Elmer Smith, Cincinnati; 2, Harry E. Staley, Pittsburgh; 3, Edward Stein, Brooklyn; 4, Harry Steinfeldt, Cincinnati-Chicago; 5, Jacob Stenzel, Pittsburgh; 6, Michael J. Sullivan, Boston-New York; 7, Oliver Tebeau, Cleveland; 8, Thomas J. Tucker, Baltimore-Boston; 9, Jacob K. Virtue, Cleveland.



1, Charles Weeghman, Chicago Club, National League; 2, Phil Ball, St. Louis Club, American League; 3, Mrs. Schuyler P. Britton, St. Louis Club, National League; 4, Harry H. Frazee, Boston Club, American League; 5, Hugh Ward, Boston Club, American League.

Annual Meetings

NATIONAL LEAGUE MEETING.

The annual schedule meeting of the National League was held in New York City, February 13, 1917. At the first session the league passed a resolution abrogating its agreement with the Players' Fraternity. The resolution read as follows:

Whereas, The Base Ball Players' Fraternity has violated the letter and spirit of an agreement made between the National Agreement league clubs and players, entered into on January 6, 1914; be it

Resolved, By the National League of Professional Base Ball Clubs, that insofar as that league is concerned this agreement be and is hereby abrogated and all relations between this league and said Fraternity are hereby severed and terminated.

August Herrmann, chairman of the National Commission and president of the Cincinnati club, related the history of the dealings with the Base Ball Players' Fraternity and he made it plain that the Fraternity, through its president, David L. Fultz, was declaring war on the major leagues because they would not nor could not grant requests made for the benefit of minor league players. Mr. Herrmann asserted that Mr. Fultz has been inconsistent in his dealings, that no major league player has a grievance except in the matter of salaries and that matters concerning minor league players must be decided by the National Association of Professional Base Ball Leagues.

Since then Mr. Fultz has ordered all members of the Fraternity to not sign contracts with clubs until he gives his consent. This order has caused turmoil in Base Ball and threatened to pull the foundation from under it, so the National League decided to abrogate an agreement with the Fraternity which the Fraternity had violated.

David L. Fultz, president of the Base Ball Players' Fraternity, announced that he had decided to "call off" the so-called strike.

A rule was adopted to prevent strengthening of pennant contenders in the fog end of a pennant race. No player may hereafter be released from one National League club to another after August 20 of each year, except first he is passed through the regular waiver channels.

It was decided that no change could be made in the wording of any phrase or clause of the present form of contract. This is a self-evident pledge that no discrimination can be made between Fraternity and non-Fraternity members. It will not be illegal for club owners to incorporate in the contract form any side agreements or bonus arrangements that the owner and player care to make.

Hereafter each club president of the National League will be included in the board of directors; in other words, the board will be eight instead of five.

AMERICAN LEAGUE MEETING.

Members of the American League held their annual meeting in New York City, February 15, 1917. They, too, like the members of the National League severed all relations with the Base Ball Players' Fraternity. The resolution read:

Whereas, The Base Ball Players' Fraternity has repeatedly violated the letter and spirit of an agreement entered into with them on January 6, 1914; therefore be it

Resolved, By the American League of Professional Base Ball Clubs, that all relations with said Fraternity be and the same are hereby terminated.

The league adopted the following resolution offered by Captain T. L. Huston:

Whereas, A lack of military preparedness now confronts our nation, the American League feels it appropriate that Base Ball should do its part in a movement looking toward the country's protection and to demonstrate the fact that our national game is a genuine national institution;

Whereas, To set an example by which the youth of our land may be impressed with the need of physical preparedness and of military training;

Whereas, These major league players are looked up as heroes by the boys and young men of America, and their appearance upon a field, trained in military tactics, would arouse in the hearts of our boys an ambition to emulate their example in doing something for the country; therefore, it is suggested:

1. That the ball players of the American League be given an opportunity to become civilian soldiers.

2. That in each spring training camp one hour be devoted to military instructions and that the travel from hotel to ground be executed in military formations.

3. That military drill be continued during the season at morning practice.

4. That a military training camp of the Plattsburg type be established immediately following the world series.

5. That Mr. Johnson be empowered to consult with Major-General Leonard Wood concerning the detailed working out of this project.

Among other things accomplished at the American League meeting was the passing of a resolution empowering President Johnson to draw up appropriate resolutions on the death of Timothy Murnane, the former player, writer and minor league president; also the creation of a fund to be spent as President Johnson deems necessary in the erection of a monument to Mr. Murnane.

NATIONAL COMMISSION MEETING.

At the February meeting of the National Commission, which was held in New York City, questions of much importance were adjudicated as follows:

Proposition No. 1—The elimination of that part of the drafting system in the National Agreement affecting the drafting of players by major league clubs from Class AA clubs.

Decision—The Class AA leagues, which are applicants for this concession, are not unanimous in desiring it. If, however, the Class AA leagues were a unit in this request, it should not be granted, in the judgment of the Commission, for the reason that the privilege of draft by major clubs from Class AA clubs cannot be rescinded without depriving the players of the latter of the privileges accorded to them in the third object of the National Agreement as set forth in its preamble. The Commission, therefore, declines to recommend the adoption of this request by the American and National Leagues.

Proposition No. 2—The elimination of that part of the National Agreement providing that Class AA players purchased by major league clubs shall be required to report to the purchasing club immediately after the purchase of the player.

Decision—If this request is complied with it will necessitate the repeal of the proviso in Section 7, Article 6, of the National Agreement.

The Commission recommends that this request be acceded to by the National and American Leagues and that the National Agreement and the Commission's rules be amended to that extent. The immediate delivery of a purchased player shall be permitted, however, if mutually agreed upon by the purchasing and selling clubs.

Proposition No. 3—Declaring it to be the sense of the National Association that no club member thereof be permitted to take a player from the major leagues, either on option or by purchase, who has not had minor league experience.

Decision—The right of a minor league club to decline to purchase from a major club a player unconditionally or under an optional agreement, regardless of whether he has or has not had minor league experience, has never been contested. Such transactions are the result of negotiations between major and minor league clubs and cannot be made without the consent of the interested parties to a deal. Hence there is not occasion to restrict the privileges of outright or optional purchase by minor league clubs of major league players. Every deal is a business proposition in itself, and the conditions must be acceptable to the clubs involved before it is complete. The Commission cannot approve the curtailment of the privilege of a major club to recruit its team by legislation that will bar promising college and semi-professional players from playing in the National or American Leagues until they have had minor league experience.

Proposition No. 4—Providing for the establishment of a board of five members, separate and distinct from the National Commission, to decide all matters on appeal from the findings of the National Association and on all controversies between major and minor leagues or club members or players.

Decision—This request provides for the establishment of a separate and distinct board to decide and consider all matters on appeal from the findings of the National Association and on all matters of controversy between major and minor leagues or club members of players thereof. The Commission is absolutely opposed to this request, feeling that there is no necessity for the establishment of such a board whatever. The National Agreement provides that the National Association shall govern its own internal affairs, and it is the desire of the Commission that they do so at all times; in fact, the Commission would rather not consider minor league cases on appeal at any time.

As to the request that minor leagues be represented in cases involving disputes between major and minor leagues or clubs thereof, there is, in our judgment, some merit to a request of this kind. Although there has been no fault found with the rulings of the Commission in cases of this kind in the past, yet we feel that if it is the desire of the National Association to have representation in such cases which are presented to the Commission their desire or request should be granted. We therefore recommend that a change in the National Agreement be made to carry this into effect.

Proposition No. 5—Changing the method of drafting players.

A—By deciding by lot, when clubs of opposite major leagues draft the same player, which league shall secure the player, instead of determining the league and player at the same time.

B—By naming the player drafted from Class AA clubs instead of naming the club first and the player afterward.

Decision—There are no reasons in our judgment why both these requests should not be granted. In fact, they are in accordance with the provisions of the National Agreement and the rules of the Commission which provide that when clubs from opposite major leagues file selections for the same player "it shall be first determined by lot which league shall be awarded the preference in his selection."

During the discussion of the drafting measures it developed that there was a great deal of objection on the part of the minor leagues on account of the fact that cancellations of drafts were published and also that cancellations should be made at once or on or about the same day that the draft is allowed. The Commission fully agrees with this proposition and will amend its rules so that all selections of drafted players and cancellation thereof must be made immediately, and that no cancellations should be made public.

Proposition No. 6—The rearrangement of the rules and laws of the National Association affecting territorial rights, classification, reservation and farming or optional agreements.

Decision—This request, submitted by President Tearney of the I.-I.-I. League, appeals to the members of the Commission as meritorious in many respects, but as all the suggestions are purely internal affairs of the National Association, which under the National Agreement has absolute control of them, the major leagues and the Commission are without authority to act upon them.

Proposition No. 7—That in case drafting from the Class AA leagues is not eliminated, then the drafting period should commence later in the season, say on September 25, and also that the draft price for players be increased.

Decision—There is no objection on the part of the Commission to change the time of the drafting period, as requested by the International League, to a later date, and the Commission will so recommend. We do not, however, favor the request of that league for an increase in the draft price for AA players, the price now fixed, in our judgment, being fair to all parties concerned.

Proposition No. 8—That no optional agreement be approved by the National Commission which contains a clause permitting the recall of a player on short notice, as has been the practice for the last year or two.

Decision—The Commission is in favor of the request of the National Association that no optional agreement be entered into between major and minor league clubs permitting the recall of a player on short notice, as has been the practice for the last year or two. No such agreements will meet with official approval in the future.

Proposition No. 9—To only draft from a Class AA league every second year or to restrict the draft so that players in Class AA must have played in that class for two or more years before they are subject to draft.

Decision—The Commission declines to recommend the change as requested for the same reason that it declines to recommend request No. 1. In our judgment a change of this kind would be in violation of the third object of the National Agreement.

In order that the recommendations herein contained may be carried out, the Commission recommends to the American League, the National League and the National Association that changes in the National Agreement be authorized and approved by the respective parties to it.

The resolution of the National Commission in relation to the severance of all relations with the Players' Fraternity follows:

Resolved, By the National Commission, that the action of the American and National Leagues in severing their relations with the Players' Fraternity and abrogating the agreement entered into with said Fraternity, under date of January 6, 1914, be and the same is hereby ratified and approved, with the understanding that a status of all interests in organized Base Ball, club owner and player alike, is the same as it was before the agreement hereinbefore referred to was entered into, having in mind the preamble of the National Agreement, adopted in 1903, under which the game has advanced to the position of the national institution to which we point with pride to-day.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

Members of the National Association of Professional Base Ball Leagues held their annual meeting at New Orleans beginning November 14, 1916. Representatives of sixteen minor leagues were present. President M. H. Sexton was unable to attend and the presiding officer was Vice-President T. H. Murnane of Boston.

The annual report submitted by Secretary John H. Farrell showed that 26 league organizations, embracing 182 cities and towns in the United States and Canada, and employing 4,728 players during the playing season of 1916, had qualified for membership.

Only one qualified member of the National Association disbanded during the last playing season—a Class D league. Out of the 26 leagues, 25 started and 23 finished; one league was disqualified. The Canadian League did not operate on account of war conditions.

By a unanimous vote the requests of the Base Ball Players Fraternity as proposed by the president of that organization were laid on the table.

After extended discussion a plan was adopted providing for creation of a board of five members, to be entirely separate from the National Commission, to decide all matters on appeal from the minor leagues' organization and all matters in controversies between the major and minor leagues. The membership would consist of the president and secretary of the minors' association, one member each from the American and National and a fifth member "who shall in no way be connected with Base Ball," to be elected by the four other members. The fifth, or "neutral," member would act as chairman. This plan was adopted after brief discussion.

Upon petition from the Pacific Coast League, American Association and International League, members of Class AA, the convention voted to request the National and American leagues to eliminate that part of the drafting rules in the National Agreement affecting the drafting of players by major league clubs from Class AA teams.

On application by the Southern Association and others the convention adopted a special dispensation to allow every minor league to fix its own salary and player limit, provided such individual action did not conflict with the National Agreement in force between major and minor leagues.

The convention voted down a proposition to limit Class B clubs and lower classes to thirteen players, six of whom must never have played on clubs of higher classification.

J. W. Morris of Fort Worth, president of the Texas League, was elected a member of the Board of Arbitration, to succeed F. R. Carson of South Bend, Ind.

Louisville was selected for the meeting of the Association in 1917.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE MEETING.

At the annual meeting of the International League, which was held in New York City, December 11, E. G. Barrow was re-elected president, secretary and treasurer of the organization for a term of five years. It was voted not to pay a sum of \$9,000 to the Brooklyn Base Ball club, although such order had been decreed by the National Commission. This amount was due because of the settlement of the Newark claim. Although this action was ordered by the International League, it was subsequently stated that it was not done with any intention of provoking a Base Ball war, but to bring the attention of the commission to the subject in another channel. The championship of 1916 was awarded to the Buffalo club, and the league gave instructions to President Barrow to present to the major leagues its request for the elimination of draft in Class AA. The International League tentatively gave its consent to the playing of an inter-league series with the American Association.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION MEETING.

The annual meeting of the American Association was held in Indianapolis, December 8, 1916. Thomas J. Hickey was elected president to succeed Thomas M. Chivington. It was decided to place a plan before the International League for a series of inter-league games between the organizations, beginning about August 5. The pennant for 1916 was awarded to Louisville. It was decided to make the 1916 headquarters of the organization in Louisville.



1, James C. Dunn, President; 2, Robert B. McRoy, Vice-President; 3, William Blackwood, Traveling Secretary; 4, E. S. Barnard, Business Manager; 5, Lee Fohl, Team Manager.

GROUP OF CLEVELAND CLUB OFFICIALS.

Intersectional Series

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn won the championship of the National League, but did not win the series with every club in the National League. Boston defeated Brooklyn in the series for the year by the score of thirteen games won to nine lost and Philadelphia tied with the champions. If the New York club had been equally successful against Brooklyn it is very probable that the championship would not have gone to the latter team. So it would appear that the Brooklyns were not overwhelmingly successful against the clubs of the Eastern section of the National League, with the exception of the New York club.

New York was strongest of all Eastern clubs against the West and the Boston club was least strong of all. The Brooklyn club ran second to New York in results against the Western teams. That and the games won by the Brooklyn club from New York were the deciding factors in the championship, so far as Brooklyn was concerned.

Chicago won only the St. Louis and Pittsburgh series and lost the remainder, being especially weak against Brooklyn and Boston. Pittsburgh won only the series with St. Louis and lost the remainder, being especially weak against New York, from whom it won only five games. The St. Louis team could only find a victim in Cincinnati, losing the remaining series, winning but six games from Pittsburgh. The Cincinnati team won the series from Chicago and Pittsburgh, but lost all the rest, losing sixteen games out of twenty-two to New York and the same number to the Phillies. The net result shows that Brooklyn owed its championship honors to its uniform strength against the Western teams and New York. The Philadelphia team, on the other hand, lost the pennant by weakness against Brooklyn and Boston. The Boston team failed to realize its ambition because it could not win the series from Philadelphia and New York. The New York team owes its finish in fourth place to its inability to make successful stands against the three other Eastern competitors.

During the National League campaign of 1916 the Eastern teams made three trips to the West, the result of which was a total of 75 victories for the West and 100 victories for the East; as against the 1915 record of 82 victories for the East, and 88 victories for the West. Following is the record of the three combined Eastern trips to the West.

WEST AT HOME.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
St. Louis	23	20	.535
Pittsburgh	20	24	.455
Chicago	18	26	.409
Cincinnati	14	30	.318
	<u>75</u>	<u>100</u>	

EAST ABROAD.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	26	17	.605
Philadelphia	25	18	.581
Brooklyn	25	19	.568
Boston	24	21	.533
	<u>100</u>	<u>75</u>	

During 1916 the West also made three trips to the East, during which the Eastern teams collectively scored 128 victories to 46 victories for the West; as against 107 victories for the East and 68 victories for the West in 1915. Following is the record of the combined Western trips to the East:

EAST AT HOME.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
New York	34	10	.773
Brooklyn	32	10	.762
Philadelphia	31	13	.705
Boston	31	13	.705
	128	46	

WEST AT HOME.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Chicago	14	29	.326
Cincinnati	12	33	.267
Pittsburgh	10	32	.238
St. Louis	10	34	.227
	46	128	

On the entire 1916 season in the games between the Eastern and Western teams the Eastern teams scored 228 victories and the Western teams 121 victories, as against 189 victories for the East and 156 victories for the West in 1915. Following is the total of 1916 records of the intersectional series in all games:

EASTERN TOTAL.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
New York	60	27	.690
Brooklyn	57	29	.663
Philadelphia	56	31	.644
Boston	55	34	.618
	228	121	

WESTERN TOTAL.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
St. Louis	33	54	.379
Chicago	32	55	.368
Pittsburgh	30	56	.349
Cincinnati	26	63	.292
	121	228	

The above also shows conclusively that the balance of strength is still with the East on the whole; has, in fact, been increased, through the improvement shown by New York, which gained most of its success against the Western clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

In the American League the Boston club in its intersectional games did not do so well, on the whole, as Brooklyn in the National League. Boston won from Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland and the Athletics. It split even with Washington and New York and lost to St. Louis. The latter organization, although finishing fifth in the race, was a constant menace to the champions.

The Chicago club won all the intersectional series except the games with New York and Boston. The margin of difference between these teams was one of the reasons why the Bostons floated the championship pennant at the end of the year. Fourteen victories over Chicago helped a great deal. Chicago also lost the year's series to the New York club, and that helped to defeat the club for the lead in the race. Boston's defeat of Detroit in the year's series was another factor that contributed to the victory of the Bostons over their American League rivals. Improvement in conditions in the Western circuit of the American League turned the balance of strength more toward that part of the league and without question helped to make the Base Ball year more successful.

New York won the series with Chicago, Washington and Athletics, tied with Boston and lost the Detroit, St. Louis and Cleveland series. St. Louis won only three series, from the champion Bostons and tail-end Athletics and New York, tied with Cleveland, and lost to Washington, Detroit and Chicago. The Cleveland club won the New York and Athletic series, tied with Detroit and St. Louis, and lost the Washington, Chicago and Boston series, being particularly weak against the champions. The Washington team won the series from the Athletic, Cleveland and St. Louis teams, tied with Boston, and lost the Chicago, Detroit and New York series, being particularly weak against New York. Boston owes its

retention of championship honors to its success over Cleveland, Chicago and Detroit; Chicago owes its failure to weakness before Boston and New York; Detroit lost the pennant by failure to stand successfully before Boston and Chicago; and New York's failure was due to weakness against Detroit, St. Louis and Cleveland.

During the campaign of 1916 the Western teams of the American League made three trips to the East, the result of which was a total of 92 victories for the East and 84 victories for the West; as against 93 victories for the East and 84 victories for the West in 1915. Following is the record of the combined Western trips to the East in 1916:

EAST AT HOME.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Washington	28	15	.651
Boston	27	17	.614
New York	24	21	.533
Athletics	13	31	.295
	<u>92</u>	<u>84</u>	

WEST ABROAD.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Detroit	22	20	.524
St. Louis	21	23	.477
Cleveland	21	25	.457
Chicago	20	24	.455
	<u>84</u>	<u>92</u>	

During the 1916 campaign the Eastern teams also made three trips to the West and made a poor showing in that section, winning but 59 games to 114 for the Western teams, as against 95 victories for the West and 75 victories for the East in 1915. Following is the record of the combined Eastern trips to the West in 1916:

WEST AT HOME.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
St. Louis	31	13	.705
Detroit	29	14	.674
Chicago	28	16	.636
Cleveland	26	16	.619
	<u>114</u>	<u>59</u>	

EAST ABROAD.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	26	18	.591
New York	15	28	.349
Washington	14	28	.333
Athletics	4	40	.091
	<u>59</u>	<u>114</u>	

On the entire 1916 season in the games between the Eastern and Western teams the Eastern teams scored a total of 151 victories to 198 victories for the Western teams, as against 168 victories for the East and 179 victories for the West in 1915. Following is the 1916 record of the intersectional series on all grounds:

EASTERN TOTAL.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	53	35	.602
Washington	42	43	.494
New York	39	49	.443
Athletics	17	71	.193
	<u>151</u>	<u>198</u>	

WESTERN TOTAL.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Detroit	51	34	.600
St. Louis	52	36	.591
Chicago	48	40	.545
Cleveland	47	41	.534
	<u>198</u>	<u>151</u>	

The above shows that the preponderance of 1914 and 1915 of the East was upset because of improvement in Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland and St. Louis, and the very great decline in the Athletic and Washington teams, which more than offset the improved form shown by New York, the Boston team being nearly the same in 1916 as in 1915. The Boston team, however, owes its pennant to its superiority over the Western teams collectively, and particularly to advantages over Detroit and St. Louis.

Some Knotty Problems

The publishers of the GUIDE have been asked to repeat the chapter of "Knotty Problems" which has been a feature of the last two issues of this Base Ball reference and authority. The editor of the GUIDE is glad that such a request has been made, for it shows how the game of Base Ball is spreading from year to year. It would be a matter of astonishment to the readers of the GUIDE, and perhaps to those who are acquainted with Base Ball in the abstract, could they but know how many there are who write to the GUIDE from year to year asking information about the game and requesting interpretation of rules. While to those who have been brought up with Base Ball some of the questions which are asked in reference to the rules might appear to be self-answering, nevertheless, to those who are beginners in Base Ball, and particularly to those who are of foreign birth or parentage and who are acquiring Base Ball knowledge at a late year, there are certain little points which it is almost impossible to make clear by rule and which need explanation.

The editor of the GUIDE is always willing to answer questions in regard to the rules. Indeed, he hopes that the Base Ball enthusiasts will continue to ask them. During the season of 1916 at least more than four hundred more replies were mailed than were mailed in 1915, which gives some indication of the increased interest in Base Ball over a year which is with a Base Ball war on its hands as against a year which is without a Base Ball war. At the same time many questions could be settled on the spot if the writers would get a copy of Spalding's Athletic Library No. 231, "How to Umpire," which contains questions that have been answered in the GUIDE in previous years, in addition to others that have been answered directly by the editor. This book can be obtained from the publishers of the GUIDE, 45 Rose Street, New York, by mail, for 10 cents.

Likewise, answers to many questions are often asked concerning records—best-on-records—which often can be ascertained by referring to the Base Ball Record for the current year, a volume of over 400 pages of records and pictures pertaining to the professional and college arena. It costs 25 cents by mail, and can be obtained from the publishers as noted above.

Base-runner cannot advance on a caught fly until ball has touched fielder's hands.

After a base-runner has taken a long lead from second or third base and the batter hits a fly ball to the outfield, A claims that the runner is not compelled to return to the base after the fly is caught because the runner was more than halfway to the next base.

A is entirely wrong. The runner must return to the base, to which he was entitled when the batter who hit the fly was a batsman. Distance has nothing to do with a fly ball being caught.

Nothing can take a base away from the player to whom it belongs except a force play which originates from the batter.

In the runup, when an infield fly is batted, two runners are found on third base. Which has the right to the base, the man who was on third or the one who ran from second?

The man who was on third.

Definition of a squeeze play.

What is a squeeze play?

A squeeze play is a bunt hit with no one out, or one out, to try to score a runner from third base. The runner and batter must work in unison, the runner starting as the batter swings at the ball. It is a weak play from a scoring standpoint, admitting that the attacking team is only good for one run.

Definition of a hit-and-run play.

What is a hit-and-run play?

A runner on first signals the batter that he will start for second on the next pitched ball. The batter must swing at the ball to make the play good. He is foolish to swing if the ball is so wide of the plate that it is out of the question to hit and the runner probably will be put out. If the ball is within reach of the bat and the batter meets it fairly he may bat it so effectively that the runner will gain two bases instead of one. Sometimes credit is given for a hit-and-run play when no credit is due, circumstances making it appear that the runner and batter worked together by prearrangement, when such really was not the case.

A team cannot win when the other side has had no chance to lose.

If a game is called with only one out on account of darkness and the team first at bat has tied the score and gone ahead one run, does it win the game? In the beginning of the ninth this team was behind.

No; the inning is invalid and thrown out. The game ends on even eight innings.

One of the rudiments of the game, but a question that is frequently asked.

With three on bases and two strikes and three balls on the batter the pitcher gives the batter a fourth ball. Can the base-runner from third be touched out by the catcher?

No; he was forced home because the batter is forced to go to first base.

Base-runner cannot be put out when play entitles him to take succeeding base.

If, with two men on bases—one on first and one on third—and two strikes and three balls against the batter, the catcher throws to second base on the fourth ball to retire the runner who had been on first, is the latter out?

No; he must go to second base, as the batter had to go to first. However, if the runner from third base tries to score while the ball is being thrown to the second baseman, he may be put out at the plate or before he can get back to third base, if the baseman throws the ball back to the catcher and the latter, or any other fielder, touches the runner off the base.

Umpire not responsible for a player's physical infirmities—or stupidity.

Two strikes were on the batter when the pitcher threw a drop ball which struck the plate. The batter took a half swing at the ball, then dropped his bat and ran to first. The umpire called it a ball. The catcher, not hearing the decision, picked up the ball and threw wild to

first. Should a runner from second to third have been sent back to second because the catcher did not hear the decision?

No; the umpire is not at fault because the catcher does not hear his decisions. The play stands as it was made, except that the batter must return and try again if it was not the fourth ball.

Tie game does not affect the result in "standing of clubs."

In a consecutive run of victories, does a tie game have any bearing one way or the other?

It does not. It stands as a game played, so far as the records of the players are concerned, but is not a factor either one way or the other in the percentage. It is exactly as if it were not played, so far as it is scored as a defeat or a victory.

This rule seems to vex almost all young players.

A base-runner running from second to home on a two-base hit goes more than three feet outside of the base line between third base and home. Should he not be called out?

The runner is never out on such a play for running out of line unless he runs out of line to avoid a fielder who stands on the baseline waiting to touch him with the ball. When a man is going at top speed from second base to home it is simply impossible for him to remain within a three-foot line. What seems to mislead almost all in regard to this rule (Rule 56, Section 7) is that they overlook this clause: "He runs more than three feet from a direct line between a base and the next one in regular or reverse order to avoid being touched by a ball in the hands of a fielder." If it is not done to avoid a fielder, the runner can gallop as hard as he likes in a wide circle to try to get his run over the plate. As a matter of fact—and it is a point young base-runners should bear in mind—the greater the detour the runner makes, the more he is handicapping himself. The closer he can adhere to the circuit of the bases, the less ground he has to cover.

Ruling originally made to prevent a double play.

Bases full and two men out; batter strikes out and catcher drops the ball, the batter runs to first and man on third scores; umpire allows it. Was he right?

Umpire was right. The rule only applies about catcher dropping the ball when there are not two out.

Scored as "first base on balk," if umpire decides catcher interfered with batsman.

Runner on third steals home as pitcher delivers ball to batter; catcher pushes batter out of his box and tags runner. What is the proper decision?

If the catcher interfered with the batter—in the judgment of the umpire—the batter goes to first base, and if the ball is dead the runner must return to third base. If the umpire decides that the catcher did not interfere with the batsman, the play goes as it stands.

Pitcher is not penalized for another player's fumble.

Batter strikes out and catcher drops ball; he recovers same and throws runner out at first. Is pitcher credited with a strike-out?

Yes, and catcher with an assist and not an error.

Stupidity and laziness often go hand in hand.

Ball batted to infielder is an easy chance, but he makes no attempt to field it. Is he charged with an error?

He should be, but unfortunately the rules do not permit stupidity to be penalized in the box score.

Batting out of turn.

When it came time for the sixth batter in the list to go to the plate the seventh man went to bat in his place and made a hit; then No. 6 discovered the mistake and went to bat, whereupon the umpire called him out for batting out of turn. Should not No. 7 come back to bat, since No. 6 was out, or should he stay on first as a result of his hit?

Batsman No. 6 was out for not batting in his turn. If this is the third man out the proper batsman in the next inning is the player who would have come to bat had the players been put out by ordinary play in the preceding inning; No. 7 would thus come up again, to bat in his regular turn. If not the third man out, the game stands as it is being played, with No. 6 out and No. 7 on the base—if he had reached there.

Another version of alleged force-out.

Runner on first base when batter hits for three bases; batter being faster than the other man, he reaches third base before man ahead gets home; ball is thrown to catcher, who touches home base before runner gets there and umpire calls runner out, claiming a force; this decision was disputed and broke up the game; give correct decision.

The umpire's ruling was absurd. Very frequently a slow runner is ahead of two speedy ones. There is no reason why a force can exist because one man can run faster than another. As repeatedly stated, there is no force play in Base Ball except it begins by the batter pushing the next runner, the next two runners or the next three runners ahead of him.

All were earned.

First batter walks; then follow two safe bunts, one fielder's choice and a scratch single; two men score. How many earned runs were credited in that game? These were the only runs scored. Also advise if an earned run can be credited when batter starts on a walk and is followed with safe bunts or hits.

Anything for which a pitcher is responsible in the way of advancing a batter counts as an item toward making an earned run, provided an opportunity has not been thus far afforded to retire the side.

Pitcher gets an assist and so does the catcher.

With men on second and third, infield plays in for a bunt; batter hits ball to pitcher, who is running in to field it near plate; it hits him on shoulder, bounds foul to catcher, striking him on mask, and then to first baseman, who makes put-out, do pitcher and catcher get assists?

Yes.

You can't steal a base the reverse way.

Men on second and third and man on second runs back to first to draw a throw; then he goes back to second. Should he get credit for a stolen base for returning to second?

The runner on second base cannot be credited with any steal while running the wrong way of the bases.

Explaining the sacrifice hit.

With runner on third the batter hits a slow grounder to third base and is thrown out, the man on third scoring; A contends this is a sacrifice hit, but I hold it is only an infield out and counts a time at bat for the batter. Which is right?

It is not a sacrifice hit unless the batter deliberately bats in such a way as to make it evident that he is trying to get put out in order that the runner may be sure to score. If the baseman fumbles the ball, it is not the fault of the batter. In the case as cited it looks as if the batter had not tried to sacrifice, but, swinging on the ball, tapped it only lightly and in such a manner that the base-runner could score.

Rule 52 is very clear.

Runner on first when long drive past outfielders is hit; he runs to second, but fails to touch base, then goes to third and on home; coacher sends runner back to second base. Is he obliged to retouch third on his way back to second, and if he does not, what are the consequences? Rule 52 is not clear.

He must touch third base if he expects to get back to second. Were there not a rule like that base-runners would be running all over the diamond.

Batter was at fault.

Batter has taken his position in box and one strike has been called on him; he walks out of the box and the pitcher throws another ball, which the umpire calls strike, while the batter is not in the box; was umpire right? Umpire did not call time.

The umpire is most assuredly right. The batter had no business to be walking around the field.

Read Section 6 of Rule 51.

With runner on first, batter misses third strike, which catcher drops; catcher threw to first and first baseman then threw to second, ahead of the runner from first. Was this a force-out and should the man going from first to second have been tagged?

Under the rule the batter was out if there was a runner on first base, whether the catcher caught the ball or not. The batter being out, there is no force play. For that reason the runner from first base to second must be tagged.

The pitcher made a balk.

Pitcher winds up for delivery; just as he is about to throw, he slips, steps out of box and after stepping out delivers ball to batter. Batter steps out of box, swings at ball and hits it to pitcher, who throws to first; batter did not run to first. Umpire called batter out. Was decision correct?

Under Rule 36 the ball was not in play after the balk was made. Therefore anything done to it by the batter had no effect on the game. He was not out and one ball should have been charged against the pitcher.

Second touch does not give runner life again.

Runner on first attempts a steal; catcher throws to shortstop, who tags runner on foot; runner overslides base, but keeps hold of bag as he does

so; shortstop tags him again; umpire calls runner safe, saying man was out, but that second touch makes him safe.

If the runner had some portion of his body touching some part of the base all of the time he could not have been put out. Beginners have an idea that to be safe a runner must have his feet on the base. This is not necessary. He can lie there on his ear and still be safe.

Rule must be interpreted with common sense.

Batter hits three-base hit; next batter takes position in batter's box, but leaves it to go down to third to give instructions to runner there; grasps runner by head and whispers in his ear; opposing captain calls umpire's attention to it and umpire calls runner out? Was umpire right?

Under the literal interpretation of Section 17, Rule 56, it is probable that the runner would have been declared out. This literal ruling has been somewhat modified. It being evident that the batter had no possible chance to stop the base-runner or interfere with his navigation of the bases, the base-runner would not be declared out in such an instance.

No run counts if made while third hand is being put out at first base.

Runners on second and third; two out; batter hits ball to pitcher, who fumbles it, but throws batter out at first; runner on third scores before pitcher gets ball to first. Does run count?

The run does not count.

Circumstances determine how this play should be scored.

Runner on third. Batter bunts and pitcher fields the ball and tries to tag the runner coming home from third, but misses him and the runner scores. What do you give the batter credit for in the score book?

It is almost impossible to make a correct answer to the question. The hit would have to be seen to determine whether the batter bunted safely or the pitcher did not handle the ball well. If he bunted safely it would be a base hit. If the pitcher handled it poorly it might be a fielding error, and possibly that would have made it a sacrifice.

The only safe way to score this play is to score it as a balk.

First base was occupied when the pitcher in the act of delivering the ball allowed it to slip from his hand. The runner advanced to third on the play. The umpire did not call a balk and the official scorer called it a wild pitch. Should this have been scored as an error, just as if the pitcher had made a wild throw?

It was a balk. If it were not so scored it would be only a question of time before clever pitchers would learn to drop the ball in the act of delivery and seriously interfere with legitimate base-running.

About Scoring

It has been the pleasure of the editor of the GUIDE to write a few manuals, some directions, some hints and sundry other little paragraphs in regard to correct scoring of Base Ball games, for the use of those who are asked to score and also for the use of those who like to score. Many do not know how and wish to learn, and there are others who do not know how and who do not wish to learn. The latter have systems of their own which they like, whether they happen to be agreeable to rules or to anything else. Scoring a Base Ball game is every bit as logical as making a high class plea to a court. Possibly scoring a ball game has a little the better of the plea, for expediency has been known to throw logic to the four winds. There is a reason in scoring and a symbol for every play that is made or that can be made. In other words, it is out of the question for the player to do anything on the field which cannot be recorded in a score book. This does not apply to what has come to be known in modern times as "bone plays." Those are beyond the help of logic.

Last spring Secretary Heydler of the National League, in his instructions to scorers of that organization, mailed some hints, which read so well that the editor of the GUIDE has taken the liberty of reprinting them below. While they differ in no way from all scoring rules in the information which is conveyed in them, they differ in the manner in which they have been placed before the public, and they may explain to John Brown what some other writer, in some other way, did not make so clear. There is never too much information about doing a thing right. Secretary Heydler said:

BASIC RULES FOR DETERMINING GAMES WON AND LOST WHERE TWO OR MORE PITCHERS PARTICIPATE ON A SIDE.

While it is not possible to make hard and fast rules for determining which pitcher should be credited with winning, or charged with the loss of a game, yet there are certain fundamental rules in arriving at a decision which have stood the test of criticism and which are as follows:

1. When one pitcher is relieved by another, with runners on bases, charge up all such runners, in case they score, to the first pitcher. The relieving pitcher, coming into the game "cold," and possibly in the midst of a batting rally, cannot be held responsible for runners he may find on the bases; nor should he be charged up with the first batsman he faces reaching first if such batsman had any advantage because of the wild pitching of the first pitcher.

2. Where the relieving pitcher goes in with the score tie on even innings, he must win or lose the game, regardless of the number of innings or how effectively the first pitcher may have pitched. If the first pitcher is relieved with the score in his favor, and later the score is tied up off second pitcher, then the latter wins or loses. A tie game at any stage (with no one on bases) must be considered to all intents and purposes as the start of a new game for the second pitcher.

3. Where the first pitcher is retired after pitching, say, seven innings, he is entitled to the benefit of all runs scored by his side in an equal number of innings. For instance, Brown of the home club has pitched seven innings, with the score 2 to 0 against him. He is taken out when his turn at bat comes in the seventh. Before close of that inning his team has scored two runs. Brown retires with the game a tie, and the next pitcher becomes responsible.

4. Do not give the first pitcher credit for a game won, even if score is in his favor, unless he has pitched at least the first half of the game. A pitcher retired at close of fourth inning, with the score 2 to 1 in his favor, has not a won game. If, however, he is taken out because of his team having secured a commanding and winning lead in a few innings, then he is entitled to the win. The good judgment of the scorer must

determine in such cases, as much depends on whether the pitcher is relieved because of ineffectiveness, or because he has a commanding lead, or because it becomes necessary, at a critical stage, to replace him by a stronger batsman.

5. Regardless of how many innings the first pitcher may have pitched, he is charged with the loss of the game, if he is retired with the score against him, and his team is unable thereafter either to tie or overcome that lead.

No attempt has been made to cover in the foregoing all of the many situations that present themselves to the scorer in games where pitchers are changed. In isolated cases the application of these rules may work hardships to one pitcher or the other; but on the season's play, coupled with your good judgment, results following observance of these rules should prove as satisfactory as they have for years past.

The following rules and suggestions are submitted for your guidance in determining runs earned off the pitcher:

RULE.

An earned run shall be scored every time the player reaches home (before fielding chances have been offered to retire the side) by the aid of

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. Base hits. | 5. Hit batsmen. |
| 2. Sacrifice hits. | 6. Wild pitches. |
| 3. Stolen bases. | 7. Balks. |
| 4. Bases on balls. | |

The intent of the rule is to include under the heading of earned runs all the factors that produce runs for which the pitcher is chiefly responsible.

Use your best judgment where differences of opinion arise regarding earned runs, particularly when one pitcher substitutes for another. Give the pitcher the benefit of doubt on fielding errors, and in determining the base to which a runner should have been held with perfect support on part of fielders.

An error made by pitcher is the same as though made by any other fielder, and should not be charged against the pitcher's earned run record.

No run can be earned that scores as a result of batsman having reached first on a fielding error or passed ball.

No run can be earned after the fielding side has missed a chance or chances to retire the side.

Following are examples, presuming that perfect play has preceded the play outlined:

Before two are out—runners on third and first; outfielder drops fly ball, but recovers and forces man at second, the run scoring on the play. Do not score run as earned on that particular play if the fielder had an easy throw to head off run at plate.

Before two are out—Smith base on balls; would have been forced out at second but for an error on Brown's grounder to short; Wilson triples. Only Brown's run earned, as Smith should have been out.

None out—Smith hit by pitcher; to second on an out; to third on wild pitch; scores on another out. Earned run.

Before two out—Smith singles, steals second; should have been out at third but for an error; Brown hits home run. Only last run earned.

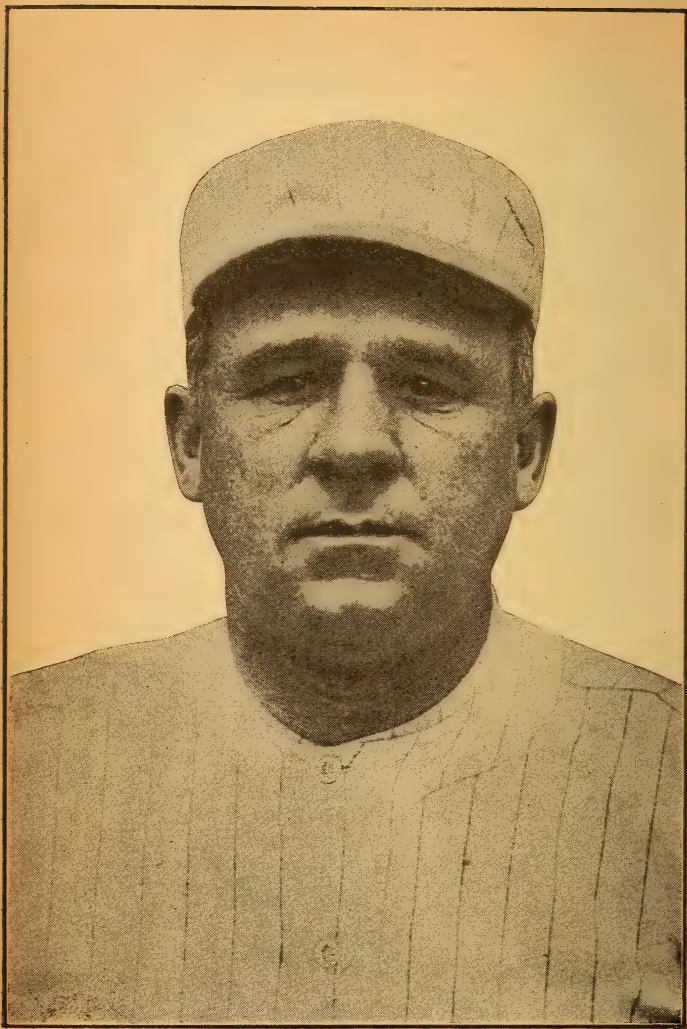
Smith first on balls; second on Brown being hit; two more bases on balls force Smith home. Earned run.

None out—Smith singles; Brown sacrifices; Smith scores when third baseman makes error on Wilson's grounder; Green doubles. Smith's run becomes an earned run, as he would have scored from second on hit without help of the error.

In cases where runner advances as result of poor judgment by fielder, but where no actual fielding error is made, the same must be scored as perfect play. Errors and passed balls can be construed only as designated in Sections 8 and 10 respectively of Scoring Rule 85.

Do not score a double play in a case where an error intervenes between two put-outs, thus breaking the continuity of the play.

Do not give an assist to the infielder who, with a runner on first, makes a bad throw in fielding a batted ball to that base, and on which play the batsman is safe but the first runner is subsequently retired in trying to advance.

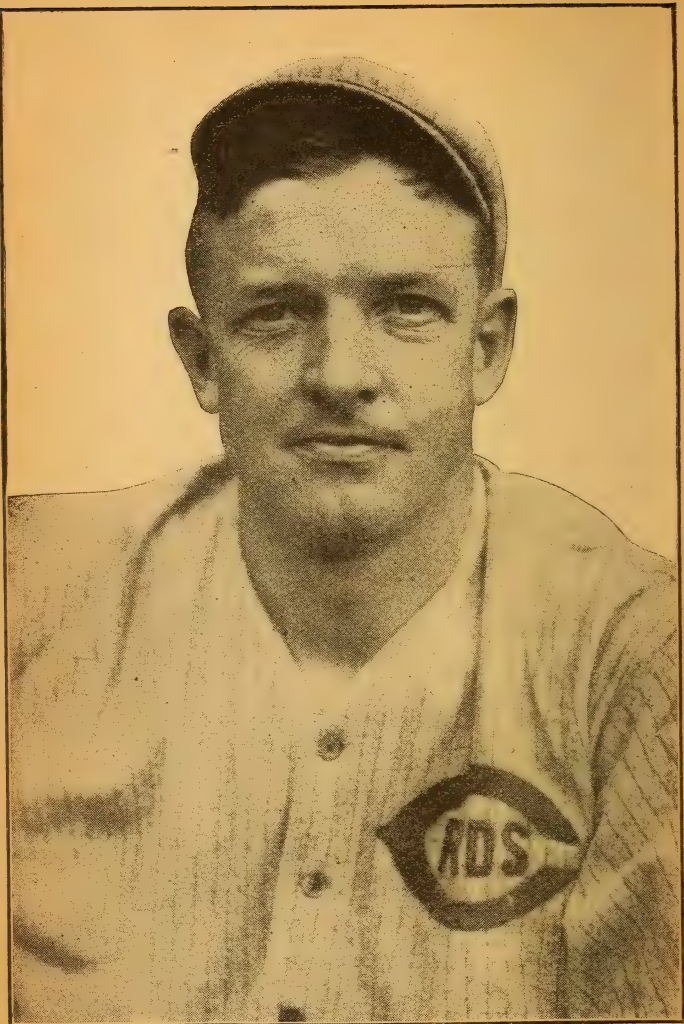


JOHN J. McGRAW,
Manager New York "Giants."

GIANTS' RECORD OF 26 STRAIGHT VICTORIES

Date of Game	A.B.	R.	H.	Daily T.B. on Hits	Bat. Ave.	Pitcher
Sept. 7 New York..	30	4	6	6	.200	Schupp
Brooklyn...	28	1	2	5	.071	Rucker
Sept. 8 New York..	37	9	14	22	.378	Tesreau
Philadelphia..	33	3	9	17	.273	Alexander
Sept. 9 New York..	32	3	10	12	.313	Perritt
Philadelphia..	28	1	4	5	.143	Demaree
Sept. 9 New York..	26	3	5	5	.192	Perritt
Philadelphia..	32	0	4	5	.125	Bender
Sept. 11 New York..	34	9	10	16	.294	Tesreau
Philadelphia..	34	4	8	8	.235	Rixey
Sept. 12 New York..	28	3	7	11	.250	Benton
Cincinnati..	34	2	7	9	.206	Mitchell
Sept. 13 New York..	34	3	9	11	.265	Schupp
Cincinnati..	29	0	3	3	.103	Toney
Sept. 13 New York..	30	6	6	7	.200	Smith
Cincinnati..	36	4	9	15	.250	Schneider
Sept. 14 New York..	31	3	8	8	.258	Tesreau
Cincinnati..	33	1	6	7	.182	Moseley
Sept. 16 New York..	34	8	15	18	.441	Benton
Pittsburgh..	32	2	6	7	.187	Mamaux
Sept. 16 New York..	30	4	6	8	.200	Tesreau
Pittsburgh..	32	3	8	13	.250	Cooper
Sept. 18 New York..	28	2	6	8	.214	Schupp
Pittsburgh..	28	0	3	4	.107	Miller
Sept. 18* New York..	26	1	3	6	.115	Perritt
Pittsburgh..	32	1	8	9	.250	Grimes
Sept. 19 New York..	31	9	10	17	.323	Benton
Pittsburgh..	30	2	5	8	.167	Jacobs
Sept. 19 New York..	31	5	11	18	.355	Tesreau
Pittsburgh..	32	1	7	8	.219	Evans
Sept. 20 New York..	30	4	8	11	.267	Schupp
Chicago....	31	2	6	6	.194	Lavender
Sept. 21 New York..	29	4	9	12	.310	Perritt
Chicago....	31	0	6	7	.194	Hendrix
Sept. 22 New York..	30	5	10	14	.333	Sallee
Chicago....	32	0	7	7	.219	Perry
Sept. 23 New York..	30	6	7	8	.233	Tesreau
St. Louis....	32	1	6	9	.157	Watson
Sept. 23 New York..	31	3	10	12	.323	Benton
St. Louis....	23	0	3	3	.130	Ames
Sept. 25 New York..	28	1	3	3	.107	Schupp
St. Louis....	28	0	2	4	.071	Meadows
Sept. 25 New York..	27	6	6	11	.222	Perritt
St. Louis....	32	2	6	6	.187	Lotz
Sept. 26 New York..	33	6	13	19	.397	Sallee
St. Louis....	35	1	8	10	.229	Watson
Sept. 27 New York..	39	3	9	13	.231	Ritter
St. Louis....	37	2	10	10	.270	Steele
Sept. 28 New York..	28	2	6	10	.214	Tesreau
Boston.....	34	0	6	7	.176	Rudolph
Sept. 28 New York..	32	6	7	10	.219	Schupp
Boston.....	28	0	1	1	.036	Ragan
Sept. 30 New York..	29	4	9	13	.310	Benton
Boston.....	27	0	1	1	.037	Rudolph

* Tie game, eight innings, rain. Complete box scores of these games are printed in Spalding's 1917 Base Ball Record.



CHRISTOPHER MATHEWSON,
Manager Cincinnati Club, National League.

The Passing of a Great Pitcher

It is impossible for a ball player of the reputation and the excellence of Christopher Mathewson to retire from the active ranks of players without expressing some comment on the career of one of the most admirable men who has been connected with the national game in a professional capacity.

Not only was Mathewson great from the standpoint of Base Ball supremacy, but he was superexcellent from the quality which he possessed of adding dignity and attraction to the game to which he had devoted so much of his energy.

As a player it is not unfair to compare the record of Mathewson with that made by Denton T. Young, another pitcher of world-wide reputation, and another player who was a sterling type of Base Ball man. Tabulated, their work for a series of years is as follows:

MATHEWSON'S RECORD.

Year.	G.	IP.	W.	L.	PC.	SO.	BB.	H.	Av.	Year.	G.	IP.	W.	L.	PC.	SO.	BB.	H.	Av.
1900*....	28	..	21	2	.956	..	..	..	....	1908.....	56	416	37	11	.771	259	42	343	2.06
1900†....	3	..	..	3	.000	7	6	..	....	1909.....	37	319	25	6	.806	149	35	301	2.66
1901.....	37	299	20	16	.555	131	63	263	1.99	1910.....	38	318	27	9	.750	184	60	292	2.92
1902.....	32	241	13	18	.419	154	73	227	1.99	1911.....	45	307	26	13	.667	141	38	303	2.97
1903.....	45	326	30	13	.698	190	81	280	2.53	1912.....	43	310	23	12	.657	134	34	311	2.12
1904.....	48	360	33	12	.733	210	74	328	2.17	1913.....	40	306	25	11	.694	93	21	291	2.06
1905.....	43	339	31	9	.775	183	69	252	2.00	1914.....	41	312	24	13	.648	80	23	314	3.00
1906.....	33	306	22	12	.647	128	77	252	2.00	1915.....	27	186	8	14	.364	57	20	199	3.58
1907.....	41	292	24	12	.667	178	53	261	2.48										

*No average issued. †Purchased by New York, returned to Norfolk. Drafted by Cincinnati, traded to New York for Rusie.

1905 WORLD SERIES—VS. ATHLETICS.

G.	AB.	R.	H.	PC.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.	W.	L.	T.	PC.
3	8	1	2	.250	2	8	1	.909	3	0	0	1009

1911 WORLD SERIES—VS. ATHLETICS.

3	7	..	2	.286	2	9	1	.917	1	2	..	.333
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1912 WORLD SERIES—VS. BOSTON RED SOX.

3	12	..	2	.167	1	12	..	1000	..	2	1	.300
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1913 WORLD SERIES—VS. ATHLETICS.

2	5	1	3	.600	1	5	..	1000	1	1	..	.500
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YOUNG'S RECORD.

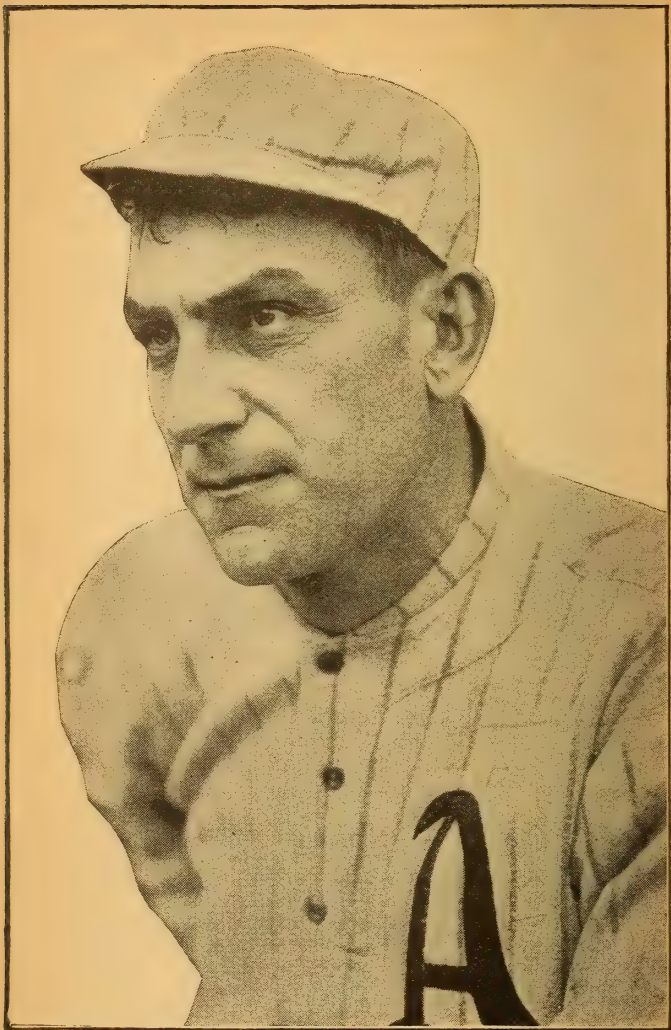
NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Year.	Club.	W.	L.	SO.	BB.	PC.	Year.	Club.	W.	L.	SO.	BB.	PC.
1890—Cleveland	10	7	37	26	.588	1896—Cleveland	29	16	137	64	.644
1891—Cleveland	27	22	152	129	.551	1897—Cleveland	.....	21	18	90	51	.538
1892—Cleveland	36	10	166	109	.783	1898—Cleveland	.....	24	14	98	40	.631
1893—Cleveland	34	17	131	110	.667	1899—St. Louis	.....	26	15	100	48	.634
1894—Cleveland	25	21	100	100	.543	1900—St. Louis	.....	20	18	120	36	.526
1895—Cleveland	35	10	121	74	.777	1911—Boston	.....	4	5	35	15	.444

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Year.	Club.	W.	L.	SO.	BB.	PC.	Year.	Club.	W.	L.	SO.	BB.	PC.
1901—Boston	31	10	161	37	.756	1906—Boston	.....	13	21	144	27	.332
1902—Boston	32	12	166	39	.727	1907—Boston	.....	22	15	139	48	.595
1903—Boston	28	9	182	38	.757	1908—Boston	.....	21	11	150	37	.656
1904—Boston	26	16	205	30	.619	1909—Cleveland	.....	19	15	112	59	.550
1905—Boston	18	19	207	29	.486	1910—Cleveland	.....	7	10	58	27	.412

With one and three-tenth bases on balls per game for 629 games, Mathewson leads all pitchers in control. He pitched more games in the National League and more seasons than any other National League pitcher. He holds the record for continuous service on one club, from 1900 to 1916, inclusive.



NAPOLEON LAJOIE.

Napoleon Lajoie

After making one of the most remarkable records in the history of our game, and yet never playing with a championship team, Napoleon Lajoie has retired from the larger circuits to take up the management of the Toronto club in the International League.

To trace the exploits of Lajoie through the twenty-one years of his career is to indicate some of the greatest feats ever performed on the diamond. From the first day that he started as a minor leaguer his success was assured. Where other players learned after years of experience, here was one who was born to the game.

Lajoie's fielding was, even as late as his final games of last season, a study in grace and harmony of movements. A big man physically, one would not look for the same facile grace from him that might be expected of a smaller, more active player.

Fielding, however brilliant, never is as popular as batting. And while Lajoie's fielding was of the most dazzling order, it was his batting which brought him the greatest renown.

It was in 1901 that Lajoie reached the pinnacle of his career. Then he batted for the tremendous average of .405. It is not Lajoie's fault that he has had to compete with Ty Cobb, and the redoubtable deeds of the Detroit player, while they robbed Lajoie of many a batting championship, do not in the least dim the luster of his record.

There is a poetic justice in the fact that the star of many gruelling campaigns should finish his extraordinary career in the city where he began to play twenty-one years ago. The one regret is that he never played on a championship team. His record in the major leagues is as follows:

PHILADELPHIA—NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Year.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SB.	SH.	PC.	PO.	A.	E.	TC.	PO.
1896.....	39	174	37	57	11	3	1	6	2	.328	360	11	3	374	.992
1897.....	126	545	107	198	38	9	4	22	5	.363	1070	137	18	1125	.984
1898.....	147	610	113	200	43	13	5	33	5	.328	434	431	48	913	.947
1899.....	72	308	70	117	35	11	4	14	2	.379	222	242	21	485	.957
1900.....	102	451	95	154	32	19	7	25	2	.346	283	345	27	655	.959

PHILADELPHIA (ATHLETICS)—AMERICAN LEAGUE.

1901.....	131	543	145	220	48	13	13	27	1	.405	403	374	30	807	.963
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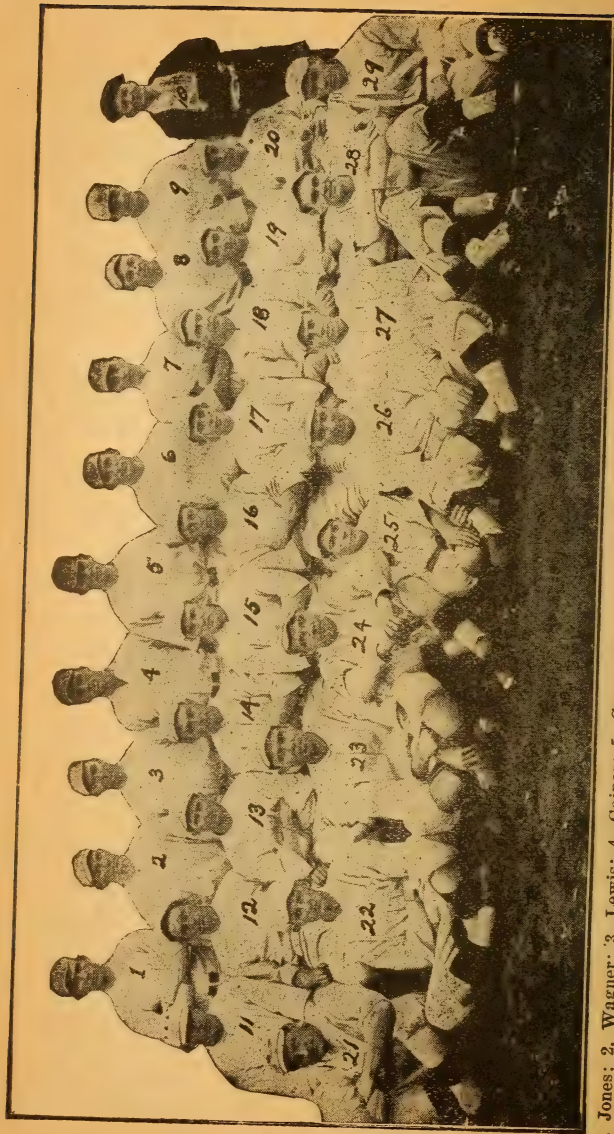
CLEVELAND—AMERICAN LEAGUE.

1902.....	87	352	81	129	34	5	7	19	8	.369	284	278	15	577	.974
1903.....	126	488	90	173	40	33	7	22	13	.355	355	426	35	816	.957
1904.....	140	554	92	211	50	14	5	31	6	.381	354	400	39	793	.951
1905.....	65	249	29	82	13	2	2	11	3	.329	148	177	3	328	.991
1906.....	152	602	88	214	49	7	..	20	17	.355	374	455	26	855	.969
1907.....	137	509	53	152	32	6	2	24	13	.299	314	461	25	800	.969
1908.....	157	581	77	168	32	6	2	15	30	.289	450	538	37	1025	.964
1909.....	128	469	56	152	33	7	1	13	11	.324	282	373	28	683	.959
1910.....	159	591	92	227	51	7	4	27	21	.384	387	419	28	834	.966
1911.....	90	315	36	115	20	1	2	13	8	.365	479	109	14	602	.977
1912.....	117	448	66	165	34	4	..	18	17	.368	412	261	24	697	.966
1913.....	137	465	66	156	25	2	1	17	12	.335	289	363	20	672	.970
1914.....	121	419	37	108	14	2	1	14	15	.253	487	233	22	742	.970

PHILADELPHIA (ATHLETICS)—AMERICAN LEAGUE.

1915.....	129	490	40	137	24	5	1	10	15	.280	251	332	23	606	.962
1916.....	113	426	33	105	14	4	2	15	14	.246	254	325	16	595	.973

Totals....	2475	9589	1503	3240	672	173	71	396	220	.338	7892	6590	502	14984	.966
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1, Jones; 2, Wagner; 3, Lewis; 4, Gainer; 5, Gregg; 6, Agnew; 7, Barry; 8, Henricksen; 9, Wyckoff; 10, Green, Trainer; 11, Walsh; 12, Hooper; 13, Foster; 14, Thomas; 15, W. Carrigan, Mgr.; 16, Walker; 17, Janvrin; 18, Cady; 19, Scott; 20, Gardner; 21, Hoblitzel; 22, Penneck; 23, Shore; 24, Ruth; 25, Glennan, Mascot; 26, Mays; 27, Shorten; 28, Leonard; 29, McNally.

BOSTON "RED SOX," AMERICAN LEAGUE AND WORLD CHAMPIONS, 1916.

Central News Service, Photo.

The World Series of 1916

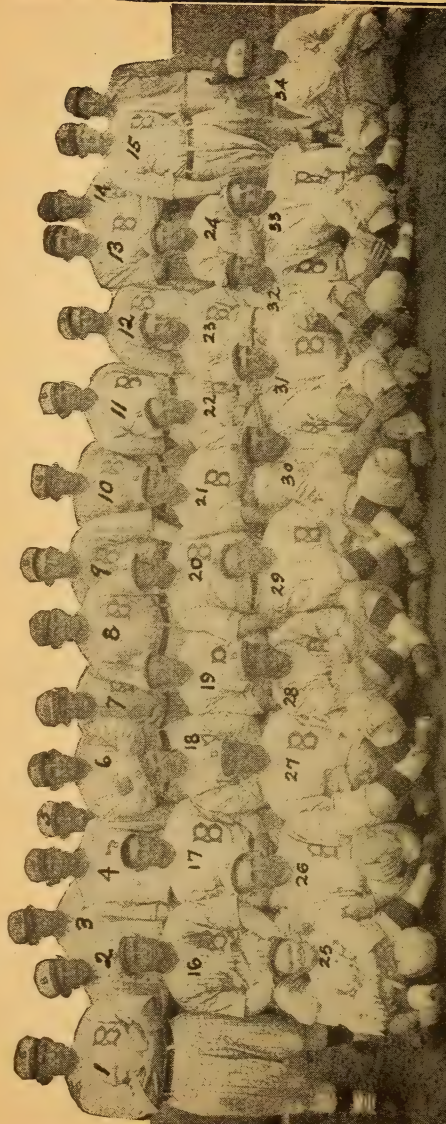
BY JOHN B. FOSTER.

It is of interest and out of the ordinary to note that the very beginning of the review of the world series of 1915, published in the GUIDE of 1916, could apply quite as well to the review of the world series of 1916. For instance, note was made of the singular favor which seemed to have been bestowed upon Boston teams as winners of world series. Again, in 1916, we find that Boston is once more winner of that series. Attention was called to the fact that the largest crowd in the history of the famous world series was one of the features of the struggle of 1915, and, in 1916, we find that record crowd of 1915 surpassed by hundreds. A third coincidence lies in the comment that the world series of 1915 was not so fascinating nor so interesting as some of its predecessors. That of 1916 was even less fascinating and less interesting than the world series of 1915.

There was nothing extraordinary in the fact that the Boston American League club happened to be the American League representative in the world series of 1916. It would be possible for the club of one league to be its representative for ten years or more if the players and the manager of that particular club happened to be smart enough to defeat the rivals of their own league for that number of seasons. Nor was there anything phenomenal in the fact that the Boston ground held the largest crowd that ever had seen a world series game, as the ground is adapted to that sort of thing and the climax of the world series of 1916 came exactly right for Boston—that is to say, the probable game that would win the championship for Boston was played on the home grounds. More than that, it happened to be played upon a holiday and, to go further, it was played in a section that is more thoroughly Base Ball representative than any other section of the United States, even though a large element of foreign population has quite changed modern Boston from the Boston of old.

It was held by many of our Base Ball critics—those who write of the game and the players—that the series lacked spirit and determination; that the losers seemed to be as well satisfied to lose as to win, because the financial returns were quite alike; that there was in evidence, not on the part of all of the Brooklyn players, but on the part of some of them and to such an extent that the spectators seemed to be aware of their attitude, a purely commercial atmosphere and not one of sport. When it happens on the field in a world series that one of the players of a losing team turns to his fellow players, or at least a portion of them, and so audibly criticises their dispiritedness that the spectators hear what is said, it would seem that the critics have a little in their favor in any argument which they may make.

One ball player of the National League who viewed the world series, and who was not carried away by what he saw as related to the dash and life of his league's representatives, said that he would like to take his team and go to the field and play Boston for the series, winner take all or nothing. It is possible that would be the best solution of the world series, which was arranged not as a pension fund because a club happened to win the championship of one league and another club happened to win the championship of another league, but as a reward for the work of the players who had won championships in both leagues, and as a prize of worth to be won by the club which might prove itself by luck and ability to be the better of the two in a series of games—a short series. It was not intended that this series should be a gold mine



1, Rucker; 2, Kelleher; 3, Dell; 4, M. Wheat; 5, Fabrique; 6, Meyers; 7, Marquard; 8, O. Miller; 9, Pfeffer; 10, Cadore;
 11, Merkite; 12, Cutshaw; 13, Mails; 14, Durning; 15, Mowrey; 16, Cheney; 17, Z. Wheat; 18, Myers; 19, Johnston; 20, W.
 Robinson, Mgr.; 21, Stengel; 22, O'Mara; 23, Olson; 24, Daubert; 25, Monahan, Mascot; 26, Smyth; 27, Coombs; 28, Nixon;
 29, Smith; 30, L. Miller; 31, Getz; 32, Adams; 33, Hickman; 34, Appleton.

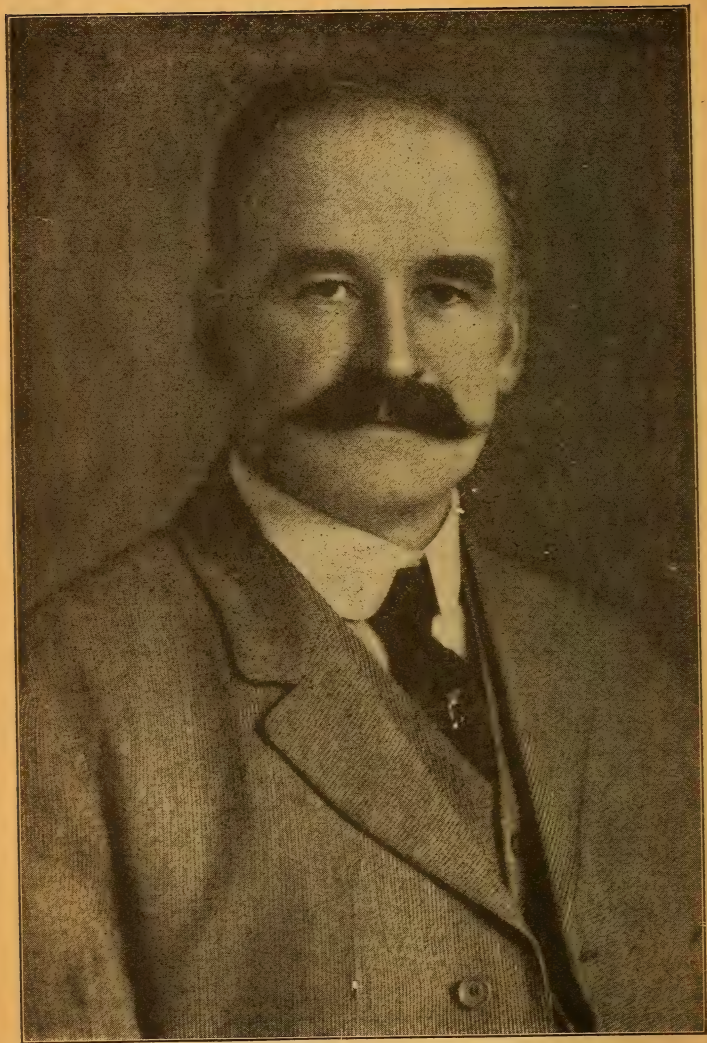
BROOKLYN TEAM—CHAMPIONS NATIONAL LEAGUE, 1916.

Central News Service, Photo.

for the owners of the clubs, as some of them seem to have come to believe, nor was it intended that the losers of the world series should profit as successfully as the winners. That latter condition makes the world series a sham and a foolish exhibition. There never has been but one change in the rules of the world series since they were formulated by John T. Brush. At the request of the players the share which they earned by the medium of the gate receipts, instead of being divided 75 per cent. to the winners and 25 per cent. to the losers, was amended to be divided 60 per cent. to the winners and 40 per cent. to the losers. This action was a mistake. When the players made that request it would have been far better to have changed the division so that 90 per cent. went to the winners and 10 per cent. to the losers, and then in the event that any of the players were found to have pooled their receipts their share should have been withdrawn from them and given to charity. In that way the world series would have retained its prestige as a wonderfully great sporting event and not have reverted in some ways to an exhibition where everybody except the "fan" may be happy, and the losing team joyfully sings along its way, knowing that if defeated it will be almost as well off as the winning team. The editor of the GUIDE was with Mr. Brush when the rules for the world series were drawn up, and believes that he knows as well as any person the intentions which were in Mr. Brush's mind when he drew them up. He wished the world series to go forth as a reward for the players. He expected that it might be remunerative enough to pay the expenses of the owners. It is true that some conditions have arisen since then which were not anticipated at that time in regard to expense. He never had in his mind that the world series should be simply a show in which the players would have no further interest than seeing it through to its conclusion, and he purposely placed the amount to be awarded to the winners so high that it would be worth something not to count the turnstile by a delegation from the players of each club but to count the runs which happened to be made because one club was better or worse than the other. He did take into consideration that there might be players who would lack qualities of sportsmanship, which might lead them to pool their respective shares, winner going in with loser because both were cowards, but he believed that a way would be found to end it if it were discovered to be a source of real evil, and it may be added that he once drily announced while sitting at his desk: "John, perhaps the best way if it is abused would be to end the whole thing. If it can't be a sportsman's game we don't need any world series."

Anything which shall tend to eliminate all air of commercialism in reference to the world series cannot help but be beneficial, but no measures that have to do with making the lot of the loser as happy as that of the winner are going to be successful from now until kingdom come. In amateur sport the players are not concerned in the gate receipts. In professional sport they are quite directly concerned in them. To ensure a contest the winners must have a prize worthy of their efforts and must be made to extend themselves. There will be none so long as the trailers can finish at their leisure and still have proportionately more for their share than the men who put forth every endeavor to be successful.

Throughout the series the weather was excellent. On one afternoon, the first game in Brooklyn, the air was sharp and keen. Blankets and rugs were not uncomfortable. Thick coats were not needed, however, on the day following. There was an absence of the disagreeable and clammy dampness which had made some world series anything but pleasant to the spectators and not over-pleasant to the players, even when they were in motion on the field.



JOSEPH J. LANNIN,
President Boston "Red Sox," American League, and World Champions, 1916.

It has been the experience of world series that the games have brought to the fore at least one player whose work throughout was most sensational. It seems as if the honor of being the greatest individual success in 1916 belongs to Hooper of the Boston club. Not only did he play splendidly in this series but attention must be called to the work that he has done in other world series. There is not the slightest reason to doubt that he saved the world series of 1912 for the Boston club. Some may have forgotten at the moment that it was he who reached over the deep fence in right field and caught with one hand what would have been a sure home run by Doyle of New York.

The first game, which was played at Boston and which resulted in a victory for the Boston club, play by play, was as follows:

First Inning—Brooklyn first at bat. Myers fouled to Cady, Daubert struck out and Stengel was thrown out by Janvrin, seven balls only being pitched by Shore. Hooper and Janvrin struck out, Walker tripled, and Hoblitzel was thrown out by Cutshaw.

Second Inning—Wheat singled, Cutshaw hit into a double play, Mowrey walked, and Olson struck out. Lewis walked, Gardner scratched an infield single, Cady walked, Shore struck out and Hooper flied to Myers.

Third Inning—Meyers was thrown out by Shore, Marquard struck out, Myers singled and Daubert struck out. Janvrin and Walker struck out. Hoblitzel tripled to right, Lewis doubled and was caught napping by Marquard.

Fourth Inning—Stengel singled and scored on Wheat's triple to right, Cutshaw flied to Hooper, who threw out Wheat at the plate. Mowrey was thrown out by Janvrin. Gardner struck out, Scott flied to Wheat, Cady walked and Shore fouled out to Meyers.

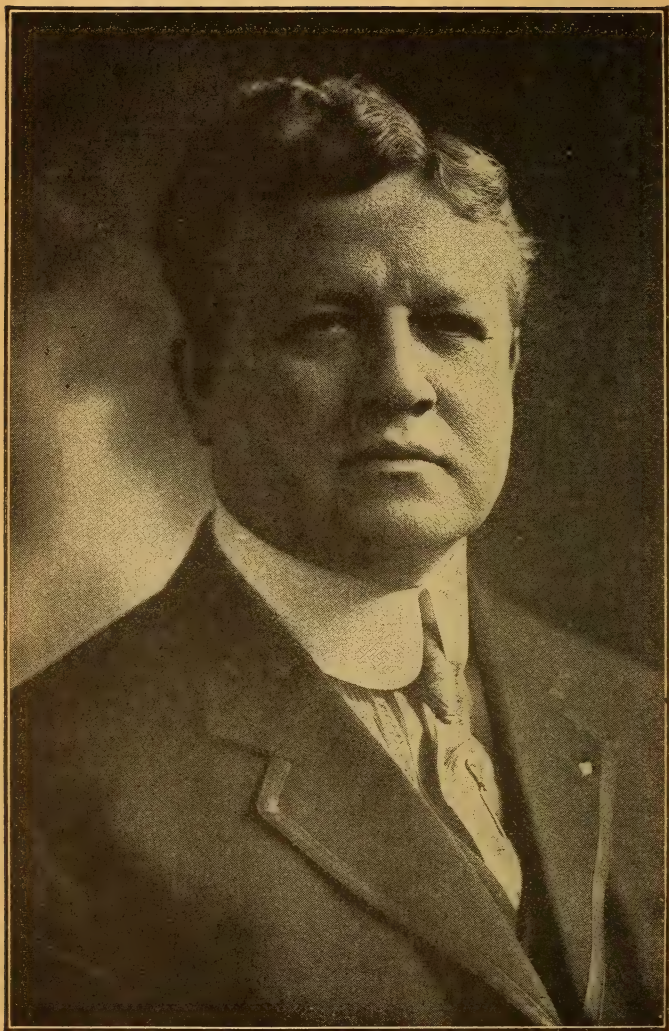
Fifth Inning—Olson was thrown out by Gardner, Meyers tripled to center, Walker losing the ball in the sun; Marquard was thrown out by Janvrin and Myers flied to Scott. Hooper doubled to center, Myers losing the ball in the sun; Janvrin sacrificed, Mowrey to Daubert; Walker singled, Hooper scoring; Hoblitzel was out by Daubert, unassisted, and Lewis was thrown out by Mowrey.

Sixth Inning—Daubert was thrown out by Gardner, Stengel struck out, and Wheat was thrown out by Janvrin. Gardner was safe on Olson's fumble, Scott forced Gardner, Mowrey to Cutshaw; Scott went to second on a passed ball, Cady walked, Shore flied to Daubert, and Hooper flied to Olson.

Seventh Inning—Cutshaw was thrown out by Janvrin, Mowrey singled, and Olson hit into a double play, Janvrin to Hoblitzel. Janvrin doubled to left, Walker was safe on Olson's fumble, Cutshaw fumbled on Hoblitzel, Janvrin scoring; Lewis sacrificed and Walker got to third; Gardner hit to Cutshaw, who failed to get Walker at the plate; Scott flied to Stengel, Hoblitzel scoring, and Cady ended the inning by being thrown out by Cutshaw.

Eighth Inning—Meyers was thrown out by Scott, Johnston batted for Marquard and singled to right, and Myers hit into a double play, Scott to Hoblitzel. With Pfeffer pitching, Shore flied to Wheat, Hooper walked, Janvrin singled to right, and Hooper scored on Stengel's wild throw past third base; Walker was passed, Hoblitzel flied to Wheat, and Lewis forced Walker at second, Olson to Cutshaw.

Ninth Inning—Daubert walked, Stengel singled to right, Wheat forced Daubert at third on a hit to Shore, Cutshaw was hit by a pitched ball, Janvrin fumbled Mowrey's bouncer, Stengel and Wheat scoring; Olson singled, filling the bases; Meyers fouled out to



CHARLES H. EBBETS,
President Brooklyn Club, Champions National League. 1916.

Hoblitzel; Merkle, batting for Pfeffer, walked, forcing home Cutshaw; with Mays and Thomas replacing Shore and Cady, Myers scratched an infield single. Mowrey scoring; then, with the bases still full, Daubert ended the rally and the game by being thrown out by Scott.

FIRST GAME—AT BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7.

Boston.	AB.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Brooklyn.	AB.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Hooper, rf.....	4	2	1	1	1	0	Myers, cf.....	5	0	2	1	0	0
Janvrin, 2b.....	4	1	2	2	8	1	Daubert, 1b.....	4	0	0	5	1	0
Walker, cf.....	4	1	2	0	0	0	Stengel, rf.....	4	2	2	1	0	1
Hoblitzel, 1b.....	5	2	1	14	0	0	Wheat, lf.....	4	1	2	3	0	0
Lewis, lf.....	3	0	1	0	0	0	Cutshaw, 2b.....	2	1	0	5	2	1
Gardner, 3b.....	4	0	1	1	3	0	Mowrey, 3b.....	2	1	1	1	2	0
Scott, ss.....	2	0	0	2	4	0	Olson, ss.....	4	0	1	2	1	2
Cady, c.....	1	0	0	7	0	0	Meyers, c.....	4	0	1	6	3	0
Thomas, c.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	Marquard, p.....	2	0	0	0	0	0
Shore, p.....	4	0	0	0	3	0	*Johnston.....	1	0	1	0	0	0
Mays, p.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	Pfeffer, p.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
							†Merkle.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals.....	31	6	8	27	19	1	Totals.....	34	5	10	24	9	4

*Batted for Marquard in eighth inning. †Batted for Pfeffer in ninth inning.

Boston.....	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	1	x—6
Brooklyn.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4—5

Two-base hits—Lewis, Hooper, Janvrin. Three-base hits—Walker, Hoblitzel, Wheat, Myers. Hits and earned runs—Off Marquard: 7 hits, 3 runs in 7 innings; off Pfeffer: 1 hit, 1 run in 1 inning; off Shore: 9 hits, 2 runs in 8 2-3 innings; off Mays: 1 hit, 1 run in 1-3 inning. Sacrifice hits—Scott, Janvrin, Lewis. Sacrifice fly—Scott. First base on errors—Brooklyn 1, Boston 3. First base on balls—Off Marquard 4, off Pfeffer 2, off Shore 3. Left on bases—Brooklyn 6, Boston 11. Double plays—Janvrin, Scott and Hoblitzel; Hooper and Cady; Gardner, Janvrin and Hoblitzel; Shore, Scott, Janvrin and Hoblitzel. Struck out—by Marquard 6, by Shore 5. Hit by pitcher—By Shore 1 (Cutshaw). Passed ball—Meyers. Umpires—At plate, Connolly; on bases, O'Day, left field, Quigley; right field, Dinneen. Time—2h. 16m.

As has been stated, the second game was of its own type for the reason that it was the longest in the number of innings that had been played in the history of the series. Prior to this game Boston had seen a twelve inning game, and that, the last game of the world series, when, in 1912, the championship was won by Boston because of errors on the part of the New York fielders and after the series seemed to be safely in the possession of the New York team.

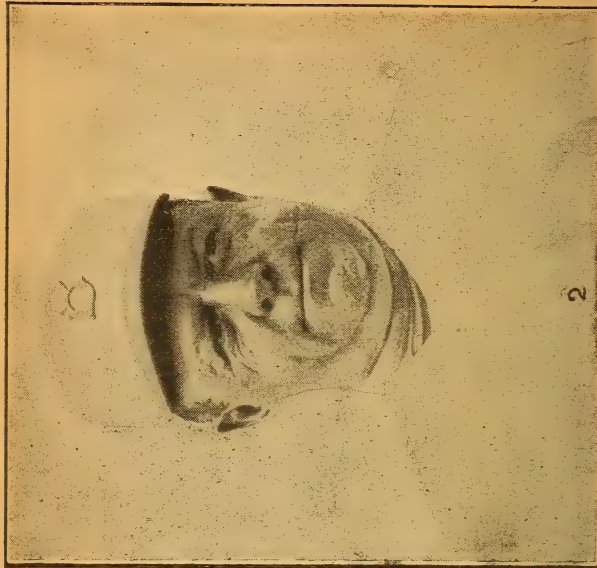
First Inning—Johnston flied to Walker, Daubert popped up a little foul to Gardner, Myers hit a clean home run to right center, and Wheat flied to Hooper. Hooper grounded to the box and was thrown out at first by Smith, Janvrin flied to Myers, and Walker fouled to Daubert.

Second Inning—Cutshaw was robbed of a hit when Ruth knocked down his fierce drive, which bounded over to Scott, who threw the batter out at first; Mowrey lined right at Janvrin, and Olson fanned. Hoblitzel grounded to Olson, Lewis singled to left, but was forced by Gardner, Mowrey to Olson to Cutshaw; Gardner was caught napping off first base, Miller to Daubert.

Third Inning—Miller was tossed out by Scott, Smith doubled down the right foul line, but was out at third trying to stretch it. Hooper to Walker to Scott; Johnston singled to center, but was



WILLIAM F. CARRIGAN,
Manager Boston "Red Sox," American League and
World Champions, 1916.



WILBERT ROBINSON,
Manager Brooklyn Club, Champions National
League, 1916.

out stealing. Thomas to Janvrin. Scott tripled to left center; he stood on third while Cutshaw threw out Thomas, but scored when Cutshaw was throwing out Ruth at first base; Hooper was safe on a bad fumble by Cutshaw, but was forced by Janvrin, Olson to Cutshaw.

Fourth Inning—Daubert walked, but was doubled up with Myers, Scott to Janvrin to Hoblitzel; Wheat was tossed out by Ruth. Walker grounded to Smith, Hoblitzel walked, but was doubled up with Lewis, Mowrey to Cutshaw to Daubert.

Fifth Inning—Cutshaw fanned. Mowrey was out, Janvrin to Hoblitzel; Olson singled to left, and Miller fied to Hooper. Gardner was thrown out by Cutshaw, and Mowrey tossed out Scott; Thomas tripled to left, and Ruth struck out.

Sixth Inning—Smith grounded to Scott, Johnston walked, but was out stealing, Thomas to Janvrin; Daubert was thrown out by Gardner. Hooper fied to Myers, who made a wonderful catch close to the ground; Myers also retired Janvrin, and Cutshaw threw out Walker.

Seventh Inning—Both Myers and Wheat were thrown out by Janvrin, and Cutshaw fied to Hoblitzel. Hoblitzel walked and went to second on Lewis' sacrifice, Smith to Daubert; Gardner fied to Olson. Scott grounded to Mowrey, who touched out Hoblitzel on the line for the third out.

Eighth Inning—Mowrey singled to left, Olson sacrificed, Thomas to Hoblitzel, Mowrey going to second; Miller singled to center, advancing Mowrey to third, and Miller went to second on the throw in; Smith hit to Scott and Mowrey was run down, Scott to Thomas to Gardner to Ruth; Johnston grounded to Ruth. Thomas grounded to Daubert and Smith got the putout at first, Ruth fied to Wheat, and Hooper fied to Johnston.

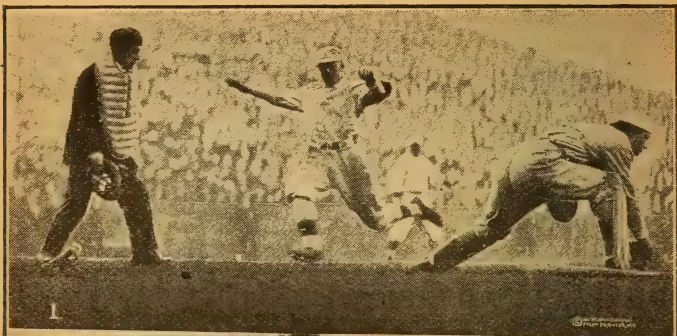
Ninth Inning—Daubert grounded to Gardner, Myers fied to Walker, and Wheat was out, Hoblitzel to Ruth. Janvrin doubled to left, Wheat making a great try for the ball, but just missing it; Walsh batted for Walker and bunted to the box, Smith threw to Mowrey, who muffed the ball, and Janvrin was safe at third; Hoblitzel fied to Myers, who made a perfect throw to the plate, cutting off Janvrin, who tried to score after the catch; Lewis was purposely passed, and Gardner fouled to Miller.

Tenth Inning—Cutshaw was throwr out by Janvrin, and Mowrey met the same fate at the hands of Scott; Olson walked, and Miller lined to Gardner. Scott singled to right and went to second on Thomas' sacrifice, Cutshaw to Daubert; Ruth struck out, Hooper beat out a slow hit toward third, but Scott overran third base and was put out, Mowrey to Olson.

Eleventh Inning—Smith grounded to Gardner and Johnston went the same way; Daubert struck out. Both Janvrin and Walsh put up flies that Daubert got under; Hoblitzel walked, and Lewis was thrown out by Mowrey.

Twelfth Inning—Myers fanned. Wheat fouled to Gardner, and Cutshaw was out, Scott to Hoblitzel. Gardner fied to Wheat, Scott walked, but was forced by Thomas, Olson to Cutshaw; Ruth was tossed out at first by Smith.

Thirteenth Inning—Mowrey was safe at first on a wild throw by Gardner, Olson sacrificed, Ruth to Hoblitzel, putting Mowrey on second; Miller fouled to Thomas, and Smith fied to Lewis. Hooper was thrown out by Smith, Janvrin fied to Mowrey and Walsh went the same way.



1, Walker scoring ahead of Cutshaw's throw to the plate; first game, seventh inning. 2, Smith out at third base trying to stretch his double down the right foul line; second game, third inning. 3, Janvrin out trying to score after Hoblitzel flied to Myers, the latter making a perfect throw to the plate; second game, ninth inning.

WORLD SERIES SCENES, 1916.

Fourteenth Inning—Johnston grounded to Scott, Daubert flied to Walsh, and Myers was thrown out by Scott. Hoblitzel walked and went to second on Lewis' sacrifice, Smith to Cutshaw; McNally was sent to run for Hoblitzel and Gainer batted for Gardner; Gainer singled sharply to left, scoring McNally with the winning run.

SECOND GAME—AT BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 9.

Boston.	AB.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Brooklyn.	AB.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Hooper, rf.....	6	0	1	2	1	0	Johnston, rf.....	5	0	1	1	0	0
Janvrin, 2b.....	6	0	1	4	5	0	Daubert, 1b.....	5	0	0	13	1	0
Walker, cf.....	3	0	0	2	1	0	Myers, cf.....	6	1	1	4	1	0
Walsh, cf.....	3	0	0	1	0	0	Wheat, lf.....	5	0	0	2	0	0
Hoblitzel, 1b.....	2	0	0	21	1	0	Cutshaw, 2b.....	5	0	0	5	6	1
†McNally.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	Mowrey, 3b.....	5	0	1	3	5	1
Lewis, lf.....	3	0	1	1	0	0	Olson, ss.....	2	0	1	2	4	0
Gardner, 3b.....	5	0	0	3	7	1	Miller, c.....	5	0	1	4	1	0
‡Gainer.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	Smith, p.....	5	0	1	1	7	0
Scott, ss.....	4	1	2	1	8	0							
Thomas, c.....	4	0	1	5	4	0							
Ruth, p.....	5	0	0	2	4	0							
Totals	42	2	7	42	31	1	Totals	43	1	6	40	25	2

*One out when winning run was made. †Ran for Hoblitzel in fourteenth inning. ‡Batted for Gardner in fourteenth inning.

Boston	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—2
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Smith, Janvrin. Three-base hits—Scott, Thomas. Home run—Myers. Hits and earned runs—Off Smith: 7 hits, 2 runs in 13 1-3 innings; off Ruth: 6 hits, 1 run in 14 innings. Sacrifice hits—Lewis 2, Thomas, Olson 2. First base on errors—Brooklyn 1, Boston 1. First base on balls—Off Smith 6, off Ruth 3. Left on bases—Brooklyn 5, Boston 9. Double plays—Scott, Janvrin and Hoblitzel; Mowrey, Cutshaw and Daubert; Myers and Miller. Struck out—By Smith 2, by Ruth 4. Umpires—At plate, Dinneen; on bases, Quigley; left field, O'Day; right field, Connolly. Time—2h. 32m.

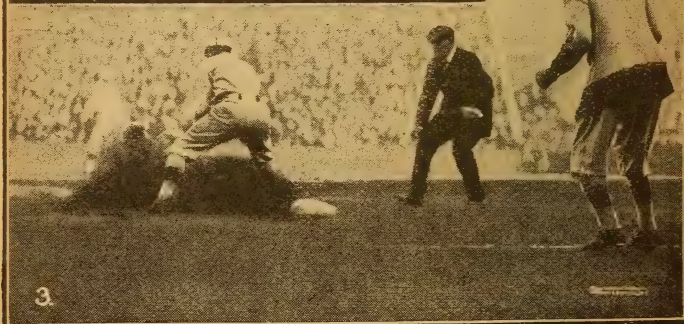
In the third game Brooklyn won cleanly by reason of superior batting ability. Mays was not effective and was beaten before the fourth inning had been played. The game, and the only victory for Brooklyn, was played as follows:

First Inning—Hooper flied to Wheat; Janvrin was the victim of a great one-hand stop by Mowrey, Shorten singled to center, Hoblitzel singled to right, and Shorten was thrown out trying to take two bases on the hit, Stengel to Mowrey. Myers was hit by a pitched ball. Daubert beat out a bunt, Myers going to second; Stengel sacrificed, Mays to Hoblitzel, advancing the two runners; Wheat was purposely passed, filling the bases; Cutshaw hit to Hoblitzel, who threw to Thomas, forcing Myers at the plate; Mowrey struck out.

Second Inning—Lewis flied to Myers, Gardner popped up a fly for Cutshaw, and Scott lined to Wheat. Olson grounded to Scott, Miller fanned, and Scott tossed out Coombs.

Third Inning—Thomas flied to Cutshaw, Mays whiffed; Hooper singled to center, but was out stealing. Miller to Cutshaw. Myers was out, Scott to Hoblitzel; Daubert singled to right, Stengel singled to left, putting Daubert on second; Wheat flied to Lewis, and Cutshaw singled to right, scoring Daubert and advancing Stengel to third, while Cutshaw went to second on the throw-in; Mowrey was thrown out on a great play by Scott and Hoblitzel.

Fourth Inning—Janvrin flied to Stengel; Shorten singled to left, but was out stealing, Miller to Olson; Hoblitzel flied to Myers.



1, Hoblitzel scoring after Scott's fly to Stengel; first game, seventh inning.
 2, Walker reaching third after Lewis' sacrifice; first game, seventh inning.
 3, Meyers safe at third on his triple which Walker lost in the sun; first game, fifth inning.

WORLD SERIES SCENES, 1916.

Olson beat out a bunt toward third and went to second when Gardner threw wild to first; Miller sacrificed, Mays to Janvrin, advancing Olson to third; Coombs singled to right, scoring Olson; Myers sacrificed, Mays to Hoblitzel, putting Coombs on second; Daubert was tossed out by Scott.

Fifth Inning—Lewis flied to Wheat, Gardner popped up a high foul that Mowrey got under, and Scott grounded to the box and was tossed out by Coombs. Stengel flied to Gardner, Wheat walked, Cutshaw was out on a grounder to Mays, advancing Wheat to second; Mowrey paraded, Olson tripled to left center, scoring Wheat and Mowrey; Miller grounded to Scott.

Sixth Inning—Thomas was out, Olson to Daubert; Henriksen batted for Mays and got a base on balls, Hooper tripled to right, scoring Henriksen; Janvrin flied to Cutshaw, and Shorten singled to center, scoring Hooper; Hoblitzel was tossed out by Coombs. Foster went in to pitch for Boston. Coombs flied to Scott, Myers popped to Gardner, Daubert tripled to deep left, but was out at the plate trying to stretch it into a home run, Lewis to Gardner to Thomas.

Seventh Inning—Lewis grounded to Daubert, who made the play unassisted; Gardner hit over the right field fence for a home run; Pfeffer relieved Coombs in the Brooklyn box; Scott lined to Myers, and Thomas fanned. Stengel flied to Hooper, Wheat singled to right and stole second, assisted by a wild pitch by Foster; Cutshaw flied to Hoblitzel, and Mowrey was thrown out at first by Foster.

Eighth Inning—Foster fanned, Hooper grounded to the box, and Janvrin struck out. Olson was out, Foster to Hoblitzel; Miller was out, Hoblitzel to Foster; Pfeffer singled to right, and Myers fanned.

Ninth Inning—Shorten flied to Wheat, Hoblitzel was thrown out by Olson, and Lewis skied to Stengel.

THIRD GAME—AT BROOKLYN, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10.

Brooklyn.	AB.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Boston.	AB.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Myers, cf.....	3	0	0	3	0	0	Hooper, rf.....	4	1	2	1	0	0
Daubert, 1b.....	4	1	3	7	0	0	Janvrin, 2b.....	4	0	0	1	0	0
Stengel, rf.....	3	0	1	2	1	0	Shorten, cf.....	4	0	3	0	0	0
Wheat, lf.....	2	1	1	4	0	0	Hoblitzel, 1b.....	4	0	1	12	2	0
Cutshaw, 2b.....	4	0	1	4	0	0	Lewis, lf.....	4	0	0	1	1	0
Mowrey, 3b.....	3	1	0	2	1	0	Gardner, 3b.....	3	1	1	2	0	1
Olson, ss.....	4	1	2	1	2	0	Scott, ss.....	3	0	0	1	7	0
Miller, c.....	3	0	0	4	2	0	Thomas, c.....	3	0	0	5	0	0
Coombs, p.....	3	0	1	0	2	0	Mays, p.....	1	0	0	0	4	0
Pfeffer, p.....	1	0	1	0	1	0	*Henriksen.....	0	1	0	0	0	0
							Foster, p.....	1	0	0	1	2	0
Totals	30	4	10	27	9	0	Totals	31	3	7	24	16	1

*Batted for Mays in fifth inning.

Brooklyn	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	x—4
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0—3

Three-base hits—Olson, Daubert, Hooper. Home run—Gardner. Hits and earned runs—Off Mays: 7 hits, 3 runs in 5 innings; off Foster: 3 hits, 0 runs in 3 innings; off Coombs: 7 hits, 3 runs in 6 1-3 innings; off Pfeffer: 0 hits, 0 runs in 2 2-3 innings. Stolen base—Wheat. Sacrifice hits—Stengel, Miller, Myers. First base on balls—Off Mays 3, off Coombs 1. Left on bases—Boston 2, Brooklyn 9. Struck out—By Mays 2, by Foster 1, by Coombs 1, by Pfeffer 3. Wild pitch—Foster. Hit by pitcher—By Mays 1 (Myers). Umpires—At plate, O'Day; on bases, Connolly; left field, Quigley; right field, Dinneen. Time—2h. 1m.



1, Gardner reaching home after a drive over the right field fence; third game, seventh inning. 2, Daubert scoring from second on Cutshaw's single to right; third game, third inning.

WORLD SERIES SCENES, 1916.

In many respects the fourth game was the most disappointing in every way on the part of the Brooklyn players.

First Inning—Hooper bounced one at Marquard, who threw him out at first; Janvrin whiffed, and so did Walker. Johnston hit the first ball pitched for three bases to right center, Myers singled to right, scoring Johnston; Merkle walked, forcing Myers down to second; Wheat forced Merkle at second, Gardner to Janvrin, Myers going to third; Wheat went to second on a wild pitch, Cutshaw was safe on Janvrin's fumble of his grounder, Myers scoring and Wheat going to third on the error; when a double steal was tried Wheat was caught off third base, Carrigan to Janvrin to Gardner, but Cutshaw reached second on the play; Mowrey fanned.

Second Inning—Hoblitzel walked, Lewis doubled against the right field wall, advancing Hoblitzel to third; Gardner hit a home run inside the grounds to deep center, scoring Hoblitzel and Lewis ahead of him; Scott reached second when Wheat muffed his long fly; Carrigan sacrificed, Marquard to Merkle, advancing Scott to third; Leonard struck out, and Hooper grounded to Merkle, unassisted. Olson was thrown out at first by Gardner. Meyers walked and went to second on Marquard's out from Leonard to Hoblitzel; Johnston grounded to Scott.

Third Inning—Cutshaw tossed out Janvrin, Walker beat out a hit over third base, Hoblitzel flied to Myers, and Walker was out stealing, Meyers to Cutshaw. Myers flied to Walker, Merkle flied to Scott, and Wheat flied to Lewis.

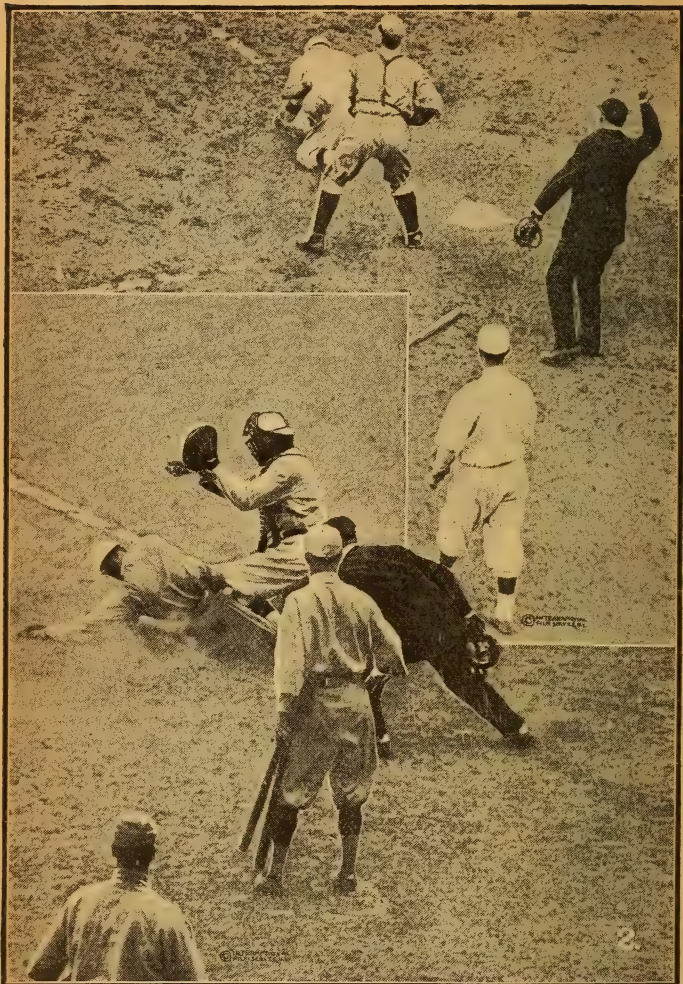
Fourth Inning—Lewis singled to left, Gardner sacrificed, Mowrey to Merkle; Scott was thrown out by Mowrey, Carrigan singled to center, scoring Lewis; Leonard walked, forcing Carrigan down to second; Leonard was caught off first base and run down, Meyers to Merkle to Cutshaw. Cutshaw doubled down the right foul line, Mowrey walked; in trying to sacrifice, Olson popped a bunt fly to Hoblitzel; Meyers lifted a short fly to Scott; Pfeffer batted for Marquard and struck out.

Fifth Inning—Cheney went in to pitch for Brooklyn. Hooper walked and stole second, assisted by a passed ball on Janvrin's third strike, the batter being out; Walker popped to Olson, Hoblitzel doubled to left, scoring Hooper; Lewis fanned. Johnston flied to Lewis, Myers lofted to Hooper, Merkle singled to center, and Wheat singled to left; Cutshaw flied to Lewis.

Sixth Inning—Gardner struck out, and so did Scott; Carrigan singled over third base, and Leonard whiffed. Mowrey flied to Lewis, Olson was tossed out at first by Scott, and Meyers popped to Hoblitzel.

Seventh Inning—Hooper singled to center, but was forced by Janvrin, Mowrey to Olson; Walker was out, Olson to Merkle, advancing Janvrin to second; Hoblitzel beat out a slow roller to the box, which Cheney threw wild to first, allowing Janvrin to score from second base; Lewis forced Hoblitzel at second, Mowrey to Cutshaw. O'Mara batted for Cheney and fanned, Johnson flied to Lewis, and Myers flied to Hooper.

Eighth Inning—Rucker was greeted with great applause when he went in to pitch for Brooklyn. Gardner was thrown out on a great play by Cutshaw, Merkle muffed Scott's easy foul fly, but Scott then grounded to Olson and was thrown out at first; Carrigan fanned. Merkle was out on a very snappy play, Scott to Hoblitzel; Wheat sent a high fly to Walker, and Cutshaw lofted to Hooper.



1, Wheat out, attempting double steal with Cutshaw: fourth game, first inning. 2, Gardner sliding home after Hoblitzel and Lewis had scored on his home run; fourth game, second inning.

WORLD SERIES SCENES, 1916.

Ninth Inning—Leonard fanned, Hooper singled to right and went to second when Johnston fumbled the ball; he was out trying to steal third. Meyers to Mowrey; Janvrin whiffed. Mowrey flied to Lewis, Olson drew a pass, and Meyers forced Olson at second, Janvrin to Scott; Stengel ran for Meyers and Getz went to bat for Rucker; Getz was thrown out on a fast play, Gardner to Hoblitzel, ending the game.

FOURTH GAME—AT BROOKLYN, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11.

Boston.	AB.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Brooklyn.	AB.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Hooper, rf.....	4	1	2	3	0	0	Johnston, rf.....	4	1	1	0	0	1
Janvrin, 2b.....	5	1	0	1	2	1	Myers, cf.....	4	1	1	1	0	0
Walker, cf.....	4	0	1	2	0	0	Merkle, 1b.....	3	0	1	9	1	1
Hoblitzel, 1b.....	3	1	2	8	0	0	Wheat, lf.....	4	0	1	0	0	1
Lewis, lf.....	4	2	2	6	0	0	Cutshaw, 2b.....	4	0	1	3	2	0
Gardner, 3b.....	3	1	1	1	3	0	Mowrey, 3b.....	3	0	0	1	4	0
Scott, ss.....	4	0	0	3	3	0	Olson, ss.....	3	0	0	2	2	0
Carrigan, c.....	3	0	2	3	1	0	Meyers, c.....	3	0	0	11	3	0
Leonard, p.....	3	0	0	0	1	0	†Stengel	0	0	0	0	0	0
							Marquard, p.....	1	0	0	0	2	0
							*Pfeffer	1	0	0	0	0	0
							Cheney, p.....	0	0	0	0	0	1
							†O'Mara	1	0	0	0	0	0
							Rucker, p.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
							§Getz	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	6	10	27	10	1	Totals	32	2	5	27	14	4

*Batted for Marquard in fourth inning. †Batted for Cheney in seventh inning. ‡Ran for Meyers in ninth inning. §Batted for Rucker in ninth inning.

Boston	0	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	0—6
Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

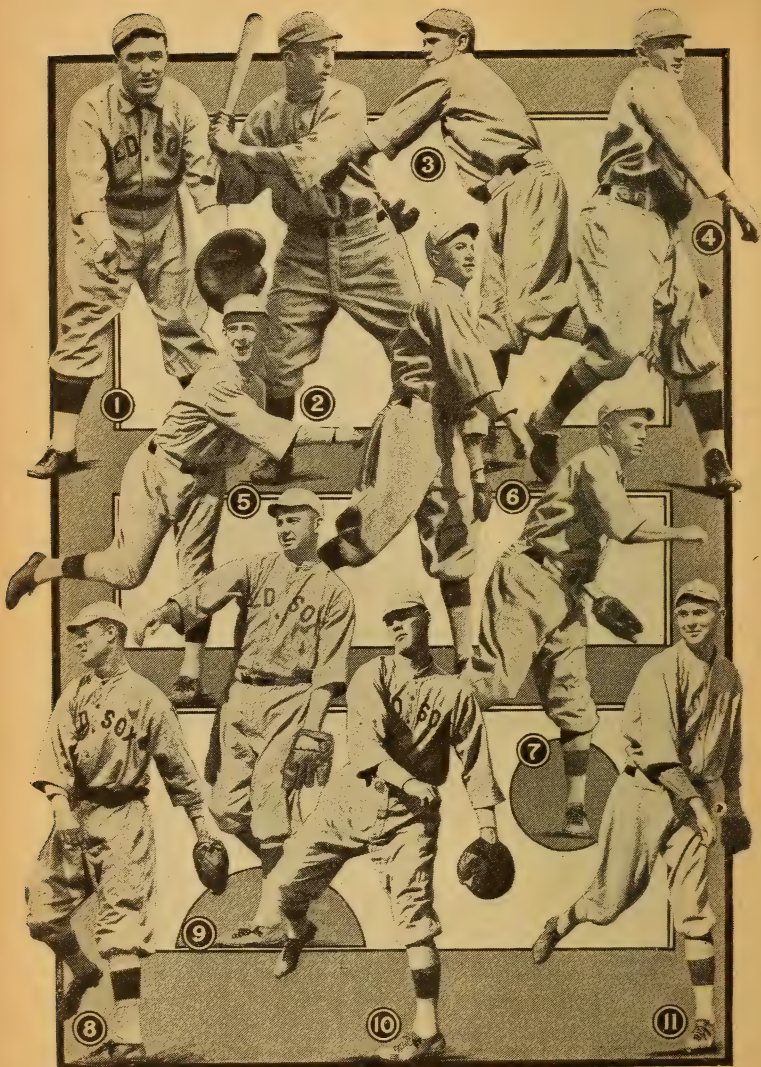
Two-base hits—Lewis, Cutshaw, Hoblitzel. Three-base hit—Johnston. Home run—Gardner. Hits and earned runs—Off Leonard: 5 hits, 1 run in 9 innings; off Marquard: 5 hits, 4 runs in 4 innings; off Cheney: 4 hits, 1 run in 3 innings; off Rucker: 1 hit, 0 runs in 2 innings. Stolen base—Hooper. Sacrifice hits—Carrigan, Gardner. First base on errors—Boston 1, Brooklyn 1. First base on balls—Off Leonard 4, off Marquard 2, off Cheney 1. Left on bases—Boston 5, Brooklyn 7. Struck out—By Leonard 3, by Marquard 3, by Cheney 5, by Rucker 3. Wild pitch—Leonard. Passed ball—Meyers. Umpires—At plate, Quigley; on bases, Dinneen; left field, O'Day; right field, Connolly. Time—2h. 30m.

The fifth and final game took place on the field of the Boston National League club in Boston, where all of the games were played in that city. It was not above commonplace and was won by superior work on the part of the Boston players and also by a display of superior spirit.

First Inning—Myers struck out, Daubert bounced one in front of the plate and was thrown out at first by Cady; Stengel was safe at first on a high throw by Scott, his first error of the series; Wheat popped to Hoblitzel. Hooper grounded to Cutshaw, Janvrin was tossed out by Mowrey, and Shorten flied to Wheat.

Second Inning—Cutshaw walked, drawing Shore's only pass; he went to second on Mowrey's sacrifice, Hoblitzel to Shore; Olson was out, Gardner to Hoblitzel, advancing Cutshaw to third; Cutshaw scored on a passed ball by Cady; Meyers was thrown out by Scott. Hoblitzel was tossed out by Pfeffer, Lewis tripled to left, Gardner flied to Wheat, Lewis scoring after the catch; Scott fouled to Meyers.

Third Inning—Pfeffer fanned, Myers grounded to Gardner, and Daubert rolled weakly to the box and was thrown out by



1, W. F. Carrigan, Mgr.; 2, Barry; 3, Ruth; 4, Gardner; 5, Janvrin; 6, Scott; 7, Hooper; 8, Hoblitzel; 9, Lewis; 10, Cady; 11, Shore. Conlon, Photos.

A GROUP OF BOSTON "RED SOX"—WORLD CHAMPIONS.

Shore. Cady singled to right, Shore popped to Meyers, and Hooper walked, forcing Cady down to second; Janvrin grounded to Olson, who first fumbled the ball and then threw wild to Cutshaw, allowing Cady to score and Hooper to go to third; Janvrin was out stealing, Meyers to Olson; Shorten singled to center, scoring Hooper; Shorten was out stealing, Meyers to Olson.

Fourth Inning—Stengel flied to Shorten, Wheat whiffed, and Cutshaw grounded to Shore. Hoblitzel walked and went to second on Lewis' sacrifice, Daubert to Cutshaw; Gardner was thrown out by Cutshaw, Hoblitzel going to third; Scott was the third out, Olson to Daubert.

Fifth Inning—Mowrey grounded to Gardner, Olson flied to Shorten. Meyers got a scratch hit through the box, and Pfeffer was thrown out by Gardner. Cady was out, Olson to Daubert; Shore flied to Wheat; Hooper singled over first and scored on Janvrin's double to left center, which Myers should have caught; Janvrin went to third on a wild pitch, and Shorten struck out.

Sixth Inning—Myers flied to Shorten, Daubert grounded to Gardner and was an easy out; Stengel popped to Scott. Hoblitzel grounded to Daubert, who made the play unassisted; Lewis singled to left, and Gardner forced Lewis at second, Olson to Cutshaw; Gardner went to second on a wild pitch, and Scott was thrown out by Mowrey.

Seventh Inning—Wheat flied to Hooper, Cutshaw grounded to short, and Mowrey singled to left; Scott made a two-base wild throw on Olson's grounder, the batter reaching second and Mowrey going to third; Meyers was an easy victim of Scott and Hoblitzel. Cady popped to Mowrey, Shore fanned, and Hooper was thrown out by Cutshaw.

Eighth Inning—Merkle batted for Pfeffer and flied to Lewis, who made a fine catch; Myers popped up a little fly to short, and Daubert grounded to Scott. Dell went in to pitch for Brooklyn. Janvrin singled to left, Shorten sacrificed, Mowrey to Daubert, putting Janvrin on second; Hoblitzel flied to Wheat, and Lewis went the same way.

Ninth Inning—Stengel singled to left, Wheat whiffed, Cutshaw grounded to Janvrin and was thrown out at first, Stengel going to second; Mowrey flied to Scott, ending the game.

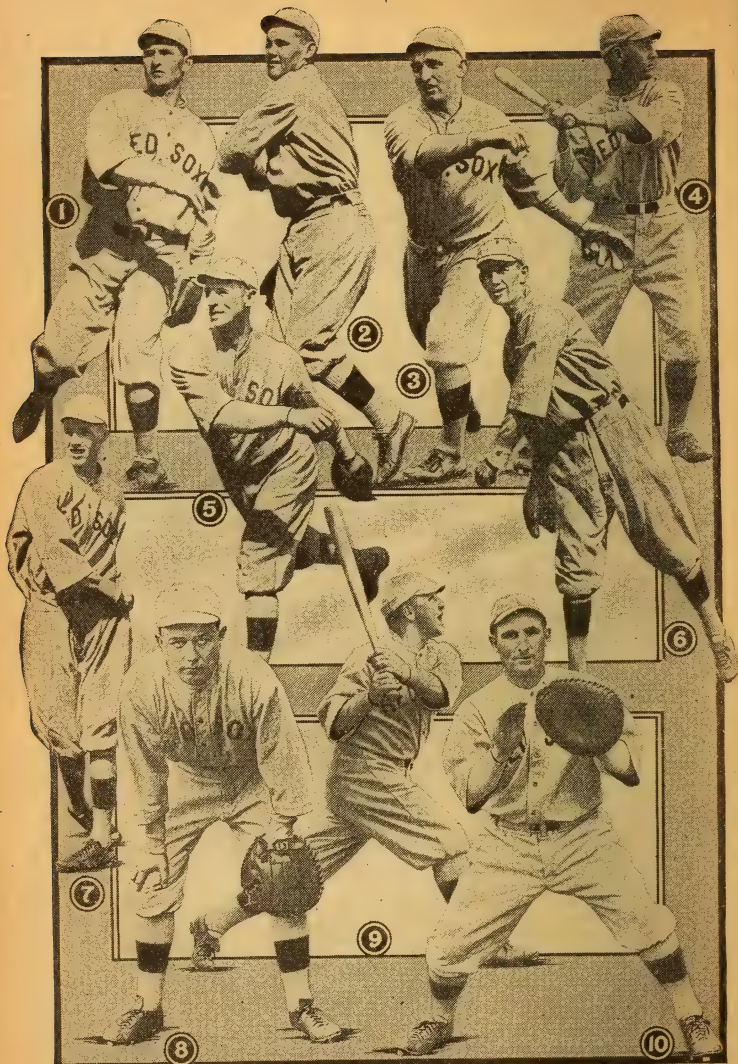
FIFTH GAME—AT BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12.

Boston.	AB.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Brooklyn.	AB.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Hooper, rf.....	3	2	1	1	0	0	Myers, cf.....	4	0	0	0	0	0
Janvrin, 2b.....	4	0	2	0	1	0	Daubert, 1b.....	4	0	0	10	1	0
Shorten, cf.....	3	0	1	3	0	0	Stengc!, rf.....	4	0	1	0	0	0
Hoblitzel, 1b.....	3	0	0	14	1	0	Wheat, lf.....	4	0	0	5	0	0
Lewis, lf.....	3	1	2	1	0	0	Cutshaw, 2b.....	3	1	0	2	3	0
Gardner, 3b.....	2	0	0	0	5	0	Mowrey, 3b.....	3	0	1	1	3	1
Scott, ss.....	3	0	0	2	3	2	Olson, ss.....	3	0	0	2	3	2
Cady, c.....	3	1	1	4	1	0	Meyers, c.....	3	0	1	4	2	0
Shore, p.....	3	0	0	2	3	0	Pfeffer, p.....	2	0	0	0	1	0
							*Merkle	1	0	0	0	0	0
							Dell, p.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	27	4	7	27	14	2	Totals	31	1	3	24	13	3

* Batted for Pfeffer in eighth inning.

Boston	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	x—4
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hit—Janvrin. Three-base hit—Lewis. Hits and earned runs—Off Pfeffer: 6 hits, 2 runs in 7 innings; off Dell, 1 hit, 0 runs in 1 inning;



1, Foster; 2, Leonard; 3, Mays; 4, Walker; 5, Gainer; 6, Shorten; 7, McNally; 8, Thomas; 9, Henriksen; 10, Agnew. Conlon, Photos.

A GROUP OF BOSTON "RED SOX"—WORLD CHAMPIONS.

off Shore: 3 hits, 1 run in 9 innings. Sacrifice hits—Mowrey, Lewis, Shorten. Sacrifice fly—Gardner. First base on errors—Brooklyn 2, Boston 1. First base on balls—Off Pfeffer 2, off Shore 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn 5, Boston 4. Struck out—By Pfeffer 2, by Shore 4. Wild pitches—Pfeffer 2. Passed ball—Cady. Umpires—At plate, Connolly; on bases, O'Day; left field, Quigley; right field, Dinneen. Time—1h. 43m.

PLAYING RECORDS OF 1916 SERIES.

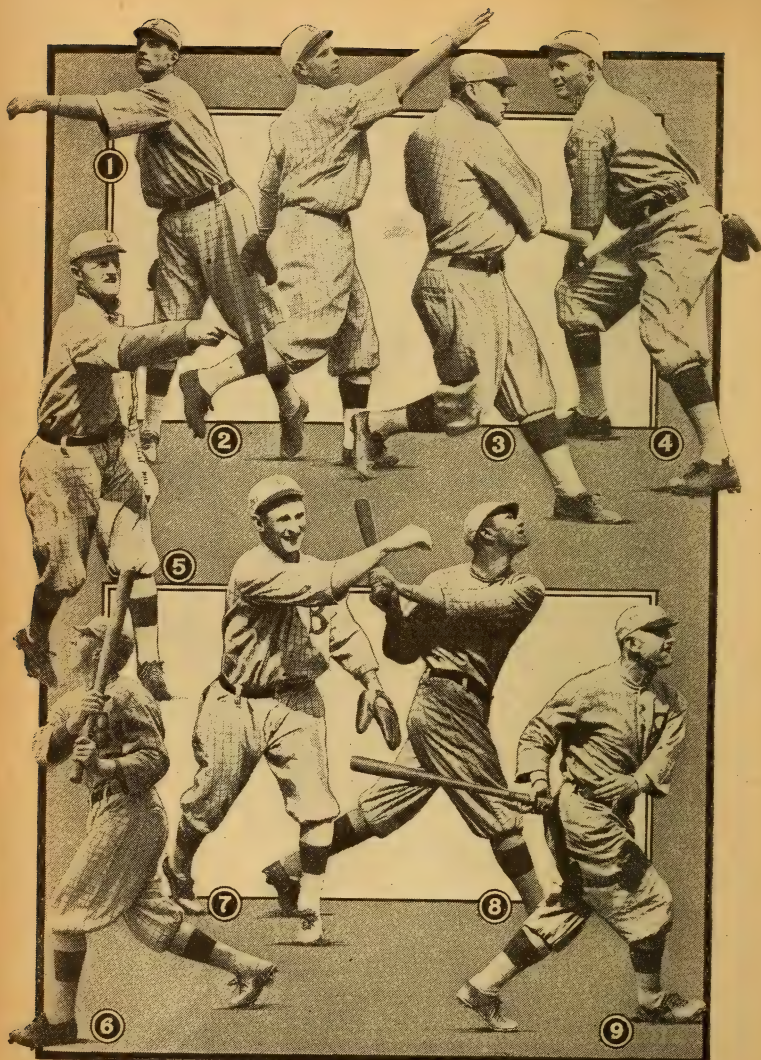
Following are the official batting, fielding and pitching averages as prepared by J. G. Taylor Spink, official scorer appointed by the National Commission; Burt Whitman of Boston, Mass., and William A. Rafter of Brooklyn, representing the Base Ball Writers' Association of America:

BOSTON.

	Bat.											Fldg.				
	G.A.B.	R.	H.	2B.	3B.	HR.	TB.	SO.	BB.	SB.	SH.	P.C.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.
Gainer	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1000	..	..	..	.000
Carrigan	1	3	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1.667	3	1	..	.000
Shorten	2	7	..	4	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	1.571	3	..	..	.000
Lewis	5	17	3	6	2	1	..	10	1	2	..	4.353	9	1	..	.000
Hooper	5	21	6	7	1	1	..	10	1	3	1	.. .333	8	2	..	.000
Walker	3	11	1	3	..	1	..	5	2	1	..	.. .273	4	1	..	.000
Cady	2	4	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	.. .250	11	1	..	.000
Hoblitzel	5	17	3	4	1	1	..	7	..	6	..	.. .235	69	4	..	.000
Janvrin	5	23	2	5	3	..	..	8	6	..	..	1.217	8	16	2	.923
Gardner	5	17	2	3	..	..	2	9	2	..	..	2.176	7	18	2	.926
Thomas	3	7	..	1	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	1.143	10	4	..	.000
Scott	5	16	1	2	..	1	..	4	1	1	..	2.125	9	25	2	.944
Mays	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	.. .000	..	4	..	.000
Foster	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	.. .000	1	2	..	.000
Ruth	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	.. .000	2	4	..	.000
Shore	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	.. .000	2	6	..	.000
Walsh	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. .000	1	..	..	.000
Leonard	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	.. .000	..	1	..	.000
Henriksen	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	.. .000	..	..	..	.000
McNally	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. .000	..	..	..	.000
Totals	5	164	21	39	7	6	2	64	25	18	1	12.238	147	90	6	.975

BROOKLYN.

	Bat.											Fldg.				
	G.A.B.	R.	H.	2B.	3B.	HR.	TB.	SO.	BB.	SB.	SH.	P.C.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.O.
Stengel	4	11	2	4	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	1.364	3	1	1	.800
Coombs	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	.333	..	2	..	.1000
Johnston	3	10	1	3	..	1	..	5	..	1	..	.300	1	..	1	.500
Pfeffer	4	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	.250	..	2	..	.1000
Merkle	3	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	.250	9	1	1	.909
Olson	5	16	1	4	..	1	..	6	2	2	..	2.250	9	12	4	.840
Wheat	5	19	2	4	..	1	..	6	2	2	1	.210	14	..	1	.933
J. Meyers	3	10	..	2	..	1	..	4	..	1	..	.200	21	8	..	.1000
Smith	1	5	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	.200	1	7	..	.1000
H. Myers	5	22	2	4	..	..	1	7	3	..	..	1.182	9	1	..	.1000
Mowrey	5	17	2	3	..	..	..	3	2	3	..	1.176	8	15	2	.920
Daubert	4	17	1	3	..	1	..	5	3	2	..	.176	40	3	..	.1000
Miller	2	8	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1.125	8	3	..	.1000
Cutshaw	5	19	2	2	1	..	..	3	1	1	..	.105	19	13	2	.941
Marquard	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	.000	..	2	..	.1000
O'Mara	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	.000	..	..	..	.000
Rucker	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.000	..	..	..	.000
Getz	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.000	..	..	..	.000
Dell	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.000	..	..	..	.000
Cheney	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.000	..	..	1	.000
Totals	5	170	13	34	2	5	1	49	19	14	1	6.200	142	70	13	.942



1, Daubert; 2, Cutshaw; 3, Myers; 4, Smith; 5, Mowrey; 6, Johnston; 7, Olson; 8, Wheat; 9, Stengel.
Conlon, Photos.

A GROUP OF BROOKLYN NATIONALS.
Champions National League, 1916.

PITCHERS' RECORDS.

	G.	W.	L.	IP.	SO.	BB.	HB.	WP.	R.	H.	PC.
Shore	2	2	..	17 $\frac{2}{3}$	9	4	1	..	6	12	1000
Ruth	1	1	..	14	4	3	..	..	1	6	1000
Leonard	1	1	..	9	3	4	..	1	2	5	1000
Coombs	1	1	..	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	..	..	3	7	1000
Dell	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	.000
Foster	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	1	..	3	.000
Cheney	1	..	..	3	5	1	..	..	2	4	.000
Rucker	1	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	1	.000
Pfeffer	3	..	1	10 $\frac{2}{3}$	5	4	..	2	5	7	.000
Smith	1	..	1	13 $\frac{1}{3}$	2	6	..	..	2	7	.000
Mays	2	..	1	5 $\frac{1}{3}$	2	3	1	..	4	8	.000
Marquard	2	..	2	11	9	6	..	..	9	12	.000

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS.

Earned runs—Off Foster none, off Rucker none, off Dell none, off Ruth 1, off Leonard 1, off Cheney 1, off Shore 2, off Smith 2, off Pfeffer 3, off Coombs 3, off Mays 4, off Marquard 7.

Passed balls—J. Meyers 2, Cady 1.

First base on errors—Boston 6, Brooklyn 5.

Left on bases—Boston 31, Brooklyn 32.

Double plays—Boston 5, Brooklyn 2.

WORLD SERIES FINANCES.

FIRST GAME.

At Boston, October 7, 1916.

Score—Boston, American League, 6; Brooklyn, National League, 5.

Players' pool	\$41,304.33
Boston club's share.....	13,768.11
Brooklyn club's share.....	13,768.11
National Commission	7,648.95

Total receipts	\$76,489.50
Attendance	36,117

SECOND GAME.

At Boston, October 9, 1916.

Score—Boston 2, Brooklyn 1 (14 innings).

Players' pool	\$44,618.04
Boston club's share.....	14,872.68
Brooklyn club's share.....	14,872.68
National Commission	8,262.60

Total receipts	\$82,626.00
Attendance	41,373

THIRD GAME.

At Brooklyn, October 10, 1916.

Score—Brooklyn 4, Boston 3.

Players' pool	\$37,671.48
Boston club's share.....	12,557.16
Brooklyn club's share.....	12,557.16
National Commission	6,976.20

Total receipts	\$69,762.00
Attendance	21,087

FOURTH GAME.

At Brooklyn, October 11, 1916.

Score Boston 6, Brooklyn 2.

Players' pool	\$39,333.60
Boston club's share.....	13,111.20
Brooklyn club's share.....	13,111.20
National Commission	7,284.00

Total receipts	\$72,840.00
Attendance	21,662

FIFTH GAME.

At Boston, October 12, 1916.

Score—Boston 4, Brooklyn 1.

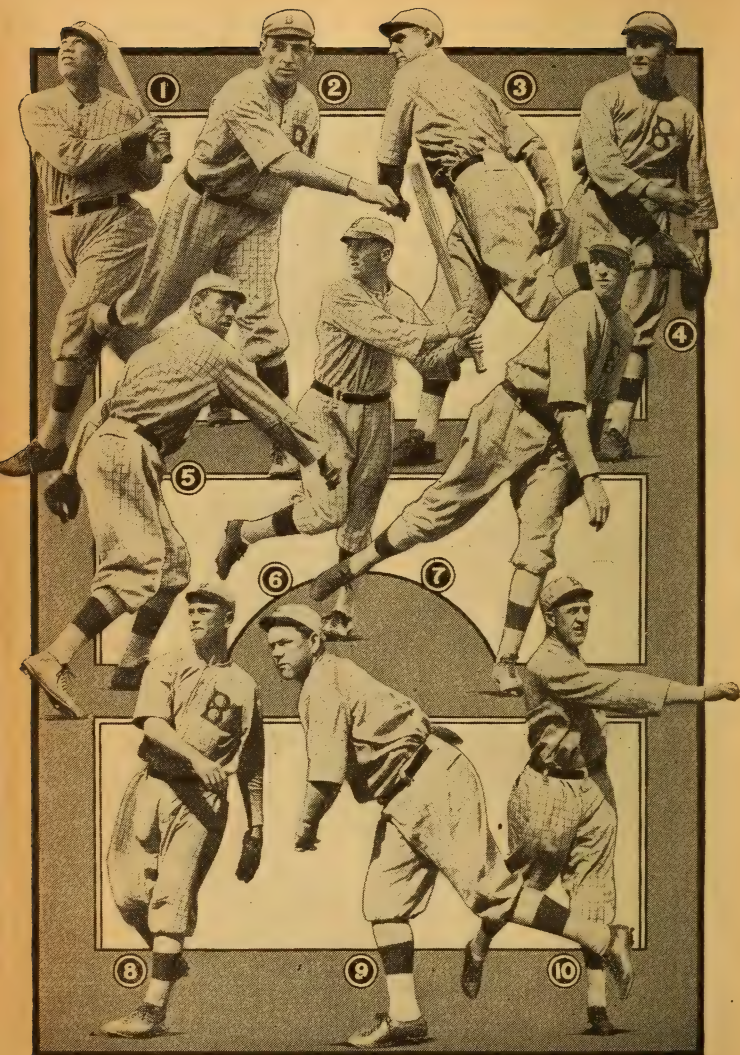
Boston club's share.....	\$37,742.85
Brooklyn club's share.....	37,742.85
National Commission	8,387.30

Total receipts	\$83,873.00
Attendance	42,620

DIVISION.

Boston players' share.....	\$97,756.47
Brooklyn players' share.....	65,170.93
Boston club's share.....	69,039.00
Brooklyn club's share.....	69,039.00
American League	23,013.00
National League	23,013.00
National Commission	38,559.05

Grand total receipts.....	\$385,590.50
Attendance, five games.....	162,859



1, Meyers; 2, Pfeffer; 3, Marquard; 4, O. Miller; 5, Coombs; 6, O'Mara;
7, Dell; 8, Cheney; 9, Rucker; 10, Getz. Conlon, Photos.

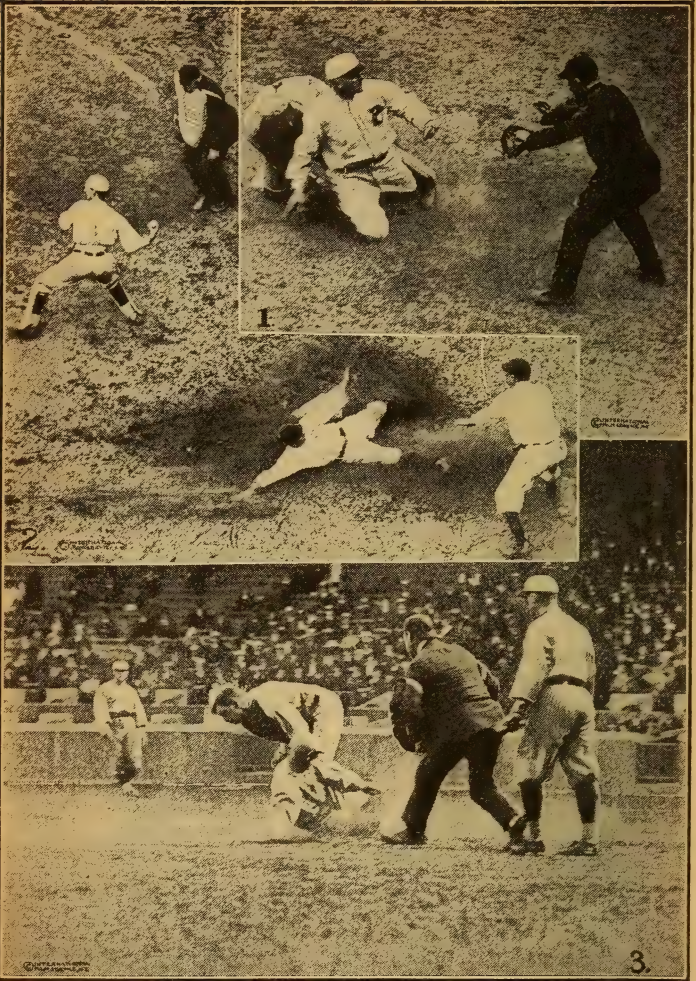
A GROUP OF BROOKLYN NATIONALS.

Champions National League, 1916.

CONDENSED DATA, WORLD SERIES PLAYERS, 1916

BOSTON "RED SOX"

	Age	Weight	Height
WM. F. CARRIGAN, Mgr.	33	185	5 ft. 10 in.
Bats and throws right-handed.	Home—Lewiston, Maine.		
SAMUEL L. AGNEW, c.	29	187	5 ft. 11 in.
Home—Bismarck, Mo.			
FORREST L. CADY, c.	30	192	6 ft. 2 in.
Bats and throws right-handed.	Home—Galva, Ill.		
FRED THOMAS, c.	28	182	5 ft. 10 in.
Bats and throws right-handed.	Home—Sharon, Kan.		
GEORGE FOSTER, p.	28	172	5 ft. 8 in.
Bats and throws right-handed.	Home—Bokoshe, Okla.		
SYLVANUS A. GREGG, p.	29	180	6 ft. 2 in.
Bats right, throws left-handed.	Home—Omara, P. A., Can.		
SAMUEL P. JONES, p.	25	176	5 ft. 11 in.
Home—Woodsfield, Ohio.			
HUBERT B. LEONARD, p.	26	179	5 ft. 9 in.
Bats and throws left-handed.	Home—Fresno, Cal.		
CARL W. MAYS, p.	25	192	6 ft.
Bats left, throws right-handed.	Home—Portland, Ore.		
GEORGE H. RUTH, Jr., p.	22	182	6 ft. 1 in.
Bats and throws left-handed.	Home—Baltimore, Md.		
ERNEST G. SHORE, p.	25	182	6 ft. 4 in.
Bats and throws right-handed.	Home—East Bend, N. C.		
J. WELDON WYCKOFF, p.	23	172	6ft.
Bats and throws right-handed.	Home—Williamsport, Pa.		
DELOS C. GAINER, 1b.	30	178	6 ft.
Bats and throws right-handed.	Home—Elkins, W. Va.		
R. J. HOBLITZEL, 1b.	28	178	5 ft. 11 in.
Bats left, throws right-handed.	Home—Cincinnati, Ohio.		
JOHN J. BARRY, 2b.	29	150	5 ft. 9 in.
Bats and throws right-handed.	Home—Meriden, Conn.		
W. L. GARDNER, 3b.	30	165	5 ft. 8 in.
Bats left, throws right-handed.	Home—Enosburg Falls, Vt.		
HAROLD C. JANVRIN, ss.	24	164	5 ft. 11 in.
Bats and throws right-handed.	Home—Boston, Mass.		
EVERETT SCOTT, ss.	24	155	5 ft. 8 in.
Bats and throws right-handed.	Home—Bluffton, Ind.		
CHARLES H. SHORTEN, cf. ..	25	163	5 ft. 11 in.
Bats and throws left-handed.	Home—Scranton, Pa.		
CLARENCE W. WALKER, cf. ..	28	160	5 ft. 11 in.
Home—Lanesboro, Tenn.			
HARRY B. HOOPER, rf.	29	170	5 ft. 10 in.
Bats left, throws right-handed.	Home—Capitola, Cal.		
GEORGE E. LEWIS, lf.	29	180	5 ft. 8 in.
Bats and throws right-handed.	Home—Hot Springs, Cal.		
OLAF HENRIKSEN, outf.	26	165	5 ft. 7 in.
Bats and throws left-handed.	Home—Canton, Mass.		
MICHAEL J. McNALLY, inf. ..	22	159	5 ft. 11 in.
Home—Minooka, Pa.			
CHARLES WAGNER, inf.	35	185	5 ft. 9 in.
Bats and throws right-handed.	Home—New Rochelle, N. Y.		
JAMES WALSH, outf.	28	175	5 ft. 10 in.
Bats and throws right-handed.	Home—Syracuse, N. Y.		



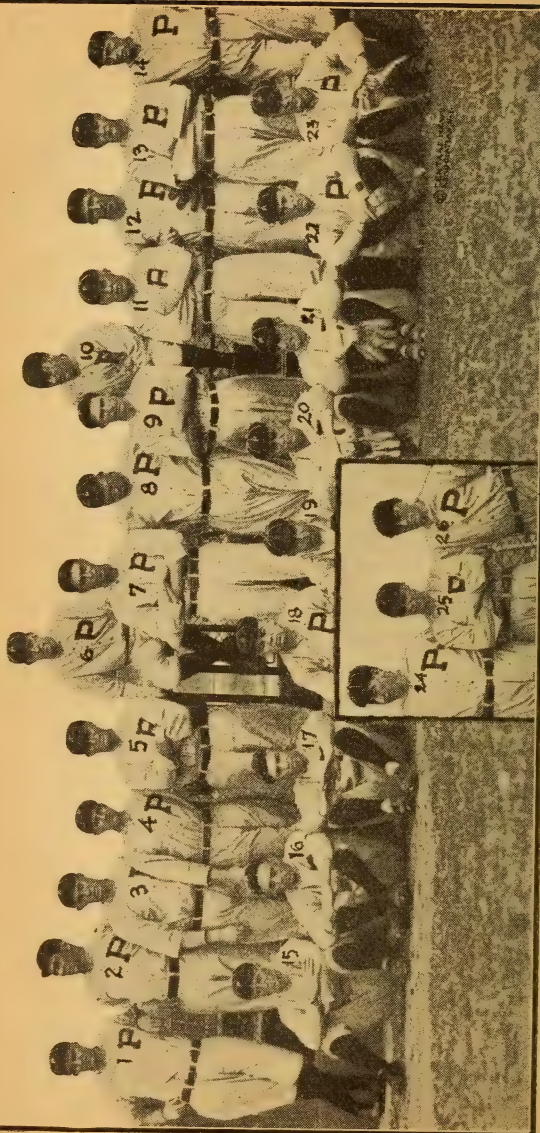
1, Stengel safe at home plate—Brooklyn vs. New York Americans (pre-season game). 2, Maranville scoring—Boston vs. St. Louis. 3, Sisler out at home plate in an attempted double steal—St. Louis vs. New York.

SCENES FROM BOTH MAJOR LEAGUES, 1916.

CONDENSED DATA, WORLD SERIES PLAYERS, 1916

BROOKLYN CLUB

	Age	Weight	Height
WILBERT ROBINSON, Mgr.	52	300	5 ft. 8 1/2 in.
Bats and throws right-handed.	Home—Baltimore, Md.		
JOHN T. MEYERS, c	34	200	5 ft. 11 1/2 in.
Bats and throws right-handed.	Home—San Diego, Cal.		
OTTO MILLER, c	26	182	6 ft.
Bats and throws right-handed.	Home—Indianapolis, Ind.		
EDWARD APPLETON, p	24	175	6 ft.
Bats and throws right-handed.	Home—Arlington, Texas.		
L. R. CHENEY, p	28	185	6 ft. 1 in.
Bats and throws right-handed.	Home—Haines City, Fla.		
JOHN COOMBS, p	32	185	6 ft.
Bats left or right, throws right.	Home—Kennebunk, Me.		
W. G. DELL, p	28	185	6 ft. 4 in.
Bats and throws right-handed.	Home—Brooklyn, N. Y.		
WALTER MAILS, p	20	170	6 ft.
Bats and throws left-handed.	Home—San Quentin, Cal.		
RICHARD MARQUARD, p	26	180	6 ft. 1 1/2 in.
Bats and throws left-handed.	Home—New York.		
EDWARD J. PFEFFER, p	26	208	6 ft. 2 1/2 in.
Bats and throws right-handed.	Home—Champaign, Ill.		
G. N. RUCKER, p	31	195	6 ft.
Bats right-handed; throws left-handed.	Home—Roswell, Ga.		
SHERROD M. SMITH, p	24	190	6 ft. 1 in.
Bats and throws left-handed.	Home—Mansfield, Ga.		
JACOB E. DAUBERT, 1b	30	160	5 ft. 10 1/2 in.
Bats and throws left-handed.	Home—Brooklyn, N. Y.		
GEORGE W. CUTSHAW, 2b	29	160	5 ft. 9 in.
Bats and throws right-handed.	Home—Brooklyn, N. Y.		
GUSTAVE GETZ, 3b	26	160	5 ft. 10 1/2 in.
Bats and throws right-handed.	Home—Newark, N. J.		
HARRY H. MOWREY, 3b	33	180	5 ft. 8 in.
Bats and throws right-handed.	Home—Chambersburg, Pa.		
IVAN M. OLSON, ss	30	190	5 ft. 11 1/2 in.
Bats and throws right-handed.	Home—Los Angeles, Cal.		
OLIVER O'MARA, ss	23	148	5 ft. 9 in.
Bats and throws right-handed.	Home—St. Louis, Mo.		
JAMES H. JOHNSTON, cf	26	165	5 ft. 9 in.
Bats and throws right-handed.	Home—Chattanooga, Tenn.		
H. H. MYERS, cf	26	175	5 ft. 9 1/2 in.
Bats and throws right-handed.	Home—E. Liverpool, Ohio.		
CHARLES D. STENGEL, rf	25	170	5 ft. 8 1/2 in.
Bats and throws left-handed.	Home—Kansas City, Mo.		
ZACK D. WHEAT, lf	27	165	6 ft.
Bats left-handed; throws right-handed.	Home—Polo, Mo.		
FRED C. MERKLE, inf	28	190	6 ft. 1 in.
Bats and throws right-handed.	Home—Watertown, Wis.		



1, Kantlehner; 2, Bender; 3, Adams; 4, Stock; 5, Niehoff; 6, Byrne; 7, Oeschger; 8, Cravath; 9, Bancroft; 10, Burns; 11, Pat Moran, Mgr.; 12, Denaree; 13, McQuillan; 14, Paskert; 15, Weiser; 16, Mayer; 17, Whitted; 18, Mayog, Asst. Trainer; 19, Dugey; 20, Alexander; 21, Chalmers; 22, Cooper; 23, Good; 24, Rixey; 25, Killifer; 26, Luderus.

PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL LEAGUE TEAM, 1916.

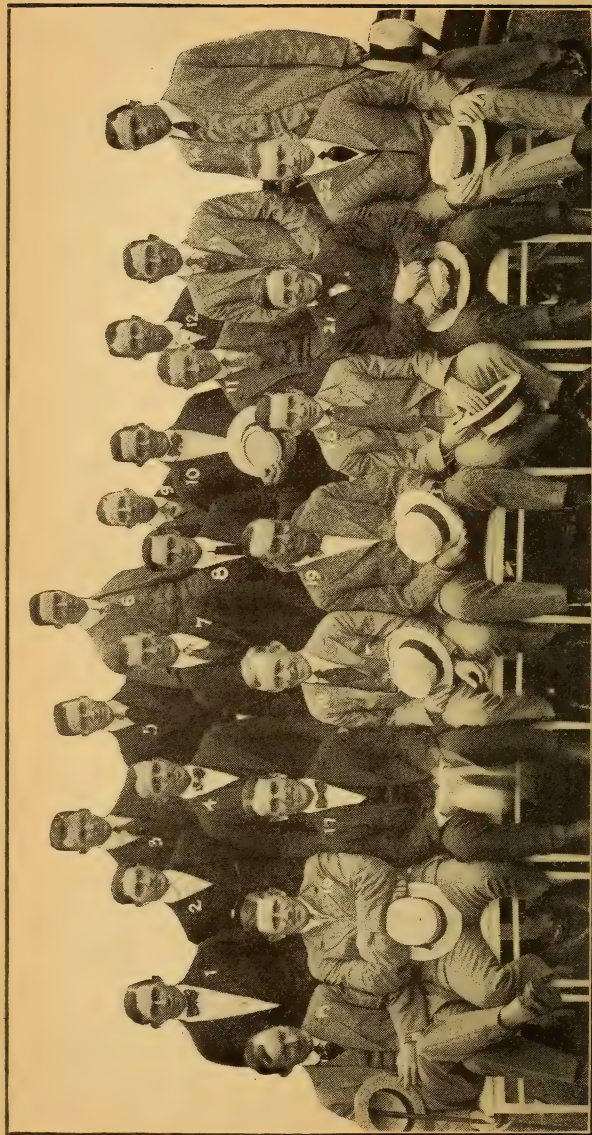
National League Season of 1916

BY JOHN B. FOSTER.

Keen exercise of memory does not make it easy to recall any National League campaign with more odd twists and turns to it than that of 1916. Could a campaign be personified it might well be said that of the National League was in its turn peevish, querulous, fretful, sunny, dashing, brilliant, commonplace, logical, wholly illogical, and invariably mystifying. To be a successful owner of a major league Base Ball club, and perhaps for that matter to be the non-successful owner of a major league Base Ball club, requires a steady hand, a dispassionate mind that is not to be affected by the emotional outsider, a judicial balance and the ability to laugh when everybody else is crying or scandalously emphatic. There are owners, and there have been owners, combining such a combination of mental characteristics. Some of the former type were completely upset in 1916, which merely goes to show what a trying time it was for those who were most immediately concerned in trying to win one Base Ball championship.

After varying ups and downs, yet withal maintaining a fairly consistent balance through a Base Ball year's work, the championship was won by the Brooklyn club. There are those who write of Base Ball and criticise it, who are not yet convinced, according to their personal affirmation, that Brooklyn had a championship team. They have so asserted this belief verbally and they have published ideas of their own to that effect. It is commonly accepted, however, that the team which finishes with the highest percentage at the end of a Base Ball season wins the championship in a major league and, notwithstanding any personal opinion as to the strength or the weakness of the Brooklyn players, it would appear that having attained the highest percentage in the race of the National League they are quite as fairly entitled to the championship of that organization as the Bostons of years gone by or the Chicagos of other years, or any other champions.

If we were to be permitted to liken Base Ball in the National League in 1916 to our planetary system, we might suggest that the Brooklyn club, temporarily personifying Mercury, made its trip around the sun in quicker time than any other planet, and won. Not that the comparison as to Mercury would be carried in behalf of that club further than as an organization, for there are individuals of the Brooklyn club who would hardly classify as Mercurys under the most liberal imagination. Philadelphia was the Venus of the eight, with a circuit a little longer and time more extended, and Boston the Earth. Possibly there is no city which considers itself better entitled to be recognized as the Earth. New York well fits the fighting spirit of Mars, although the flight of the team throughout the race was more like that of an erratic and threatening meteor, ready at almost any time when nearing the zenith of its careering course to remove from its path the three most threatening influences against it. Chicago is not quite as large as Jupiter, except in self-consciousness, and not more damaging to the others of the Base Ball planetary system. Pittsburgh, with its ring of fire, may well be likened to Saturn; St. Louis is as cold and distant as Uranus, while Cincinnati must play the part of Neptune, which takes 165 of our years to circle the sun, and would therefore leave one of us poor mundane creatures transported to it only one year old by their reckoning of time, as against 165 years by ours. If that be the basis of accounting upon which Cincinnati is to win a Base Ball championship, there is a great deal of waiting and no little excitement ahead on the banks of the Ohio River. But there have been other teams than Cincinnati that have been eighth in a race for major league honors and for more years than one.



1, Nehf; 2, Barnes; 3, Smith; 4, Allen; 5, Rico; 6, Tragesser; 7, Egan; 8, Tyler; 9, Gowdy; 10, Wilhoit; 11, Collins; 12, Reulbach; 13, Compton; 14, Hughes; 15, S. Magee; 16, Ragan; 17, Shodgrass; 18, Evers; 19, George Stallings, Mgr.; 20, Maranville; 21, Connolly; 22, Davis. BOSTON NATIONAL LEAGUE TEAM, 1916. White N. Y., Photo.

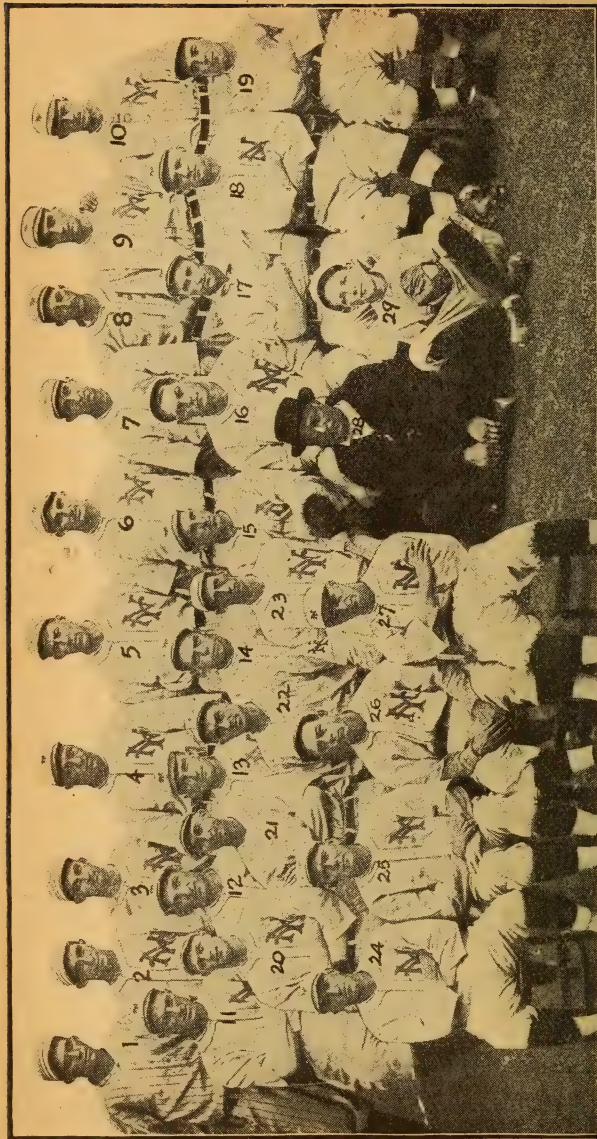
It was the threatened collision of New York with the Eastern clubs of the National League circuit and to their disadvantage that gave the National League race its greatest zest. Not once were the Brooklyn, the Philadelphia, and the Boston clubs out of some possible chance to win until the race had almost run. Not always did they appear to be at their best, but when they had a brief relapse from form they returned to form so suddenly that there was none who could say that one of them might not win, however much there were many in the cities interested who might hope that one of the three might win at the expense of the others. And while they were having their little campaign among themselves, which was always interesting, the Giants either were treading on their heels or were dealing blows right and left among them, which finally discovered two of them hors de combat.

Because of the splendid playing of the Giants toward the latter part of the year it has been said that the best team in the National League did not win the championship. It is very possible that this may be true. If such is the case it must not be taken as an argument that the team playing the steadiest best base ball in the National League did not win the championship. There is a distinction between the best team—as we look upon it on paper—and the best work. It is a mighty and a complete distinction. If it should be held that merit hinges solely upon team, and individual, and not upon duration of the fight of a Base Ball championship, the very sorry showing which was made by the New York club in the last series of the season upon the grounds of the Brooklyn club would not be much of an argument in favor of those who would infer that the work of the Brooklyn players is to be wholly rejected because of the brilliancy of the Giants at two different intervals during the year.

Had the New York team played all of the year as it played in the latter part of the season, except against Brooklyn, it may be inferred that it would have beaten Brooklyn for the championship. Also, had the New York team played all season as it played on its first trip into the country of the West it may be inferred that the Giants would have won the championship. It did neither of these things, which shows the value of a Base Ball championship in a major league circuit to be based upon the fact that it must be won by a team which can win its greatest success during a protracted season. Such is the real test of Base Ball values based upon our present theory of the national game and emphasizes the point, which has been made time and again by the editor of the GUIDE, that the annual series of games between clubs of the major leagues for the so-called world championship is no championship after all, and merely an arrangement of exhibition contests between two rivals mainly as a reward for doing well in the longer and real struggle, either of which rival is likely to win as much by luck as by Base Ball strategy.

Whatever opinion may be held as to the merits of the New York National League club, as it was constituted in the latter part of 1916—and practically all opinion tends to one direction—it must not be forgotten that the Brooklyn club had to win the championship against that factor as much as against any other, as, had Brooklyn faltered seriously, the chance was there to lose altogether.

In addition to the contest for the championship of the National League—which is the motive for the annual competition from year to year and which is as much a part of the life of the United States as its commercial and artistic pursuits—there entered into the season of 1916 another element. It was that of record making. There are times when competitors set out deliberately to break records, but prior to that time certain conditions must be met and certain obstacles must have been overcome. Once these are out of the way record making becomes a pursuit of pleasure and exciting diversion.



1, Rodriguez; 2, Kelleher; 3, Stafford; 4, Kocher; 5, Way; 6, Ritter; 7, Doolan; 8, Sallee; 9, Kelly; 10, Smith; 11, Zimmerman; 12, Lobert; 13, McCarty; 14, Schupp; 15, Herzog; 16, Tesreau; 17, Fletcher; 18, J. J. McGraw, Mgr.; 19, Burns; 20, Holke; 21, Anderson; 22, Schepner; 23, Perritt; 24, Robertson; 25, Renton; 26, Rariden; 27, Kauff; 28, Trainer; 29, Mascot. Pach Bros., Photo.

NEW YORK NATIONAL LEAGUE TEAM, 1916.

In the matter of record making the New York club achieved a greater triumph in various respects than if it had won the National League championship. The latter is a victory for the year alone, and may be wrested from any successful team in the year following, but to make a record which has not been overcome for more than a quarter of a century, is making history that may not be overcome for another quarter of a century and more.

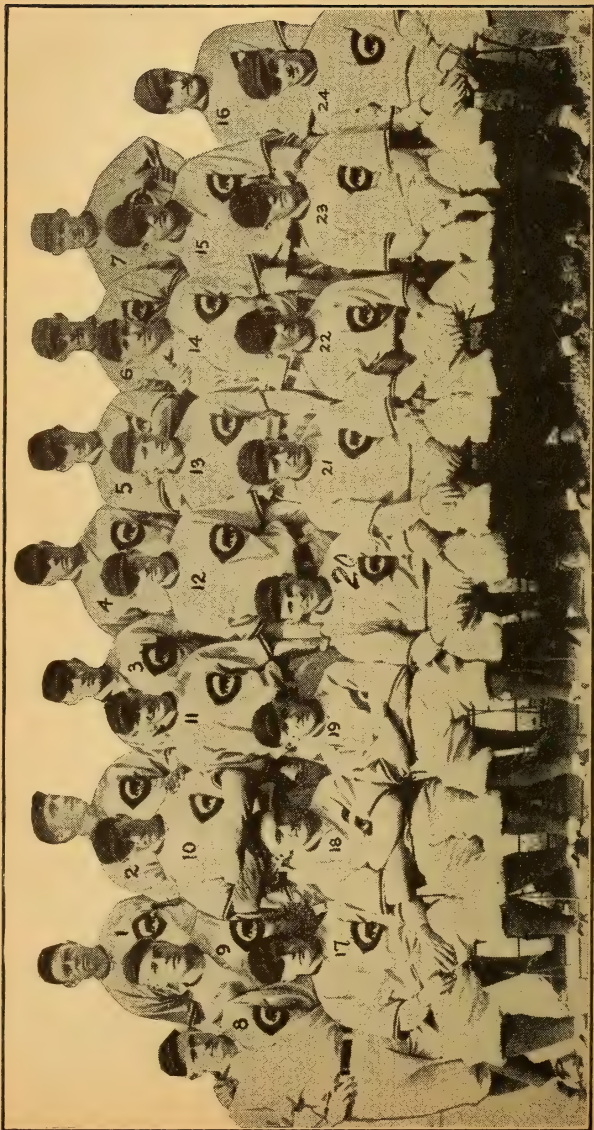
The peculiar character of the record which was made by the New York club is such that it must be classified as one of the greatest achievements in Base Ball. As a team record it is the greatest. In the early part of the season the players of the Giants in their first trip to the cities of the West did not lose a game on foreign ground. They won seventeen games in succession, almost equaling a former record of the Giants which ended with eighteen victories in succession. This latter sequence of victories, however, was both on home ground and on grounds of visitors, so that the gain of seventeen victories in succession on foreign fields stands alone of its type. The last of this series of seventeen games was won in Boston and the eighteenth game, on Decoration Day, was lost in Philadelphia in the morning after the New York players had spent a most tiresome and tedious night on the railroad between Boston and Philadelphia.

While these games were being won it seemed for the moment as if the Giants might be traveling toward the championship of the National League and there were many predictions that they would not be checked again during the flight of the race, but they were checked, and seriously so. Some of it was due to accident. Some of it was due to inefficiency on the part of some of the players when strength and determination meant most to the team. In any event they ceased to win almost as they had begun to look like championship possibilities.

After that lapse changes which had been threatening in the team finally were put into effect. Certain weaknesses had been in evidence. For the moment the playing head of the Giants thought they had been overcome. This was during the period of seventeen continued victories. It was the failure again of the players, who had taken a new lease of life during that spurt, which decided the manager upon quick use of the surgical Base Ball knife. He moved at once, and effectively, and in a short time had changed the personnel of his infield.

Shortly after these changes, on the Polo Grounds, began the winning career of the new organization. For twenty-six games in succession, the most marvelous record in the history of major league Base Ball—there is absolutely none like it—the team was unbeaten. It lost the twenty-seventh game to Boston, the second game of a double header on the last day of the National League Base Ball year of 1916 at the Polo Grounds. Two home runs in succession by Boston players helped to end the run of successive victories. The Giants were sorry, as they had hoped to finish the season unbeaten on their own field after they had begun their spurt. Sorry as they were, they were intensely glad that they had established a record for successive victories not likely to be changed again for years to come.

It is a queer fact in connection with this establishment of a new record and the long run of successes that there was little or no hope at any time that the Giants might win the championship of their organization. Now and then there would be a faint chance in prospect. So often, however, as if it might seem possible for the Giants to win, one of the other three contending teams for the National League championship—Boston, Philadelphia or Brooklyn—would pull out of some disagreeable tangle into which it had been drawn and again appear so well fortified that it seemed mentally and physically impossible to defeat it.



1, Brown; 2, Smith; 3, Knabe; 4, Saier; 5, Zeider; 6, Wilson; 7, Doyle; 8, Flack; 9, Hendrix; 10, McConnell; 11, Mollwitz; 12, Williams; 13, Hunter; 14, Carter; 15, Vaughn; 16, Archer; 17, Elliott; 18, Kelly; 19, Wortman; 20, Prendergast; 21, Tinker, Mgr.; 22, Packard; 23, Lavender; 24, Pechous.

CHICAGO NATIONAL LEAGUE TEAM, 1916.

Phototone Co., Photo.

Notwithstanding this the Giants continued to persevere. In the exuberant but forceful slang of the day, "they were on their way, but they didn't know where they were going." This was literally true. They won game after game, some of them by the hardest of Base Ball fighting, for the pure love of winning. More of that, and still more of it, and there never will be any call to criticise the professional Base Ball player for lack of interest in his work.

Then after all had been said and done, the Giants finished in fourth place. They had won a greater honor in many respects than winning the championship of the National League, but they were only fourth in the race in which they were contesting. By the number of games that they had lost to Brooklyn during the year they might have won the championship of the National League. By the number of games that they had lost to Boston and Philadelphia they might have won. Unable to outfinish any one of the three in the percentage standing which establishes supremacy skill for duration, they had far surpassed all of them in the making of history, so that the season was not without its reward for the New York club, and also for the National League, as the making of this record is as much to the credit of the National League, when we are thinking of rival major leagues, as it is to the credit of the New York club when we are thinking of individual clubs. And it stands alone the record of all records, now a target for the clubs to come.

By winning the championship in 1916 the Brooklyn club finished a complete championship cycle of the East. New York won in 1913. Boston in 1914, Philadelphia in 1915, and it was in order, therefore, that Brooklyn should win in 1916. The editor of the GUIDE would call attention to the fact that it has never happened before in National League history or any other major league's history that all clubs of one section should be champions in turn.

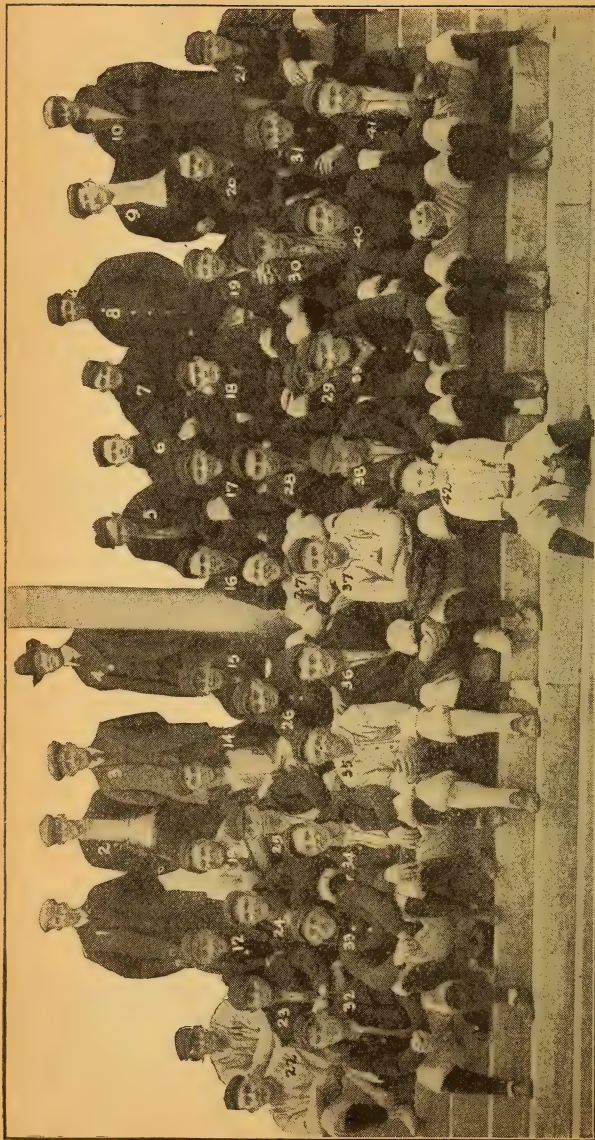


BROOKLYN

So far as closeness of competition is concerned Brooklyn was harder pressed to win the title of 1916 than in any struggle since 1909. The latter, which was won by Pittsburgh, will be remembered as one of the best and most exciting in the history of Base Ball. Steadiness for a long continuation of games, interspersed at rare intervals by extreme brilliancy, were the qualities that characterized Brooklyn's share of the fight in 1916. The team, as a team, occasionally lapsed and played very poorly and with little spirit. The most notable of these lapses was in a series of games toward the latter part of the season with Philadelphia in which a succession of defeats made it seem that Brooklyn had almost lost its grip on the championship.

However, thanks to the inability of either Boston or Philadelphia to take a commanding advantage of this situation, the Brooklyn team managed to cling tenaciously to the lead. It may also be added that the New York club, hitting right and left against Boston and Philadelphia, really aided the cause of the Brooklyn club more than their own. The closeness of the championship contest is in evidence by the fact that it was not until the afternoon of September 30, in the second game of a double header against Boston, that New York was practically eliminated from the race. In the week following Boston killed the championship aspirations of Philadelphia by winning one game of a double header and, strangely enough, Philadelphia did exactly the same thing to Boston in the same week in another double header.

Possibly the greatest good fortune enjoyed by the Brooklyn club was in the outcome of its games against New York. For years New



1, H. C. McGraw; 2, J. McAfee; 3, D. J. Davies; 5, Harmon; 6, Gibson; 7, Carey; 8, "Chic" Fraser, Scout and Coach;
 10, Douglas; 11, Miller; 12, Wilson; 13, H. Smith; 14, McAuley; 15, Mamaux; 16, Cooper; 17, Bill Wagner; 18, Hill;
 19, Cleveland; 20, Adams; 21, Jacobs; 22, Al Wagner; 23, Viox; 24, Kantlehner; 25, Schultz; 26, Von Steinberg; 27,
 Baird; 28, Barney; 29, Costello; 30, Swaney; 31, Blackwell; 32, Madden; 33, Schmidt; 34, J. Smith; 35, Johnston; 36,
 Honus Wagner; 37, J. J. Callahan, Mgr.; 38, Altenberg; 39, Koroly; 40, Slattery; 41, Siglin; 42, Tommy Dunn, Mascot.

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL LEAGUE TEAM, 1916.

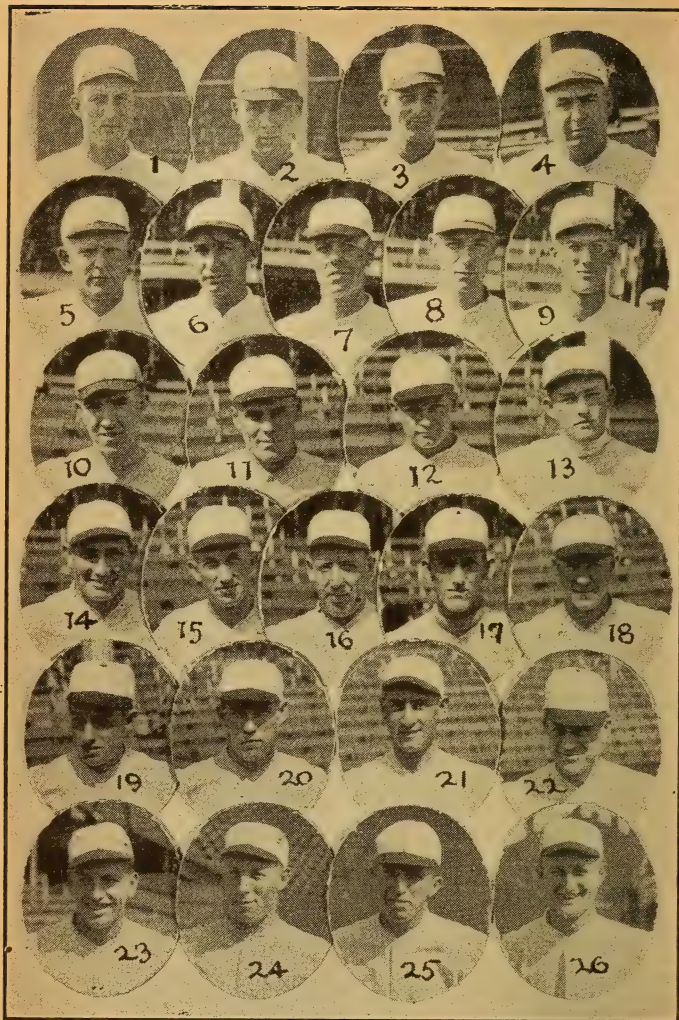
York had successfully trounced Brooklyn in about seventy per cent. of the games played. The Giants did not do it in 1915 and were quite as unsuccessful in 1916. However, in all of the games played by the two teams, none was quite so lavishly thrown away as the morning game of July 4 at the Polo Grounds. It is a truth that errors in one inning actually gave the game to Brooklyn after it was virtually won by New York. In almost all respects it was the poorest played game of the year by the New York club. Its importance, and its bearing on the temperament of the Brooklyn players, were such that it gave them in midseason an accession of courage which was needed. Many of those who study Base Ball carefully believe that if Brooklyn had not won the morning game of the Fourth of July the championship might have gone elsewhere. Added to the good fortune of the morning was another victory for Brooklyn in the afternoon, both of which combined turned the scale in their favor when they sorely needed it.

During the last trip of the Eastern clubs to the West Brooklyn staggered in Cincinnati, not so much because of dispiritedness on the part of the players as by reason of injuries to their first baseman. Daubert, who has been troubled off and on for two years by "charley horse," seemed to break down almost completely. The emergency was so great that Brooklyn was ready to negotiate an immediate trade to procure a substitute first baseman. With that in mind Merkle, New York's first baseman, was obtained from Manager McGraw in exchange for catcher McCarty. When Merkle joined the club it looked as if Daubert might never play ball again, but he so far recovered as to finish with his team and get into the world series.

The infield of Brooklyn gave Manager Robinson the most of his troubles from April to October. His outfield ran practically the same. Like other managers, he substituted one outfielder for another as a right or left hand pitcher happened to be used by the opposing team. It is a sad commentary on our modern ball players that such is the case. Twenty years ago a high class batter would have been ashamed to have been taken out of a game because he could not bat either type of pitcher at will. Mowrey finally was anchored at third base after Getz had been given a trial and the latter became the substitute. O'Mara and Olson were both tried at short to strengthen that difficult position.

From April 13 to April 17 Boston led the National League. Philadelphia took the lead April 18 and retained it until April 30. For the first time Brooklyn assumed the lead May 1. They held it only two days, May 1 and 2. Then Boston won it back for a day, but Brooklyn regained it May 4 and held it until September 4. Again Boston went to the top, but only for a day. On September 5, 6, 7 and 8 Philadelphia was in the lead. On September 9 Brooklyn once more went to the front and never lost the lead again until the championship race was over. It would appear that Brooklyn might have had an easy time considering that the team was in the lead from May 4 until September 4. Such was not the case, however, as during all of that period Boston and Philadelphia threatened daily to gain the top or to start a spurt which would take them to the top, while New York in many respects was every bit as menacing because the Giants were within shooting distance of their rivals across the river, although their aim proved bad.

In general Brooklyn was not a team of color. This possibly is due to the fact that the manager could not so manipulate his color scheme as to bring out all of the best tints at one time. If his outfield shone crimson and his pitchers and catchers gleamed all gold, there would be a drab spot somewhere in the infield, no matter how hard he tried. When the infield did shine with all of the luster of the diamond there would be a bit of paste in the box, or



1, Sallee; 2, Snyder; 3, Cruise; 4, Hall; 5, Griner; 6, J. Miller; 7, Jasper; 8, Brottem; 9, Meadows; 10, Kelley; 11, R. Williams; 12, J. Smith; 13, Hornsby; 14, Bescher; 15, Long; 16, Ames; 17, Gonzales; 18, Beck; 19, Butler; 20, Warhop; 21, Betzel; 22, Miller Huggins, Mgr.; 23, Steele; 24, Lamline; 25, Corhan; 26, Doak.

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ST. LOUIS NATIONAL LEAGUE TEAM, 1916.

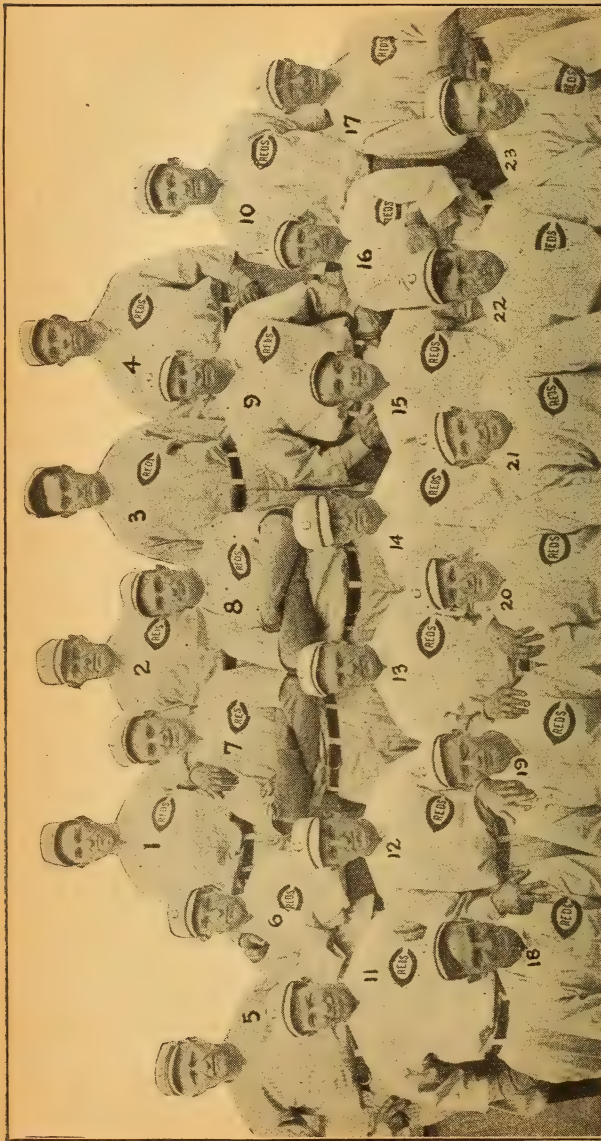
perhaps a piece of green glass, instead of an emerald, in the outfield. That this was the case largely gave rise to the belief that the Brooklyn team was a disjointed affair and one of plodders. It is easily explained because an unusually bad afternoon by any one player will make the best of Base Ball nines appear ordinary, and if this happens to be repeated two or three times a week even though such a team may win, a general impression begins to be formed that the team is only mediocre. The good players do not get credit for being as good as they are. Brooklyn was strong in the box, speaking collectively. The team, too, undoubtedly had much luck in the selection of its pitchers for different games, as not infrequently when a Brooklyn pitcher was batted hard enough to lose, the pitcher of the opposing team was not at his best. The few games in which Marquard took part were well pitched as a rule by him. Cheney had a certain amount of success, although he was wild at times and very hard to be depended upon. Coombs' experience netted Brooklyn good results against experienced clubs. He was more formidable against them than he was against the younger players whom he had not had the opportunity to study and who, perhaps, did not fear him because of his reputation.



PHILADELPHIA It is not very consoling to Philadelphia to be characterized as a "one man team." That is heard about as often as the word Philadelphia is heard in these last two years of National League history. There was a time when Philadelphia writers referred to the New York team as a "one man team." That was when Mathewson was in his prime. These same writers now resent a reference to the Philadelphia team as a "one man team" because Alexander is in his prime. When the teams are analyzed, however, there will be found as much justice in calling one club a "one man outfit" as the other. Deprive Philadelphia of Alexander and substitute only ordinary pitchers, and Philadelphia probably will not be found in the first division. With Alexander, and with the skill which is displayed on the defensive when he is in the box, and with the further skill which is displayed on the offensive when he is not in the box, Philadelphia becomes a recognized championship factor.

The team did not have good pitching last year as a rule except when Alexander was in the box. Rixey pitched much better than ever before in his life, but he was not powerful enough to be a high class running mate for an athlete of such commanding skill as Alexander. Demaree did not have a good year, nor did Mayer. In some respects it was the collapse of these men which had to do with keeping Philadelphia out of the championship. On the other hand, if they played to the limit of their skill, as many seemed to think they did, Philadelphia was not strong enough to win the championship except that it had a better pitching squad to assist Alexander in his share of the work.

Cravath did not bat up to expectation, although as a matter of fact there were only two points difference in his record of 1916 as compared with that of the year before. He batted .285 in 1915 and .283 in 1916. His weakness, as seemed to exist between one year and the other, was that he did not bat as timely in 1916 as in the season previous. Luderus fell off in his batting. Some of this was no doubt due to the fact that he was injured about the middle of the season and was unable to play. The hardest blow which befell Philadelphia, so far as injuries to players had to do with non-success, was the enforced layoff of Bancroft at the very end of the year when the important Boston series was at stake.



1, Rodgers; 2, Huhn; 3, Mitchell; 4, Williams; 5, Peitz; 6, Emmer; 7, McKenry; 8, Toney; 9, Beale; 10, Schulz; 11, Neale; 12, Herzog, Mgr.; 13, Griffith; 14, Killifer; 15, Groh; 16, Dugan; 17, Mollwitz; 18, Clark; 19, Wingo; 20, Louden; 21, Moseley; 22, Schneider; 23, Dale.

CINCINNATI NATIONAL LEAGUE TEAM, 1916.

This photo was taken at the beginning of the season.

While the foregoing may have been reasons why Philadelphia did not win the championship, it must not be forgotten that Niehoff played much better than he did in 1915 and batted better. Stock improved greatly in batting, although out of the game for a time on account of injury. Whitted's work was superior to that of 1915 and Paskert in many respects played center field better than anybody in the National League. Had it not been for these improved elements in playing, the Philadelphia club might not have been as successful as it was.



BOSTON

If a major league nine is deprived a greater part of the year of the services of a second basemen whose past work has been such as to make him considered one of the

best in Base Ball, it stands to reason that the club will suffer severely in its percentage standing at the end of the playing year. That may be said to outline both some reasons, and the most important reason, for the failure of the Boston club to win a pennant last season. Between illness and disagreements with the umpire Evers did not spend much of his time in active service on the field. There were other players than Evers in the Boston club who were unable to take part in the game because they were injured, notably Magee, but it may safely be said the absence of none of them did quite so much hurt as the constant shaking up of the infield with Evers out and in. The pitching staff of the Boston club was not weak and worked very successfully. With Boston finishing third in the race there were five Boston pitchers who ranked as follows among the pitchers of the league: Nehf eighth, Tyler ninth, Allen tenth, Ragan eleventh, Rudolph twelfth. Surely no one can complain very seriously when the principal pitchers of a major league team are as successful as they were.

It happened that the injuries to three of the Boston players were serious. Mention has already been made of Evers. Magee broke his wrist and there was a time when it was though he might never play ball again. When the season was waning and the services of Hughes were needed most of all, a bone was broken in his hand, which practically ended his usefulness for the remainder of the year. As a whole the Boston team did not bat to expectations. Magee and Konetchy were added to the playing strength with the anticipation of increased batting strength. Both managed while at their best to meet their average ability of other years, but neither excelled. The younger outfielders who were engaged for the season did not come up to every hope. The club would have been helped as a whole if there had been a little more strength behind the bat. One catcher to rely upon is hardly enough.

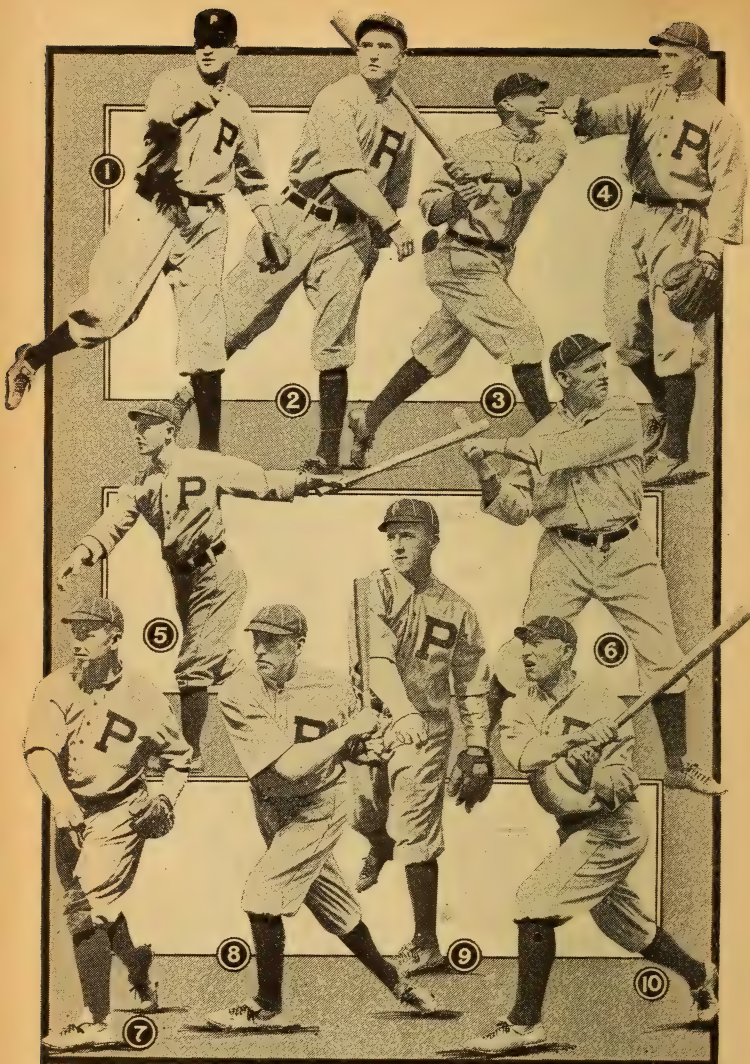


NEW YORK

If there could be anything more diverting in variety of fireworks than the playing of the New York Base Ball club in the Base Ball season of 1916; the editor of the

GUIDE fails to find it described in a fireworks catalogue. To continue the simile, the New York Base Ball club might well be characterized as a skyrocket, a Roman candle, a spinning wheel, and a plain ordinary squib. It certainly was a squib at the beginning of the season when eleven games were lost out of thirteen and eight of them in succession. The harder the players tried to play well the worse they played, and the feebler their success.

Suddenly the players started and began to buzz around with as much speed as the fastest pinwheel that ever threw out streaks of



1, Alexander; 2, Bancroft; 3, Luderus; 4, Killifer; 5, Stock; 6, Cravath; 7, Whitted; 8, Paskert; 9, Byrne; 10, Niehoff.

Conlon, Photos.

A GROUP OF PHILADELPHIA NATIONALS.

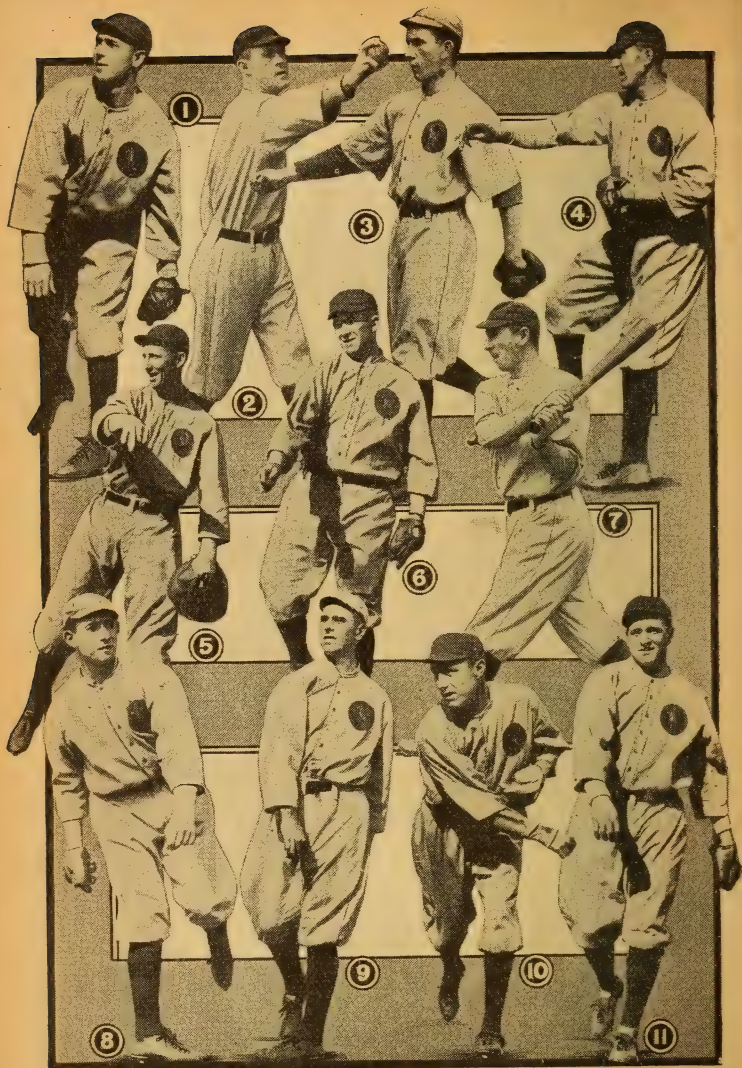
silver and gold. They revolved so rapidly on their axis that they attracted the attention of both major league circuits. They won seventeen games in succession and all of them on fields other than their own. Truly a wonderful record for a team which but a few days before could win but twice out of thirteen times.

After this athletic exploit they relapsed into a collection of innocuous sticks of punk. They glowed like fireflies on a moonlit July night and with not more brilliancy. It was a queer transition from a flint that had flashed so like a meteor.

Thus they remained until heroic measures were taken by the manager of the club to reconstruct the infield. Merkle was transferred to Brooklyn in exchange for a catcher and Doyle to Chicago in exchange for Zimmerman, a third baseman. Mathewson was given a chance to manage the Cincinnati club and in company with him went Roush and McKechnie, while New York regained Herzog, who had played with the team in earlier years. Once this infield, with Fletcher at short, the sole survivor of the Old Guard, had become sufficiently well accustomed to each other, the Giants began to defeat one opponent after another until their flight was like that of a skyrocket which mounted upward and upward and seemed never likely to stop until Base Ball was over for the year. It did stop, but not until the very last day on the Polo Grounds, and then after the Giants had won twenty-six games in succession.

No sane prophet would have dared to venture the prediction that any one club in either major league could appear to be a hopeless tailender, an average team, a very ordinary team, a fighting team, a team that seemed to be better than any one of all the sixteen major league organizations, and yet a team that ran almost incessantly in one rut, and that in fourth place, from the beginning of the Base Ball year to its finish.

There would be no possible way to describe why such was the case except by going step by step through all the work of the New York National League club in that year. It would be an interesting tale, but space does not permit that it may be told. It would be interesting for this reason. It would show faithfully how persistence and knowledge of Base Ball may be utilized to produce even such a wonderful result as the reconstruction of what seemed to be a mediocre loser into what really was one of the greatest of all teams in the history of Base Ball. There are some who firmly believe that the Giants as they were constituted during the month of September, 1916, were the greatest team in Base Ball history. This can neither be disputed nor affirmed by actual demonstration to support the argument. There is no method of comparison, except by recollection, and there is no recollection that is probably not biased a little one way or another by sentiment. In Base Ball history there stand out at least four great teams: Chicago, 1880; New York, 1889; Boston, 1897, and Chicago, 1906. No doubt there are those who would supplant one of the above four with some other. None of us can help a little prejudice one way or the other. For the New York team of 1916 to have been the best in the history of Base Ball, it must be accepted that it is better than any one of the four teams which have been mentioned. It must also be accepted that it is better than any other one team that could be mentioned. If the reader is willing to concede both of these premises, then the plea has been won that the New York Base Ball club of 1916 is superior to all. Its strength cannot be ascribed to attack or defense. It combined both. It was a run-making team and one which prevented its opponents from making runs. Some believe its infield, composed of Holke first base, Herzog second base, Fletcher shortstop and Zimmerman third base, the greatest infield in Base Ball. Perhaps so. That is another argument for the Base Ball fans to thresh out among themselves.



1, Rudolph; 2, Evers; 3, Maranville; 4, Konetchy; 5, Gowdy; 6, Smith; 7, S. Magee; 8, Nehf; 9, Snodgrass; 10, Hughes; 11, Connolly. Conlon, Photos.

A GROUP OF BOSTON NATIONALS.

CHICAGO

Chicago was the greatest disappointment in the National League. This statement is made not to emphasize the fact that Chicago could finish no better than fifth, but

the word "greatest" is used in the sense of widest. Chicago represents, as the largest city in the West, a very well crystallized Base Ball sentiment which applies to both major leagues. Consequently when a Chicago club is hard hit and fails to finish better than the top of the second division the disappointment is not confined locally to Chicago but spreads in every direction as far west as the Rockies, and certainly further south than the meeting of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers at Cairo, Ill.

It is generally accepted that the manager of the Chicago club in 1916, who has left the major leagues to establish himself in a club of his own in a Class AA league, estimated too highly the playing ability of the Federal League players whom he retained from the season of 1915 for that of 1916. It was his decision which held to the playing roll of the Chicago club a number of men who had demonstrated by the middle of the season that they were not up to National League caliber. The manager of the club by that time had discovered that he could not select a winning combination from the players he had. It was too late, however, to do him good. Had his perception been keener he might have shifted the personnel of his team before the middle of June. Had that not been able to win for him a championship it might at least have given him a better fighting combination. He was never strong at second base and shortstop throughout the year. For that matter, he was not much better off at first and third base. If there had been no other weaknesses on the team a powerless infield was enough to kill it. There were other weaknesses, but the lack of a high geared infield made the Chicago club look desperately slow when the attacking batters were taking a notion to the curves pitched by the Chicago pitchers.

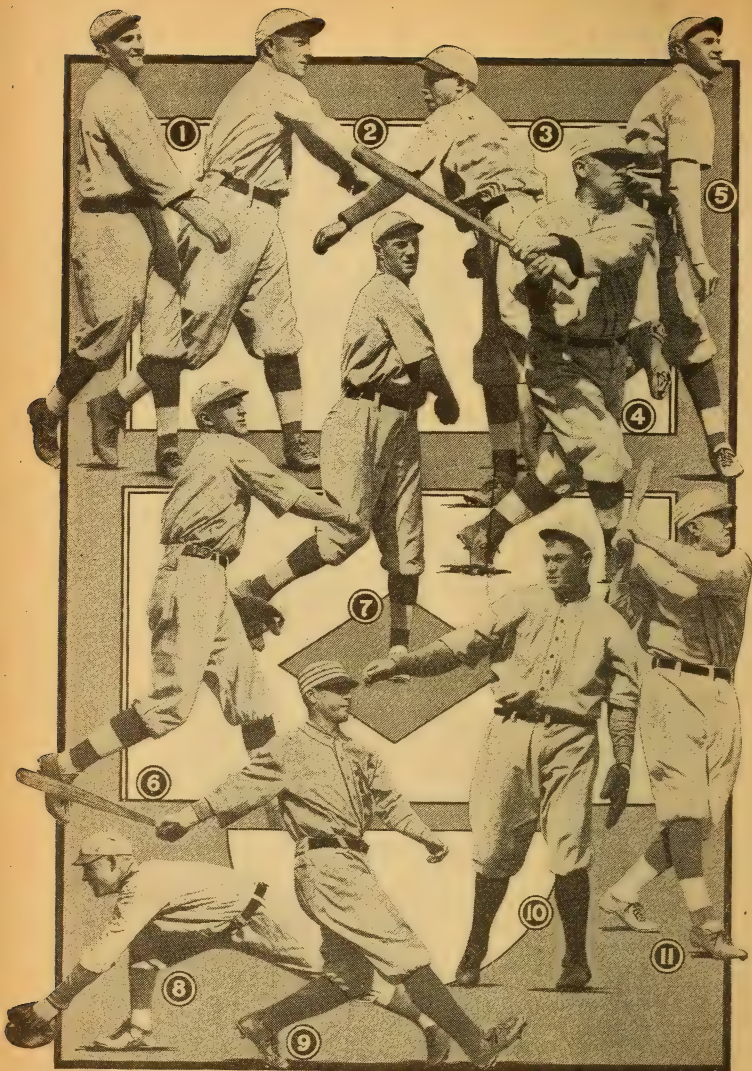
It may be added that when Chicago loses, be it either the Chicago Nationals or the Chicago Americans—and the editor of the GUIDE may be excused if a little stress is laid on the Nationals, because all Base Ball in the West is identified with Anson and the Spaldings, and that which succeeded them—Base Ball lags throughout all that vast section of plain and prairie which is tributary to the metropolis of the West. The vivacity of the Westerner droops when he can no longer boast that Chicago can wipe up the earth on the diamond. Enthusiasm flagged early in 1916 and somehow it seemed to wane a little because the judgment of the enthusiast had been made in advance of that of the management.



PITTSBURGH

Pittsburgh was largely experimental, composed of players some of whom had been saved from the Base Ball war, some of whom were recruits, and over all of whom there was a new manager, James Callahan, who had been a capital player in his day, and who was the playing manager of the Chicago when they made their famous tour around the world in company with the Giants under McGraw in 1914.

Like all teams that are more or less experimental, Pittsburgh lacked stability. There were days when they played as well as any team in the National League and there were other days when they were quite the reverse. All teams made up as they were as a rule possess these qualities. No manager can always so control old players and young that they will work with co-ordination. As a whole the Pittsburgh team was not one of good batsmen. There



1, McCarty; 2, Burns; 3, Schupp; 4, J. J. McGraw, Mgr.; 5, Fletcher; 6, Herzog; 7, Zimmerman; 8, Holke; 9, Kauff; 10, Tesreau; 11, Robertson.

Conlon, Photos.

A GROUP OF NEW YORK "GIANTS."

was not that strength in the club collectively to make enough runs to offset any savage attack against the Pittsburgh pitchers. Under certain conditions Pittsburgh could score. One particular condition was when Hinchman could get a good swing at the ball with men on bases. However, the odds that this might happen were so great against it that Hinchman could hardly be figured as the principal factor in winning a championship for Pittsburgh. The infield of the club was not all that it might have been and several experiments were made to try to increase its efficiency. None of them turned out better than the average. The outfield was also somewhat experimental and not what might have been considered high class. Carey, as usual, made a splendid individual record, even though his team skill does not shine quite so brightly.



ST. LOUIS

Things seemed to go wrong generally for St. Louis. The manager thought he was doubly strong behind the bat and results proved the contrary. He was not quite confident that he had the best pitching staff in the National League, but he ascertained that he had a better pitching staff than he thought. The infield was a vexatious question all of the year and the outfield was not much better. Bescher, as usual, when the remainder of the team was not going any too well, played a brilliant lone performance in the outfield. Smith, while a little weak in fielding, was fast and a good thrower in the outfield. Wilson was handicapped much of the season by injury.

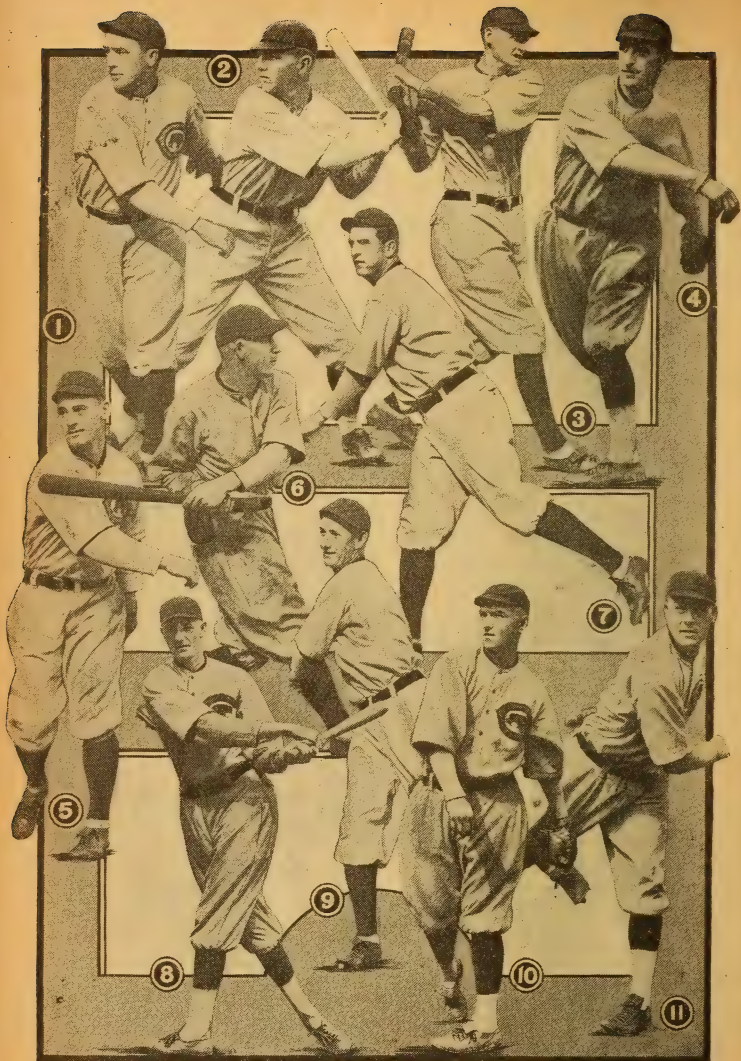
Even if the outfield had been perfect and the pitchers had been of the highest grade it would have been impossible for St. Louis to have gained a place in the first division with an infield that was shaky and a catching department that was a puzzle, until Gonzales finally settled down and began to do well toward the end of the season. On the infield there was one young player, Hornsby by name, who was tried both at third base and at first, and who was ill for some of the time, who established for himself a great reputation but who really needs to be surrounded by high class players to ascertain just how valuable he is.



CINCINNATI

The Cincinnati club finished eighth. It may seem somewhat inane to say that Cincinnati finished eighth for lack of runs. Nevertheless it is true. It was in most respects the poorest run making club in the National League. In that particular lack of quality it ran better than Brooklyn. Conjointly these two clubs threw away enough chances to make runs for four clubs. One of them won the championship and the other finished in the "cellar," as Base Ball fans say. While no record is at hand to establish the fact the editor of the GUIDE is pretty well satisfied in his own mind from the games which he saw the Cincinnati club play, and from what he has heard from Cincinnati Base Ball critics, that more runners died between home plate and home plate in the games played by the Cincinnati club than in any other series played by any other club in the National League.

It became evident as the season progressed that Manager Herzog would not remain with Cincinnati. While no open friction existed between the manager and the other officials of the club, there seemed to be an opinion that the manager had lost his influence with the players and that a change would be for the better both



1, Tinker; 2, Saier; 3, Williams; 4, Zeider; 5, Mann; 6, Flack; 7, Vaughn;
8, Mollwitz; 9, Packard; 10, Wortman; 11, Hendrix. Conlon, Photos.

A GROUP OF CHICAGO NATIONALS.

for the manager and the team. No one disputed Herzog's playing ability. It was conceded that he was one of the greatest infielders in the National League and the wonderful showing that he subsequently made with the New York club proved that he is one of the greatest infielders in the National League. It sometimes happens that the best Base Ball player cannot make the best manager. It is just as true that the best manager is not always the best Base Ball player. Looking at it from a broad standpoint, the Cincinnati club arrived at the conclusion that nothing could be lost by engaging a new manager; perhaps something might be gained in an exchange for players. It came to the knowledge of the New York club that it might be possible to procure the services of Herzog. Other National League clubs were also made acquainted with this fact. In the long run New York arrived at an agreement whereby Herzog became an infielder for the Giants and Mathewson became manager for Cincinnati.

All that was left for Mathewson to do with the season more than half gone was to ascertain what he had in the way of strength and try to get some line on his chances for 1917. He did improve his pitching staff and he had an outfield at the end of the year superior to that which began the season. There is still a possibility of change on the infield for the year to come. Of course, it can hardly be anticipated that any club can make a strong showing in a major league with a manager changed in the middle of the season and some lack of success at the beginning.

Had the Cincinnati players as a team been better run-getters they might not have finished last. They were quite brilliant enough in spots as fielders and not altogether weak in their batteries. As stated before, their principal lack of success was the slowness of their men in scoring or the weakness of their men in advancing those who had opportunity to score.



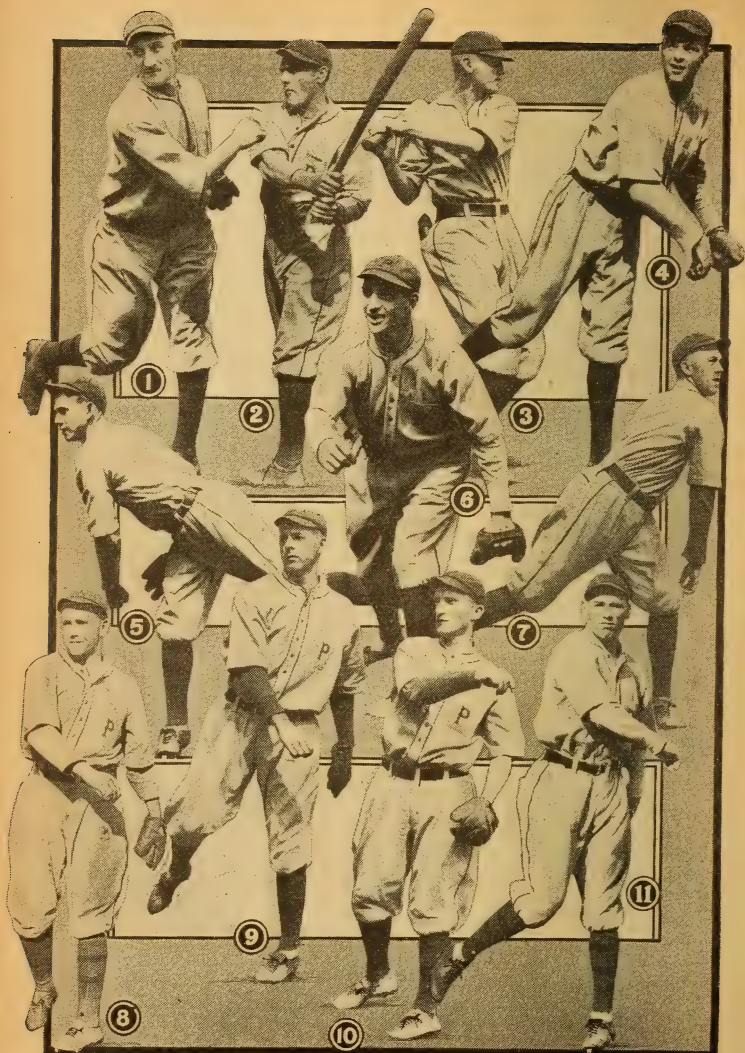
The semi-monthly percentage standing of the various clubs in the National League was as follows:

MAY 1.					
Club,	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won. Lost. P.C.
Philadelphia	7	3	.700	St. Louis	7 7 .500
Brooklyn	5	3	.625	Cincinnati	7 8 .467
Chicago	8	5	.615	Pittsburgh	6 8 .429
Boston	5	4	.556	New York	1 8 .111

MAY 15.					
Brooklyn	12	6	.667	St. Louis	13 12 .520
Boston	12	7	.632	Cincinnati	12 14 .462
Philadelphia	11	10	.524	Pittsburgh	10 16 .385
Chicago	13	12	.520	New York	7 13 .350

JUNE 1.					
Brooklyn	22	12	.647	Boston	16 19 .457
New York	21	14	.600	Chicago	19 23 .452
Philadelphia	20	17	.511	Pittsburgh	17 22 .436
Cincinnati	20	22	.476	St. Louis	18 24 .429

JUNE 15.					
Brooklyn	27	16	.628	Boston	21 22 .488
Philadelphia	26	19	.578	Cincinnati	22 26 .458
New York	23	21	.523	Pittsburgh	20 26 .435
Chicago	25	25	.500	St. Louis	21 30 .412



1, Wagner; 2, Hinchman; 3, Carey; 4, Mamaux; 5, Cooper; 6, Schulte; 7, Baird; 8, Bigbee; 9, Harmon; 10, McCarthy; 11, Warner. Conlon, Photos.

A GROUP OF PITTSBURGH NATIONALS.

JULY 1.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	36	23	.610	Pittsburgh	28	31	.475
Philadelphia	33	28	.541	Chicago	30	34	.469
Boston	30	27	.526	Cincinnati	28	35	.444
New York	30	29	.508	St. Louis	29	37	.439

JULY 15.

Brooklyn	44	29	.608	Chicago	38	41	.481
Boston	38	30	.559	Pittsburgh	34	39	.466
Philadelphia	40	32	.556	St. Louis	36	44	.450
New York	36	36	.500	Cincinnati	32	47	.405

AUGUST 1.

Brooklyn	54	34	.614	Chicago	44	49	.473
Boston	48	36	.571	Pittsburgh	39	49	.443
Philadelphia	49	38	.563	St. Louis	43	54	.443
New York	45	43	.511	Cincinnati	38	57	.400

AUGUST 15.

Brooklyn	63	37	.630	Pittsburgh	44	55	.444
Boston	58	40	.593	Chicago	46	60	.434
Philadelphia	60	42	.588	St. Louis	47	62	.431
New York	52	49	.515	Cincinnati	43	68	.387

SEPTEMBER 1.

Brooklyn	72	44	.621	Pittsburgh	55	64	.462
Boston	69	46	.600	Chicago	55	68	.447
Philadelphia	67	49	.578	St. Louis	55	68	.447
New York	56	58	.491	Cincinnati	46	78	.371

SEPTEMBER 15.

Brooklyn	79	54	.594	Pittsburgh	64	71	.474
Philadelphia	77	55	.583	Chicago	62	76	.449
Boston	75	55	.577	St. Louis	60	79	.432
New York	68	62	.523	Cincinnati	53	86	.381

OCTOBER 1.

Brooklyn	91	59	.607	Chicago	66	86	.434
Philadelphia	89	58	.605	Pittsburgh	65	88	.425
Boston	85	61	.582	St. Louis	60	92	.395
New York	85	63	.574	Cincinnati	59	93	.388

FINISH OF THE SEASON.

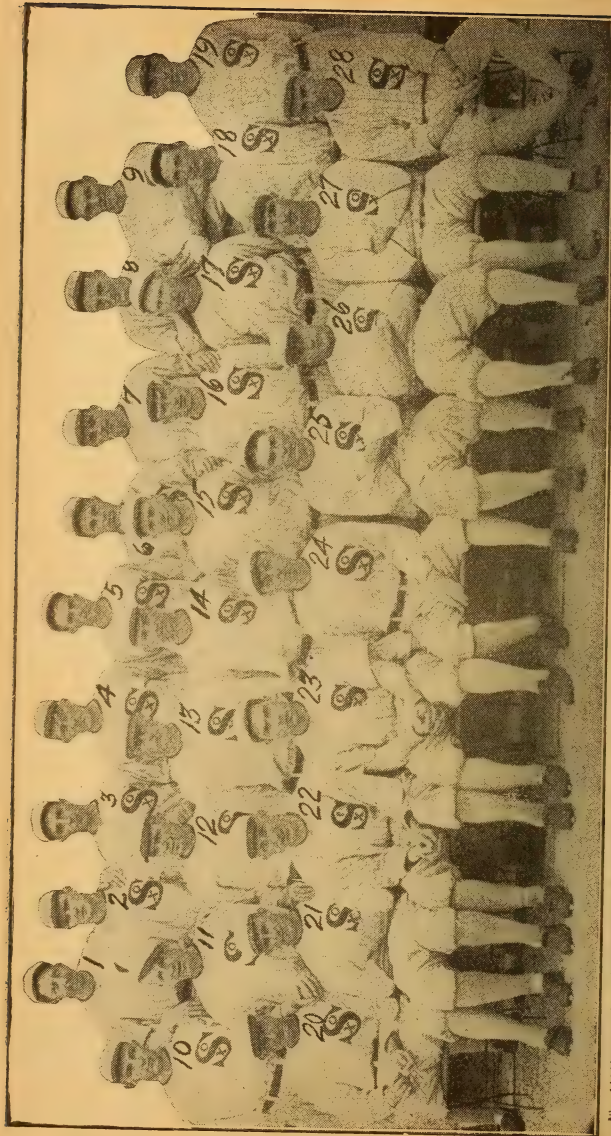
Brooklyn	94	60	.610	Chicago	67	86	.438
Philadelphia	91	62	.595	Pittsburgh	65	89	.422
Boston	89	63	.586	Cincinnati	60	93	.392
New York	86	66	.566	St. Louis	60	93	.392

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Brook.	Phila.	Bost.	N.Y.	Chic.	Pitts.	St.L.	Cinc.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn .....	..	11	9	15	15	14	15	15	94	60	.610
Philadelphia	11	..	11	13	14	13	12	17	91	62	.595
Boston	13	11	..	11	14	14	13	13	89	63	.586
New York	7	9	10	..	12	17	15	16	86	66	.566
Chicago	7	8	7	10	..	12	14	9	67	86	.438
Pittsburgh	8	9	8	5	10	..	16	9	65	89	.422
St. Louis	7	9	9	7	8	6	..	14	60	93	.392
Cincinnati	7	5	9	5	13	13	8	..	60	93	.392

Forfeited Game—July 18, at Chicago, by Chicago to Brooklyn.

Games Remaining Unplayed—At Boston, September 15, with Chicago. At New York, September 15, with Cincinnati; September 29, with Boston. At Philadelphia, September 15, with St. Louis.



1, E. Collins; 2, Wolfigang; 3, Williams; 4, Lapp; 5, Terry; 6, Leibold; 7, Cicotte; 8, Schaik; 9, Weaver; 10, Jourdan;
 11, Gleason, Coach; 12, Murphy; 13, Walsh; 14, Danforth; 15, Faber; 16, McMullen; 17, Benz; 18, Lynn; 19, Hasbrook; 20,
 Jackson; 21, J. Collins; 22, Ness; 23, Fournier; 24, Rowland, Mgr.; 25, Russell; 26, Felsch; 27, Scott; 28, Von Kolnitz.
 Phototone Co., Photo., Chicago.

CHICAGO AMERICAN LEAGUE TEAM, 1916.

American League Season of 1916

By IRVING E. SANBORN, CHICAGO.

Beyond even the most sanguine anticipations was the rebound from adversity to prosperity experienced by the American League in 1916 immediately after the termination of the two years' Base Ball war in another victory for Organized Base Ball. Naturally it was expected the restoration of order would relieve the previously prevailing situation and permit the sport and its promoters gradually to regain the losses sustained through the attempt of misguided capitalists to give the American public too much Base Ball.

Business throughout the country was enjoying a prosperity that reached the "boom" stage last year and everybody had more money to spend on account of the tremendous activity produced by the demands of the warring European nations. This entailed increased dividends to capital and increased wages to labor, but it also meant increased individual activity and attention to business. Folks were too busy making money to think of much else; they had less time for amusement than in the previous period of depression, when they had more time than money.

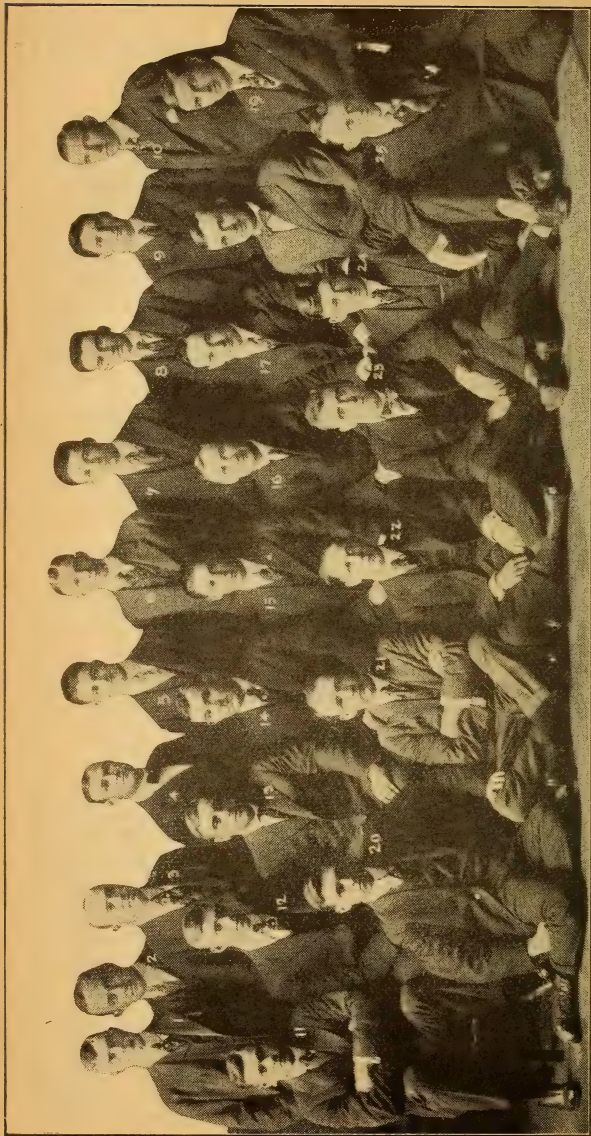
Besides, Base Ball had lost some of its hold on the public which always is, always has been, and always will be estranged when chaotic conditions obtain, as invariably they do during a Base Ball war. The sport's promoters faced the problem of winning back the favor of the fans who had lost interest on account of the breaking up of their favorite teams and the discovery that some of their idols cared more about the figures in their contracts than about those in the "standing of the clubs."

Naturally this was expected to take time, for it is harder to climb than to fall—"ascensus difficilis; facilis decensus," according to ancient slang. In four or five years, it was thought, the grand old game might regain the ground it had lost, if nothing untoward happened to hinder. Nobody even dared to hope to accomplish that in a single season.

This does not mean that last year the club owners profited financially to any such extent as during the years just previous to the war with the Federal League. There were "war salaries" still to pay to the majority of the players and the cost of everything—transportation, hotels and minor employes—was greater. Consequently record breaking attendance did not mean record breaking profits for all or any of the owners.

In regaining its grip on the fans Base Ball was aided greatly by wonderfully exciting and interesting pennant races in the majors, neither being decided until almost the end of the scheduled season. The American League was exceptionally fortunate in this respect. Although its championship was settled two days earlier than that in the National League, the younger major league produced a sensational pennant contest. Seven of the eight teams were in the running up to the closing month of the season. Consequently the interest was not confined to one section of the circuit, but was general. Moreover, it was sustained for five months in seven different cities instead of being restricted to three or four towns after the first month or two, as happens when pennant hopes fade early in the second division cities.

Except in Philadelphia, the patrons of every American League city were given alternate thrills of anticipation and pangs of disappointment for a period of five months. Even in those cities whose fans were destined to disappointment in the end there was a silver lining to the final cloud of gloom, because six teams won half their games or better, and Washington, in seventh place, was only half a game below the .500 mark in the final standing of the



1, Veach; 2, Cobb; 3, Burke; 4, Crawford; 5, Burns; 6, Emke; 7, Heilman; 8, Ellison; 9, Daus; 10, Mitchell; 11, Dyer; 12, Koehler; 13, Spencer; 14, Stanage; 15, Harper; 16, Hugh Jennings, Mgr.; 17, Dubuc; 18, Coveleskie; 19, James; 20, Vitt; 21, Sullivan; 22, Young; 23, Bush; 24, Boland; 25, Fuller.

DETROIT AMERICAN LEAGUE TEAM, 1916.

clubs. Moreover, the Griffmen were only fourteen games behind the leaders, although in next to last place.

The pennant battle in the final month resolved itself into a three-cornered affair in which Boston, Chicago and Detroit mixed up, and their chances were so nearly equal that the three of them were only four games apart when it was all over. Meantime the other four, that had been contenders, hooked up in a merry fight of their own for lesser positions, and kept it up so bitterly that in the ultimate standing there was a difference of only three and a half games between fourth and seventh places. It was so close in the last months that on August 1, September 15 and October 1 seven clubs were .500 or better in the league standing and no team was .600.

Chicago clung to the heels of Boston's Red Sox until the last day the White Sox were scheduled to play, and in the final statistics the Chicagoans were only two games behind the Bostonians, whose schedule ran three days longer than that of the Western team. Only a couple of days before Chicago dropped out, Detroit was still in the fight, too, and the Tigers wound up only two games behind the White Sox. Then there was a gap of considerable size between third and fourth places. But New York, which finally fought its way into the first division, was only one game ahead of St. Louis at the end, while the Browns had a margin of only two games over Cleveland, which slipped into sixth place by half a game right at the wire.

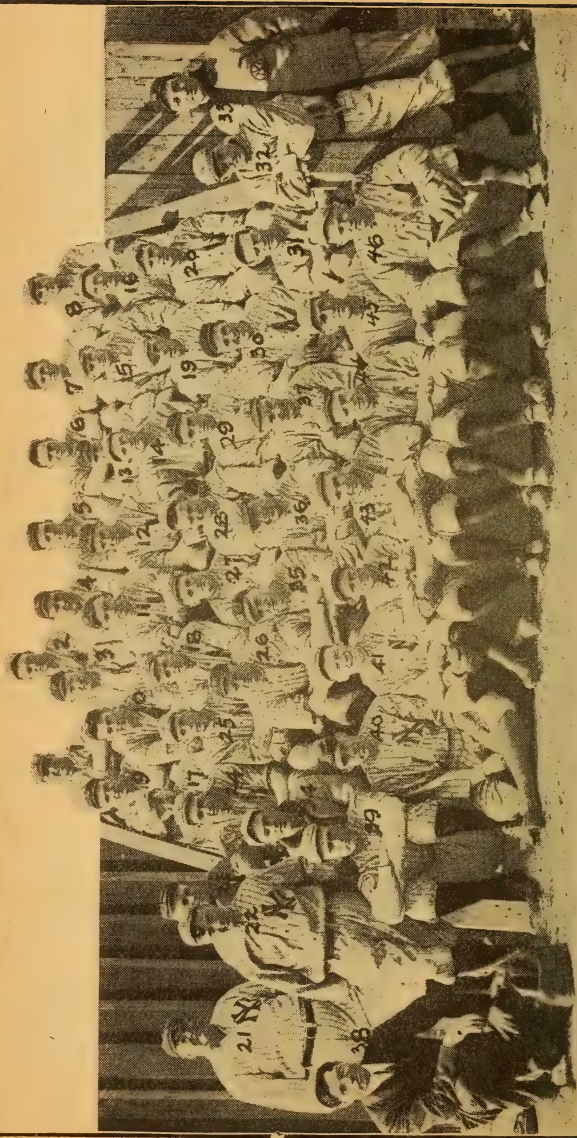
This meant constant shifts in the positions of the teams, with the exception of the Athletics, thereby enhancing the interest even after pennant chances had slipped away. Illustrating the closeness of the fights for position, four teams changed places in the race through the results of the game played between New York and Washington on the very last day of the season. Victory for the Yankees gave them fourth place and defeat dropped Washington from sixth to seventh. A race like that is bound to produce results at the box office by gripping and holding the public's attention.

Six of the seven contenders were in the lead at different times during the season, St. Louis being the exception. The Browns never were higher than second and experienced a lot of ups and downs, but kept themselves close enough to the lead to be within striking distance of it until the first of September.

Boston, Chicago and Detroit, the first three at the finish, were compelled to scramble along in the second division in the early weeks of the race. The Red Sox at different times occupied every position except seventh and eighth, while the White Sox enjoyed the distinction of having filled every spot in the standing from bottom to top. Two of the teams which wound up in the second division were battling with each other part of the first half of the season. These features made it a wonderfully interesting contest, although not as sensational, perhaps, as that of 1908 in the American League, when four teams went into the last week of the schedule with a chance to cop the bunting. The interest was more widely diffused in 1916 than ever before, considering the season as a whole.

Oddly enough these two notable pennant races—most unusual in the history of the young league—occurred during presidential years and engrossed the attention of the public so far into the political campaign that the spellbinders grew restive. The voters continued to delve into the sporting pages long after the politicians believed they ought to be listening to campaign dope.

There were few unpleasant features during the season to divert the public's attention from the sporting end of the game. The menace of interference from the Players' Fraternity remained merely an indefinite threat. No attempt was made by the major club



1, Smith; 2, Cullop; 3, Vance; 4, Schaefer; 5, Nunamaker; 6, Alexander; 7, Blodgett; 8, Fisher; 9, Tipple; 10, Mogridge; 11, Brady; 12, Miller; 13, Russell; 14, Cook; 15, Pipp; 16, Walters; 17, Schwert; 18, Gedeon; 19, Brown; 20, Hendryx; 21, Duke Farrell, Coach; 22, Magee; 23, Joe Kelley; 24, Caldwell; 25, Boone; 26, Pierce; 27, Shocker; 28, Markle; 29, Ross; 30, Cable; 31, Mullen; 32, High; 33, W. E. Donovan, Mgr.; 34, Hartzell; 35, Keating; 36, Baker; 37, Layden; 38, James Dugan, Trainer; 39, Love; 40, Baumann; 41, McGovern; 42, Aragon; 43, Shawkey; 44, Gilhooley; 45, Peckinpaugh; 46, Maisel.

NEW YORK AMERICAN LEAGUE TEAM, 1916.

This photo was taken on the spring training trip.

owners to get out from under the heavy salary expenditures forced on them by the Base Ball war. Consequently, no excuse was offered the players to provoke a fight, but there were surface indications at the close of the calendar year that the players would try to measure strength with Organized Base Ball before long.

During the year two other American League clubs changed ownership. In the spring before the season opened the committee of Cleveland bankers in charge of the involved affairs of Charles W. Somers insisted on converting the Ohio club into cash. Consequently, a syndicate was formed with James C. Dunn of Chicago at its head and the league reluctantly parted company with "Charley" Somers, who had done so much to carry it through its struggle for existence in the early years of the twentieth century. The honorary title of vice-president of the league, so long awarded to Mr. Somers, was later conferred on Charles A. Comiskey of Chicago, whose experience and sagacity had been of such great value to the league during the trying days of its birth, and ever since.

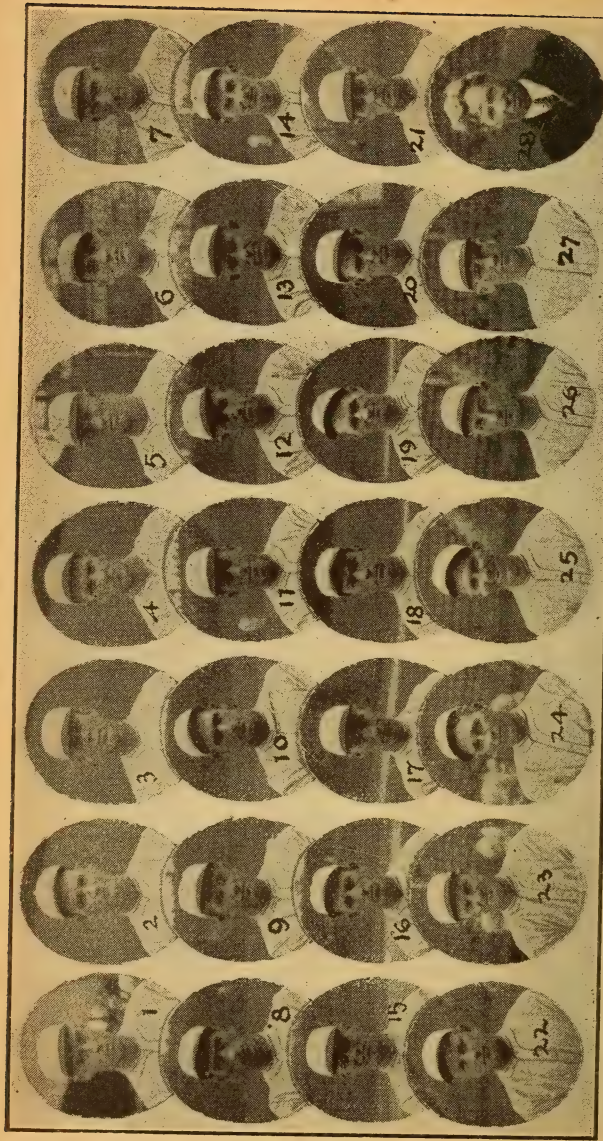
Previous to the Cleveland transfer the amalgamation of the St. Louis American and Federal League clubs brought new capitalists into the circle presided over by B. B. Johnson, and resulted in the retirement from Base Ball of Robert L. Hedges, pioneer promoter of the American League in St. Louis. Philip Ball, previously chief backer of the Federal League outfit in that city, succeeded Mr. Hedges as president of the new club there.

Increasing evidence of the growing dominance of the pitcher was disclosed by the season's performances. The fact became obvious to all thinking fans that too much attention was being given to the defense of a team and too little thought and effort expended on improving the offense. Low scores prevailed in most of the major league games and the tendency was, as soon as a team obtained a small lead, to devote all energy and thought to holding that lead, even if several relief pitchers were necessary to do it.

The sort of game that best satisfies the majority of patrons is not the 1 to 0 battle between intangible slabmen, but the 9 to 8 combat in which the lead seesaws often enough to give the spectators a series of thrills that sends them away happy even if the home team loses. The fact that both major leagues attracted tremendous patronage in the aggregate last season does not indicate the public has grown to love pitchers' battles. The races of 1916 were so close that they compelled attention. If there had been more battles of batsmen instead of slabmen the gross attendance would have been even greater than it was. During the winter a sagacious movement was started to increase the batting and runmaking, and thereby add to the uncertainty, which, next to honesty, is Base Ball's greatest asset.

Most conspicuous among the trades in playing talent last season was the deal by which Cleveland obtained Tris Speaker from the Boston Red Sox. This was made possible by a disagreement that arose between Owner Lannin of the world champions and the player during the winter, and by the daring of the new owners of the Ohio club, who realized that a stroke of that kind was necessary to jolt the Cleveland fans out of the indifference into which the waning fortunes of the team had allowed them to slip. It was the biggest surprise to the Base Ball world since Owner Comiskey's annexation of Eddie Collins for the White Sox during the previous winter.

It was freely predicted the loss of Speaker from Boston's outfield would seriously weaken the Red Sox, and that his addition to the Ohio team would "make" it. For a time it looked as if these predictions were going to eventuate, but results proved the Red Sox had not been a "one man team." Speaker, however, made a big difference in the Cleveland team, which was one of the per-



1, Wellman; 2, Davenport; 3, Groom; 4, Park; 5, Fincher; 6, Kirmayer; 7, McCabe; 8, Baumgardner; 9, Borton; 10, Hartley; 11, Plank; 12, Chapman; 13, Crandall; 14, Deal; 15, Sisler; 16, Tobin; 17, Lavan; 18, Marsans; 19, Austin; 20, Severeld; 21, Fielder Jones, Mgr.; 22, Clemens; 23, W. Miller; 24, Hamilton; 25, E. Johnson; 26, Shotton; 27, Pratt; 28, Lawler, Trainer.

ST. LOUIS AMERICAN LEAGUE TEAM, 1916.

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sistent pennant contenders of the season. Next in importance were the deals by which New York obtained Frank Baker, former star of the Athletics, and Boston secured "Tillie" Walker from the St. Louis club, which was overstocked with outfielders after the amalgamation.

The deal involving the largest quantity of talent was that by which Cleveland attempted to strengthen up by giving two very promising young players, Leonard and Smith, to Washington in exchange for two seasoned performers, Moeller and Boehling. Detroit also tried to bolster up its pitching staff by swapping infielder Kavanagh for pitcher Mitchell of Cleveland and Manager Mack continued to make room for young blood in furtherance of his scheme to rejuvenate the Athletics by disposing of Oldring, Wyckoff and Walsh, three members of his former world champions.



BOSTON

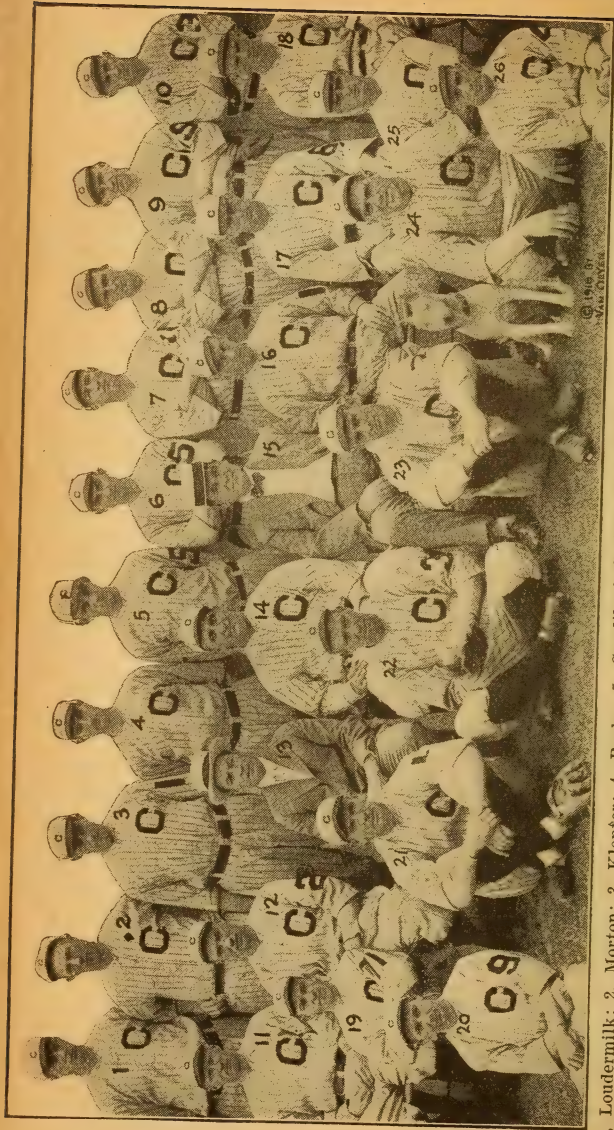
Boston's victorious campaign earned generous praise for Manager Carrigan and his players from all sources. The loss of Speaker was sufficient at the start to dis-

courage them, and on top of that they were deprived of the services of Joe Wood from the outset. Nevertheless the Red Sox got away fairly well in the early games and were either in the lead or among those present for the first fortnight of the race. About the time they had acquired the belief that they were as good as ever, the Red Sox pitchers began to falter, particularly the right handers, throwing the whole burden of winning on the shoulders of the south-paw slabmen.

Carrigan's system depended largely on the defense to this extent: that he played the airtight game as a rule, planning to hold the opposing team to a few runs and then make enough himself by the "safety first" method to win; that his men were not drilled to play the dashing, runaway game whereby long chances are taken to make a lot of runs at the risk of not making any if things break badly. Unless his pitchers held up their end it was difficult to win games on that system and for a time Carrigan saw his men slipping. On May 1 they were third, on May 5 they were fourth and on May 10 they were sixth. By the middle of that month, however, they were back in fourth place.

There the Red Sox stuck for so long a spell that it looked as if they were anchored. When Carrigan's men did move out of fourth place it was backward instead of forward. That was in the middle of June, when Detroit showed a determination to get out of the second division and pushed the Red Sox back to fifth spot for a while. June 20 saw the Bostonians tied for sixth position, but they were never that low again. The first of July found them holding a clear title to fifth place and not far behind the leaders. There followed a battle in which Boston jumped hither and thither between third and fourth spots, all the time fighting doggedly for each game and gaining steadily on the pacemakers. By the middle of July the Red Sox were in second place. Carrigan's right handers were delivering the goods that had been expected of them and giving the overworked southpaws a chance to rest between games.

At that period New York was in front, but the Bostonians did not stop until they had displaced the Yankees from the lead on July 30. In spite of this plucky uphill fight the race was not won by any means. Four days after Boston assumed the lead the White Sox, coming with a rush that had kept them on the heels of the Red Sox, forged into first place. Only for one week were the Carrigans set back, however. August 10 found them in the top seat again and they rode there serenely for more than a month.



1, Loudermilk; 2, Morton; 3, Klepfer; 4, Beebe; 5, Gandil; 6, Smith; 7, Bagby; 8, Bradley; 9, Houck; 10, Wamboganss; 11, Turner; 12, S. Coveleskie; 13, R. V. McRoy, Vice-Pres.; 14, Lee Fohl, Mgr.; 15, J. C. Dunn, Pres.; 16, Counbe; 17, Howard; 18, Daly; 19, Evans; 20, Billings; 21, Graney; 22, Speaker; 23, Chapman; 24, O'Neill; 25, Kunkle; 26, Roth.

CLEVELAND AMERICAN LEAGUE TEAM, 1916.

The acid test came in the middle of September. The Red Sox had a long road trip booked and hit some tough sledding in St. Louis. They reached Chicago with things so close that only a slender margin separated them from the White Sox and Tigers, who were third and second, respectively, and entrenched on their own grounds. Boston met defeat in the first game of the decisive series in Chicago and that let Detroit slip into the lead, dropping Boston to third position, so congested was the running. Next day—and also the next—the Red Sox thumped the White Sox and reclaimed first place, never to lose it again. Boston rounded out that trip with enough success to retain a small lead, but it was so tenuous that bets could not be cashed until October 1. That was the last day the White Sox were scheduled to play. As it was a Sunday the Red Sox were idle, although they had three more games on their books. Defeat for Chicago made it impossible for the latter to win no matter what happened to Boston, and in that negative way the bulldog fight of the Easterners was rewarded with victory.

It was all the more creditable because the Red Sox were deprived of Jack Barry, their second baseman, for a considerable part of the season. The star who had been given credit for making the Red Sox a championship machine in 1915, broke his throwing arm and was incapacitated all the last two months of the race. During that time the Red Sox were having their most severe tests, and that they stood them with the keystone gone from their infield speaks volumes for their spirit and for the ability of Harold Janvrin, who filled Barry's place through those perilous times.

By the same consistent airtight system of defense and an attack that let no opportunity go unimproved, the Red Sox added another world championship to their long string of titles by defeating Brooklyn four out of five games in the world series.

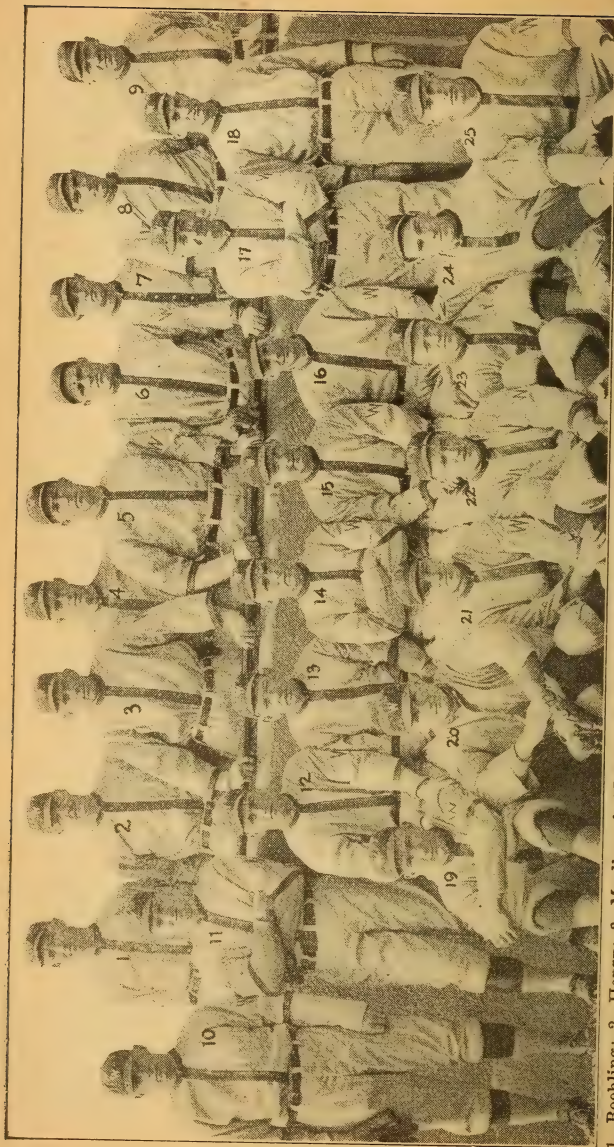


CHICAGO

Chicago was disappointed in its White Sox, and their owner, Charles A. Comiskey, was so nearly heart broken over their failure to win the championship that he hesitated half the winter before deciding whether or not to change managers. But to me it looked as if Comiskey's men finished second to a better team and as if Manager Rowland got all there was to be had out of his aggregation considering the handicaps under which he worked.

The White Sox pilot was obliged to experiment all season at first base, shortstop and third base and never did satisfactorily solve those problems. Weaver could fill either short or third, playing a better defensive game at third than at short, but he could not fill both positions simultaneously. One of the mainstays of the pitching staff, Scott, was ill and out of commission in the spring and never got into condition to do the work expected of him, the result being his suspension in the latter part of August for the rest of the season.

In spite of an excellent training trip the White Sox were slow in getting started and when the flurry of the first fortnight's championship playing was over they were in sixth place. By May 1 the Chicagoans were fifth, then for a fortnight they hopped around in fourth, fifth and sixth places, having a merry tussle for those spots with Boston and Detroit, also destined to be among those present near the top at the finish. Shortly after the middle of May the White Sox dropped into the cellar. But they occupied that unenviable spot for a very short time, recovering fifth place before the end of the month.



1, Boehling; 2, Henry; 3, Moeller; 4, Harper; 5, Ayers; 6, Gharitty; 7, Dumont; 8, Williams; 9, Ryan; 10, Bentley; 11, Shaw; 12, Shanks; 13, Altrock; 14, Griffith, Mgr.; 15, Morgan; 16, Milan; 17, McBride, Capt.; 18, Barber; 19, Gallia; 20, Johnson; 21, Jameson; 22, Judge; 23, Foster; 24, Sawyer; 25, Rice.

WASHINGTON AMERICAN LEAGUE TEAM, 1916.

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For the greater part of June, however, Chicago was compelled to struggle along in sixth position and the team's stock was at low ebb. A series of accidents put a heavy burden on the club. At one time Manager Rowland was so short of infielders that a young Chicago bank clerk, on vacation, was taken on a trip for use in emergencies. This in spite of the fact that Von Kolnitz had been picked up from Cincinnati to fill one of the gaps made by injuries to regulars and first line substitutes.

While in this crippled condition the White Sox actually pulled themselves out of their slump and started winning. By the first of July they had climbed to third place over the shoulders of Boston and Detroit. They held that ground for a week, then had to surrender it to Boston. This was the time when Cleveland, New York and Washington, which had been occupying the upper berths, began slipping. At the same time Chicago, Boston and Detroit began climbing. The White Sox ran fourth for quite a spell in July, but all the time were getting closer to the lead. Just before the end of July they forged into second place and their winning spurt carried them into the lead on August 3. But they were able to set the pace for only seven days before the Red Sox passed them. From August 10 on the Chicagoans fought brilliantly and gamely, but never regained the lead.

September 1 found the White Sox in third position, but still so close up that they were considered favorites, although it was then a tossup as to which of three cities would fly the pennant the following year. In the middle of September the battle royal occurred and the White Sox emerged from it in second place, knocking Detroit back to third. Chicago hung tenaciously to the heels of the Boston team, but the latter refused to falter in their stride. Not until the last day of their schedule, however, were the White Sox put absolutely out of it. Then a defeat by Cleveland in the first game of a double header nailed Chicago into second place.

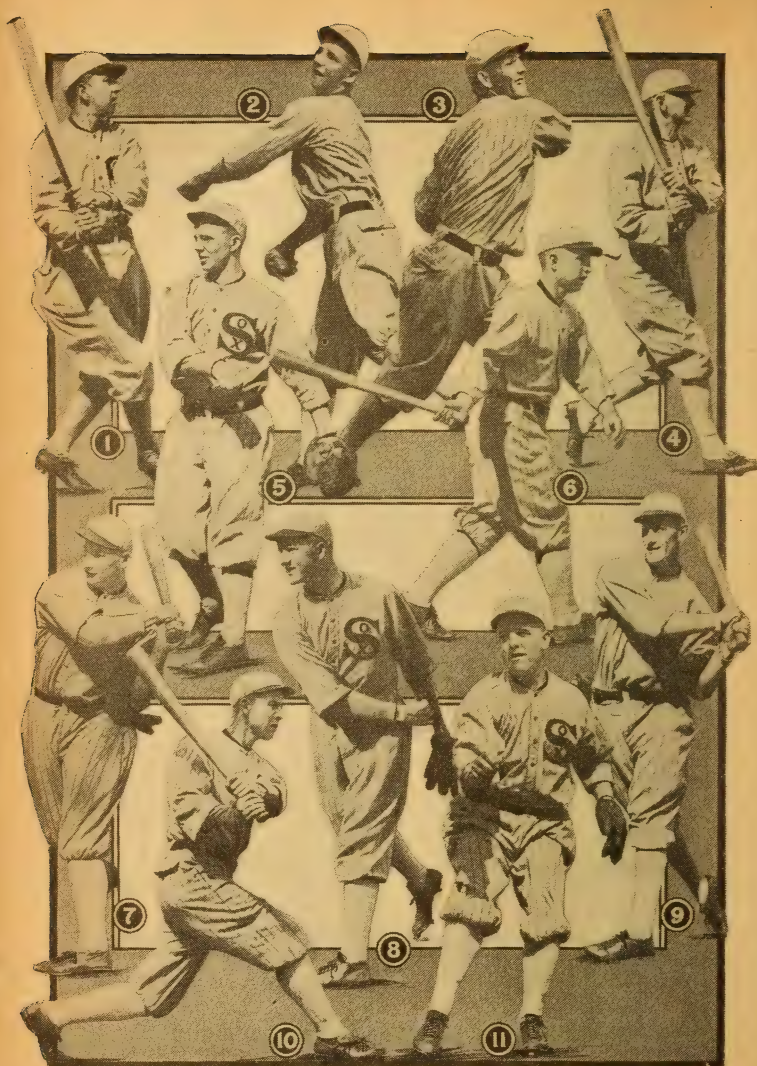


DETROIT

Hugh Jennings surprised almost everybody outside of Detroit by what he was able to do with the Tigers in spite of their lack of airtight pitching. With only one slabman holding opponents to low scores consistently, and with only two pitchers able to keep the other fellows' score below three runs per game on the season's average, the Tiger pilot was compelled to speed up his famous open game attack in order to make his team a pennant contender. This he did regardless of the fact that Sam Crawford, for years one of Detroit's two heavy artillerymen, began to slow up perceptibly. The veteran took part in less than two-thirds of the games last season and officiated only as pinch hitter in many of those in which he did appear. Even Cobb was kept out of more games than usual, for that willing and energetic performer.

The Tigers were undisputed leaders in the race for only forty-eight hours, but they made a noise like champions a considerable part of last year, and at one time in the latter part of the marathon they were playing the fastest game and traveling most rapidly of all the teams in their circuit.

As a result of the splendid physical condition given them by their Texas training camp Jennings' Junglemen started well and at the end of the April merry-go-round they were tied with Boston for first place. Then their lack of pitchers began to show and the Detroiters dropped back fast through the closely bunched teams until they were sixth in the middle of May and seventh on June 1. But, as already related, Detroit had excellent company in the second division during



1. E. Collins: 2. Williams: 3. Weaver: 4. Jackson: 5. Schalk: 6. Leibhold: 7. Felsch; 8, Faber; 9, J. Collins: 10, Fournier; 11, Cicotte. Conlon, Photos.

A GROUP OF CHICAGO AMERICANS.

those weeks. In the middle of June the Tigers climbed to third place, but were not able to hold on and slumped back to sixth by the first of July.

Long after the other eventual flag contenders started upward the Tigers remained in the rut. They were fifth on August 1 and fourth on August 10, but slumped back to sixth a week later. These vicissitudes were not as marked as they sound in retrospect, for the battle then was so close that each day's results affected the standing materially, teams sometimes rising or dropping two places in the standing by one victory or defeat.

Consequently, it was not miraculous for the Detroit team to climb from sixth to second place in seven days right after the middle of August. The Tigers were going great guns, all right, but the distances were not great between stations. That stride was maintained by Detroit until it carried the team into the lead on September 16, while the Red Sox and White Sox were hooked up in their final series of the year in Chicago. September 18 put the Rex Sox back on top and two days later the Tigers were relegated to third place by the White Sox. Not until the last week of the schedule was Detroit permanently out of the 1916 pennant race and it finished only four games behind, although in third place.

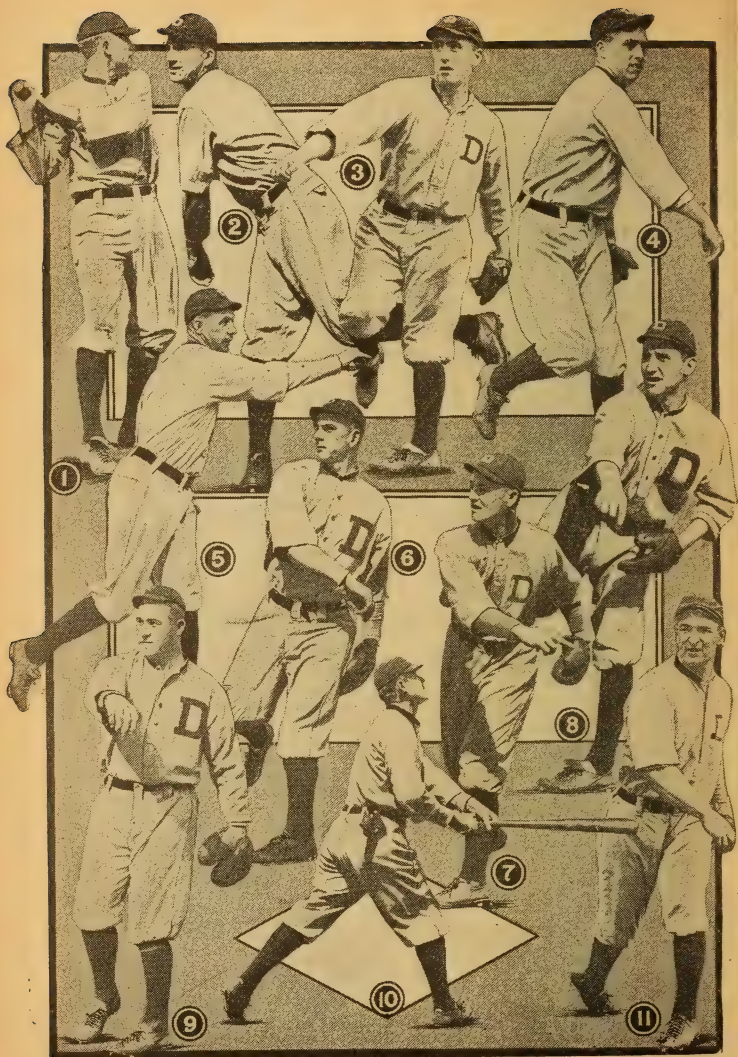


NEW YORK

New York's Yankees, who won out in the four-cornered fight for fourth position, were strong pennant possibilities for the first half of the season. Some of Manager Donovan's youngsters developed astonishingly and the addition of Frank Baker to the infield gave it a strength and balance it had lacked in previous seasons. The acquisition of two good left-handed pitchers in Cullop and Mogridge strengthened the defense and for a time it sounded as if the Yankees were going to monopolize Manhattan's interest in the nation's sport.

One day Baker attempted to bowl over part of New York's concrete stadium while in pursuit of a foul fly and injured himself so severely that he was out of the game for months. Just about that time the Yankees were victims of a series of injuries which wrecked the outfit so completely that Manager Donovan sometimes was perplexed sorely as to how to present any kind of a front to the enemy. His men fought splendidly and challenged the admiration of the league by the way they continued to be pennant contenders in spite of their discouraging handicaps.

Although May 1 found the Yankees in fifth position they really were in the first division for practically four months of the race and for nearly a month of it they set the pace. From May 5 to June 1 the Donovans occupied third place uninterruptedly and that was a long time for any American league team to stick to one spot last year. All through June the Yankees had a hand-to-hand fight for second place with Washington, from which they came out victorious, and by the end of June they displaced Cleveland from the lead. With the exception of one day the Donovans showed their heels to the whole league from June 28 to July 30. On the latter date they were ousted from their front seat and the contest then was so furious that one day's results sent the Yankees back to third place, behind Chicago as well as Boston. Ten days later New York was in sixth position and then for most of August the ups and downs of the Yankees were too numerous to chronicle. On August 26 they were third. Three days later they were sixth. During the first week in September Donovan's men apparently fastened themselves into fourth place, but toward the end of the month St. Louis gave them a hot argument for that trench and for nearly a week



1, Cobb; 2, H. Coveleskie; 3, Bush; 4, Vitt; 5, Young; 6, Veach; 7, Burns;
8, Dauss; 9, Stanage; 10, Crawford; 11, Dubuc.
Conlon, Photos.

A GROUP OF DETROIT AMERICANS.

the two teams were deadlocked. Not until the last game of the season did New York finally cinch the lowest berth in the first division.

In proof of the constant shifting Manager Donovan was compelled to do, only Pipp and Peckinpaugh played anywhere near continuously and both of them were out of several games during the season.



ST. LOUIS

Coming back into the American League after an absence of half a dozen years, Fielder Jones faced a double task when he assumed the management of the amalgamated St. Louis American and Federal League team last spring. Not only had a lot of new players, unknown to him except by reputation, come into the league, but he had the tough job of picking the best out of a long list of players, many of whom he had never seen play. Illustrative of his problems, it was reported in the spring (although I never believed the report) that Jones actually was considering trading off Sisler, who is recognized as the greatest all-round utility player in the game and a coming star of the first magnitude. It required time to weld the two teams into a compact whole and that Jones did it without any of the factional troubles that were to be expected, redounds greatly to his credit as a tactician and leader of men.

For many weeks, however, it looked as if Jones was going to fail in his double task. From a poor start the combination Browns and "Sloufeds" fell into the ruck. May 1 found them in seventh place, and there was worse to come, for in the middle of the month St. Louis was last for nearly a week, even the embryonic Athletics proving better battlers. A brief spurt landed the Browns in seventh place, then they dropped back to eighth again on May 24 and stayed there until June 1. All the rest of June and all of July St. Louis was anchored in seventh position and it was not until the second week in August that Manager Jones got his men into their stride. In spite of their lowly position they still were good pennant prospects, so congested was the going. By the middle of August St. Louis was fourth and a week later tied for second place. But the Browns dropped back to fourth before September 1 and then to fifth, where they finished in spite of a brace right at the wire.

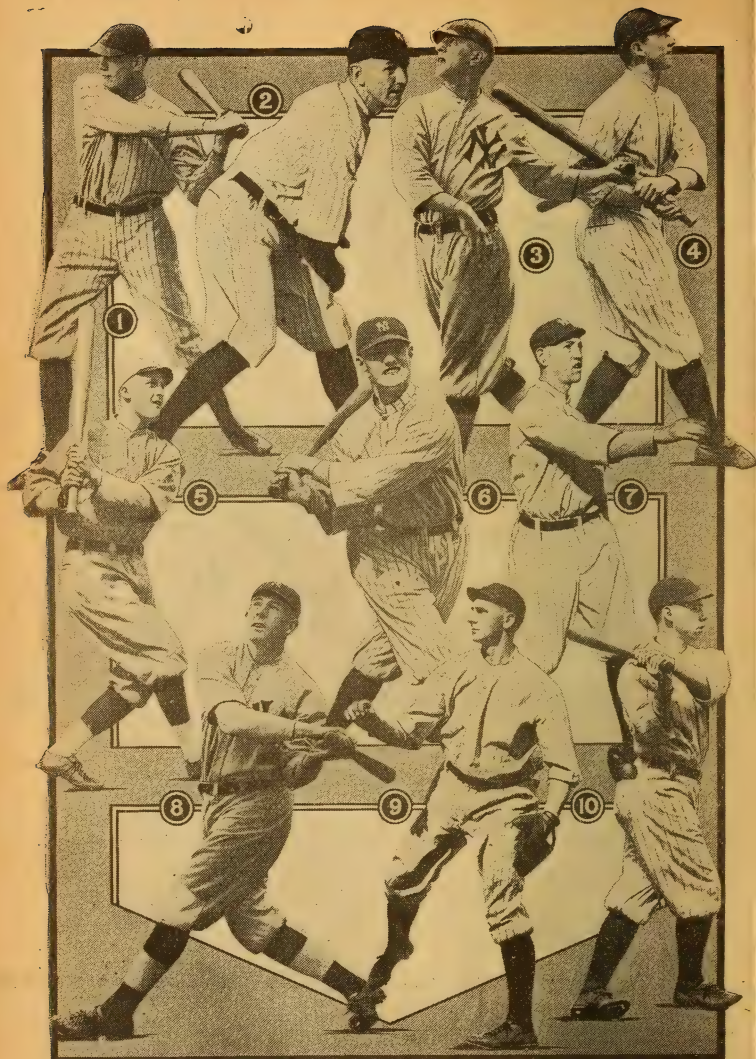
A feature that stood out prominently in the season's work of the Browns was the showing of Ed Plank, the veteran southpaw, who came back out of the Federal League and demonstrated that he still had major league goods in stock, although it had been supposed he was all in at the end of his final years with the Athletics.



CLEVELAND

Cleveland, under new ownership and with the impetus of a whirlwind outfielder added to its forces, besides several lesser lights, became the talk of the country for a spell. Without in any way upsetting the discipline established previously by Manager Fohl, Speaker jumped in and taught his new pals a lot of Base Ball, besides inspiring them with his own winning spirit. The result was that for more than half the season Cleveland was seriously considered for the championship and for a considerable part of that time was actually setting the pace.

As early as May 6 the Indians asserted their claim to first place and held it practically all the rest of that month, barring a few days in which they ran second to Washington. On June 1 Cleveland regained the lead only to lose it next day, then won it back on



1, Pipp; 2, Shawkey; 3, Peckinpah; 4, Baker; 5, L. Magee; 6, High; 7, Walters; 8, Nunamaker; 9, Fisher; 10, Gilhooley.
Conlon, Photos.

A GROUP OF NEW YORK AMERICANS.

June 3. From that date until almost the end of June the Indians were out in front. Then, on June 28, they were forced to surrender to the Yankees. Still fighting, the Indians kept in second place and reclaimed first on July 12. Their leadership at that time was confined to twenty-four hours, for they dropped back on the following day to second spot, then to third on July 16, and never were able to recover.

The loss of the services for much of the season of Guy Morton, who sprung a "charley horse" in his pitching arm, was a heavy handicap, as he was of little value, although he had been counted as the mainstay of the slab staff. Then Chapman fractured a bone in his valuable underpinning and the infield suffered. At one time Manager Fohl was so hard up for pitchers that he was willing to try out anybody who said he could pitch. When the Indian pilot took on Fred Beebe, who had been out of the majors for years, he showed that he had the S. O. S. signal out, but the elongated veteran demonstrated he had a few more good games in his system and was of material aid in keeping the Indians within striking distance of the top until the last month of the season.



WASHINGTON

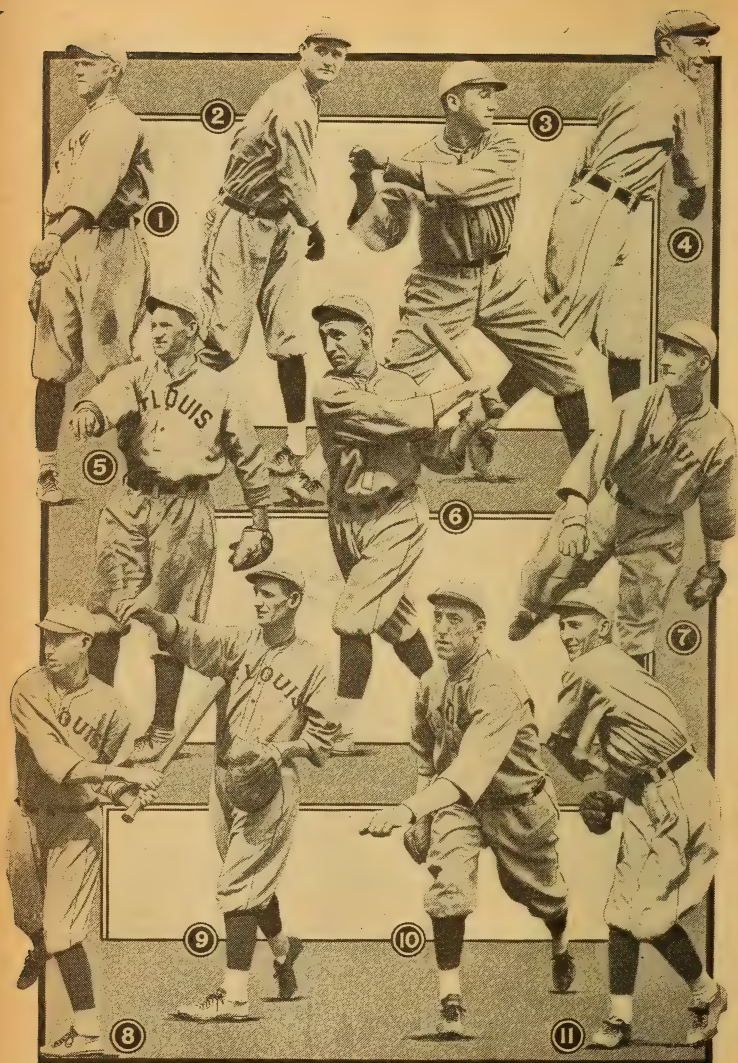
Washington started out to revive drooping spirits in the nation's capital and all through the first half of the season the Griffmen looked dangerous to their competitors. But the youngsters, of whom great things were expected, were not able to deliver them continuously throughout the year. They had not been seasoned to go the full major route, and, like all other teams in the race, Washington was handicapped by injuries to important cogs in its machine. For one, Morgan was out of more than a third of the games played. With a weakened defense the pitchers were not as effective as in previous years and even Walter Johnson was not as invincible as when given better backing. Although the Senators landed in seventh place, they were only half a game behind sixth and less than four games behind fourth position.

For the two months of May and June Griffith kept his men in the first division and most of that time near the top. They were first during the first week of May, then receded to second place for three weeks or so, but regained the lead on May 22. Two days later the Griffmen went back to second spot, but braced and recaptured the lead on May 27, only to be driven out of it the first day of June. Once more—on June 2—Washington occupied first place, but for a day only, and from then on the Griffmen were gradually crowded out of the running.



PHILADELPHIA

With a team that was last the year before and composed almost entirely of prospects, Connie Mack was the great unknown of the season, but did not remain so for long. The race was hardly a month old before it was certain the Athletics still were in the formative stage and that the famous builder of pennant machines needed another year before he could develop another. The Athletics slipped into last place at the outset, but took a brace early in May that raised them out of the cellar and made folks take notice. For



1, Sisler; 2, Davenport; 3, Pratt; 4, Marsans; 5, Austin; 6, Lavan; 7, Shotton; 8, Severeid; 9, Hartley; 10, Plank; 11, Koob. Conlon, Photos.

A GROUP OF ST. LOUIS AMERICANS.

a week around the middle of May the Mackmen were seventh and twice during that month they occupied sixth place briefly. Shortly after the first of June Philadelphia slumped back to eighth and never left that spot thereafter.

The Athletics wound up with an unusually low percentage. Aside from Washington, they were the only team to finish below .500, and the Senators were only half a game below an even break. Erratic fielding by his youngsters was one of Manager Mack's chief handicaps, but in spite of their errors several of the boys he introduced to the fans gave promise of doing credit to their teacher in another year or two. Particularly praiseworthy was the work of Joe Bush on the slab. In spite of his imperfect support, he was one of the hardest men in the league to beat and several times he lost only by the failure of the Athletics to score even one run for him.



Bush pitched one of the three no-hit games registered in the American League last year, the other two being delivered by Foster and Leonard of Boston. The league's season was not productive of any new records in the way of unusual performances, to offset the National League's establishment of new marks in consecutive victories and in the number of shutouts pitched by one man. The longest game in the American league lasted seventeen innings and did not come anywhere near the overtime record of twenty-four rounds made in the same league in 1906. High scores were scarcer than in previous years and so were slugging matches, the heaviest total of hits in a nine inning game being twenty.

The standing of the American League teams by percentage during the year was as follows:

STANDING OF CLUBS ON MAY 1.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Washington	9	6	.600	New York	7	6	.538
Detroit	9	7	.563	Chicago	9	9	.500
Boston	9	7	.563	St. Louis	5	9	.357
Cleveland	9	7	.563	Philadelphia	4	10	.286

STANDING OF CLUBS ON MAY 15.

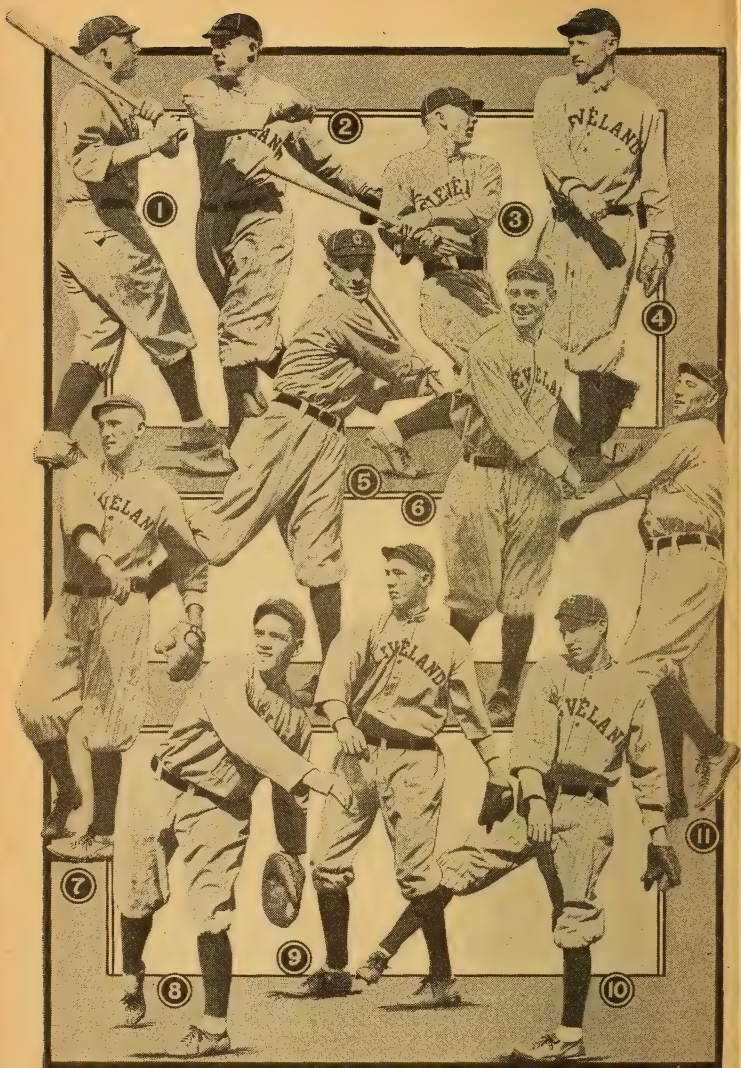
Cleveland	19	9	.679	Detroit	13	14	.481
Washington	16	9	.640	Chicago	12	16	.429
New York	13	12	.520	Philadelphia	10	15	.400
Boston	13	13	.500	St. Louis	8	16	.333

STANDING OF CLUBS ON JUNE 1.

Cleveland	25	16	.610	Chicago	18	21	.462
Washington	24	16	.600	Detroit	18	22	.450
New York	22	16	.579	Philadelphia	15	24	.385
Boston	22	18	.550	St. Louis	14	25	.359

STANDING OF CLUBS ON JUNE 15.

Cleveland	32	19	.627	Boston	26	24	.520
Washington	27	23	.540	Chicago	23	25	.479
Detroit	27	24	.529	St. Louis	22	28	.440
New York	25	23	.521	Philadelphia	15	31	.326



1, Speaker; 2, Gandil; 3, Graney; 4, Turner; 5, Roth; 6, Chapman; 7, Wambsganss; 8, O'Neill; 9, Morton; 10, S. Coveleskie; 11, Boehling.

Conlon, Photos.

A GROUP OF CLEVELAND AMERICANS.

STANDING OF CLUBS ON JULY 1.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York.....	38	26	.594	Boston	34	31	.523
Cleveland	37	28	.569	Detroit	34	33	.504
Chicago	34	29	.540	St. Louis.....	29	37	.439
Washington	35	30	.538	Philadelphia	17	44	.279

STANDING OF CLUBS ON JULY 15.

New York.....	46	34	.575	Detroit	43	38	.531
Cleveland	45	35	.563	Washington	41	37	.526
Boston	44	35	.557	St. Louis.....	36	44	.450
Chicago	42	36	.538	Philadelphia	18	56	.243

STANDING OF CLUBS ON AUGUST 1.

Boston	55	40	.579	Detroit	52	48	.520
Chicago	57	42	.576	Washington	49	46	.516
New York.....	53	44	.546	St. Louis.....	49	49	.500
Cleveland	52	44	.542	Philadelphia	19	73	.207

STANDING OF CLUBS ON AUGUST 15.

Boston	63	45	.583	Detroit	60	53	.531
Cleveland	62	48	.564	New York.....	57	52	.523
Chicago	62	49	.559	Washington	52	56	.481
St. Louis.....	60	52	.536	Philadelphia	22	83	.210

STANDING OF CLUBS ON SEPTEMBER 1.

Boston	71	53	.573	New York.....	67	59	.532
Detroit	70	57	.551	Cleveland	67	60	.528
Chicago	69	57	.548	Washington	61	63	.492
St. Louis.....	69	58	.543	Philadelphia	28	95	.228

STANDING OF CLUBS ON SEPTEMBER 15.

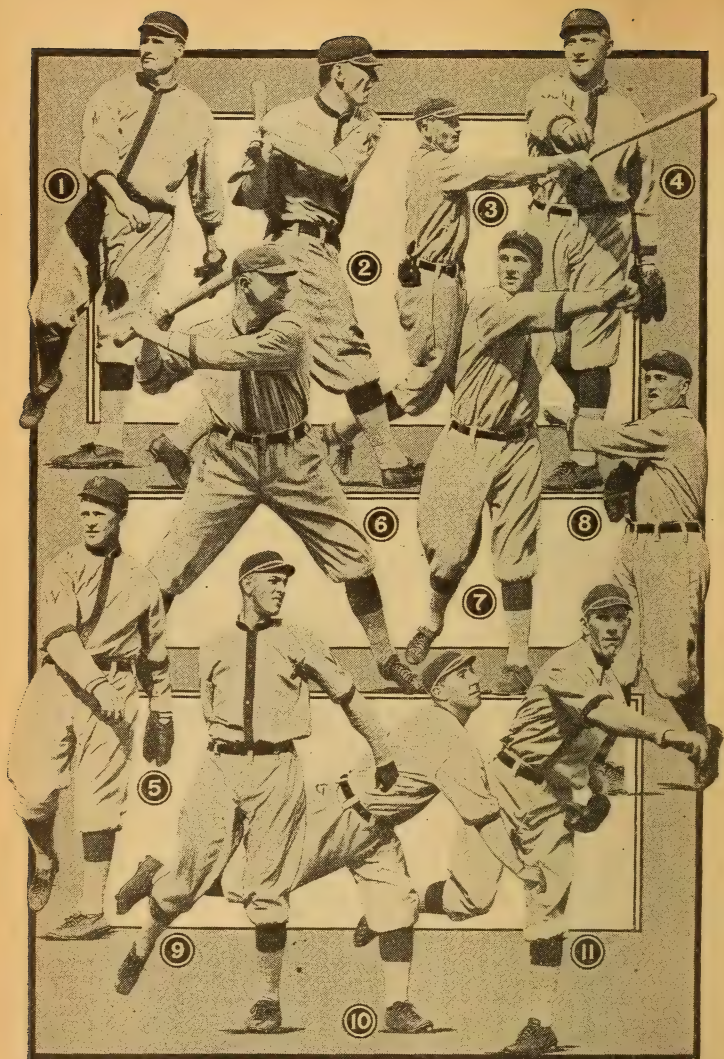
Boston	79	58	.577	St. Louis	73	68	.518
Detroit	81	60	.575	Cleveland	72	69	.511
Chicago	80	60	.571	Washington	68	68	.500
New York.....	72	66	.522	Philadelphia	30	106	.221

STANDING OF CLUBS ON OCTOBER 1.

Boston	90	61	.596	New York.....	77	74	.510
Chicago	89	65	.578	Washington	76	74	.507
Detroit	87	67	.565	Cleveland	77	77	.500
St. Louis.....	79	75	.513	Philadelphia	34	116	.227

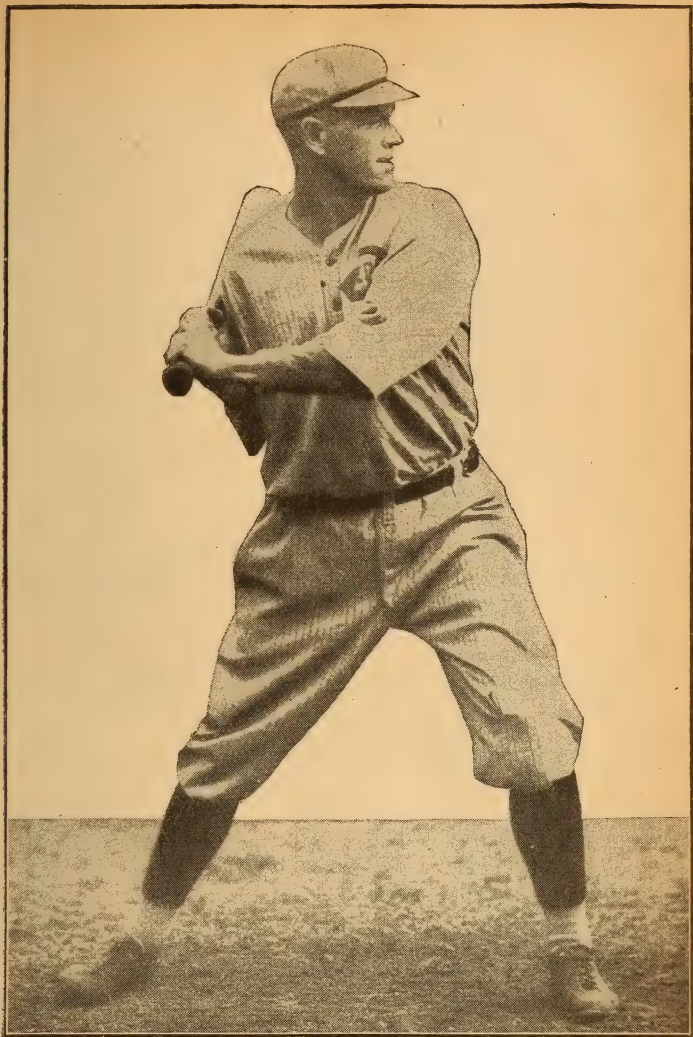
STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Bos.	Chi.	Det.	N.Y.	St.L.	Clev.	Wash.	Phil.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston .....	..	14	14	11	10	15	11	16	91	63	.591
Chicago	8	..	13	10	15	13	12	18	89	65	.578
Detroit	8	9	..	14	13	11	14	18	87	67	.565
New York	11	12	8	..	9	10	15	15	80	74	.519
St. Louis	12	7	9	13	..	11	10	17	79	75	.513
Cleveland	7	9	11	12	11	..	9	18	77	77	.500
Washington	11	10	8	7	12	13	..	15	76	77	.497
Philadelphia	6	4	4	7	5	4	6	..	36	117	.235



1, Johnson; 2, Milan; 3, McBride; 4, Morgan; 5, Foster; 6, Henry; 7, Shanks; 8, Judge; 9, Harper; 10, Ayres; 11, Gallia. Conlon, Photos.

A GROUP OF WASHINGTON AMERICANS.



HAL CHASE,
Cincinnati,
Leading Batsman, National League, 1916.

National League

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1871—Athletics .....	.759	1886—Chicago .....	.726	1901—Pittsburgh ....	.647
1872—Boston .....	.830	1887—Detroit .....	.637	1902—Pittsburgh ....	.741
1873—Boston .....	.729	1888—New York.....	.641	1903—Pittsburgh ....	.650
1874—Boston .....	.717	1889—New York.....	.659	1904—New York.....	.693
1875—Boston .....	.899	1890—Brooklyn .....	.667	1905—New York.....	.668
1876—Chicago .....	.788	1891—Boston .....	.630	1906—Chicago .....	.765
1877—Boston .....	.646	1892—Boston .....	.680	1907—Chicago .....	.704
1878—Boston .....	.683	1893—Boston .....	.667	1908—Chicago .....	.643
1879—Providence ....	.702	1894—Baltimore ....	.695	1909—Pittsburgh ....	.724
1880—Chicago .....	.798	1895—Baltimore ....	.669	1910—Chicago .....	.676
1881—Chicago .....	.667	1896—Baltimore ....	.698	1911—New York.....	.647
1882—Chicago .....	.655	1897—Boston .....	.795	1912—New York.....	.682
1883—Boston .....	.643	1898—Boston .....	.685	1913—New York.....	.664
1884—Providence ....	.750	1899—Brooklyn .....	.682	1914—Boston .....	.614
1885—Chicago .....	.770	1900—Brooklyn .....	.603	1915—Philadelphia ..	.592

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Brook.	Phila.	Bost.	N.Y.	Chic.	Pitts.	St.L.	Cinc.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	11	9	15	15	14	15	15	94	60	.610	
Philadelphia	11	11	13	14	13	12	17	91	62	.595	
Boston	13	11	11	14	14	13	13	89	63	.586	
New York.....	7	9	10	12	17	15	16	86	66	.566	
Chicago	7	8	7	10	12	14	9	67	86	.438	
Pittsburgh	8	9	8	5	10	16	9	65	89	.422	
St. Louis.....	7	9	9	7	8	14	60	93	.392		
Cincinnati	7	5	9	5	13	8	60	93	.392		

Forfeited Game—July 18, at Chicago, by Chicago to Brooklyn.

Games Remaining Unplayed—At Boston, September 15, with Chicago. At New York, September 15, with Cincinnati; September 29, with Boston. At Philadelphia, September 15, with St. Louis.

INDIVIDUAL BATTING.

Following are the Official Batting Averages of National League players who participated in any manner in at least fifteen championship games during the season of 1916:

Name and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	SB.	P.C.
Walter Hoelke, New York.....	34	111	16	39	47	4	2	..	3	10	.351
Hal Chase, Cincinnati.....	142	542	66	184	249	29	12	4	9	22	.339
L. McCarty, Brook. 55, N.Y. 25...	80	218	23	74	93	9	5	..	10	4	.339
Miller Huggins, St. Louis.....	18	9	2	3	3	..	..	..	2	..	.333
Jake Daubert, Brooklyn.....	127	478	75	151	190	16	7	3	35	21	.316
Wm. Hinchman, Pittsburgh.....	152	555	64	175	237	18	16	4	17	10	.315
Rogers Hornsby, St. Louis.....	139	495	63	155	220	17	15	6	11	17	.313
Zack Wheat, Brooklyn.....	149	568	76	177	262	32	13	9	9	19	.312
Davis Robertson, New York.....	150	587	88	180	250	18	8	12	16	21	.307
Thos. Long, St. Louis.....	119	403	37	118	152	11	10	1	9	21	.293
John H. Wagner, Pittsburgh.....	123	432	45	124	160	15	9	1	10	11	.287
H. Zimmerman, Chi. 107, N.Y. 40.	147	549	76	157	214	29	5	6	13	24	.286
Arthur Fletcher, New York.....	133	500	53	143	191	23	8	3	15	15	.286
C. C. Cravath, Philadelphia.....	137	448	70	127	197	21	8	11	15	9	.283
Geo. Whitted, Philadelphia.....	147	526	68	148	210	20	12	6	30	29	.281
Fred Luderus, Philadelphia.....	146	508	52	143	190	26	3	5	13	8	.281
Milton Stock, Philadelphia.....	132	509	61	143	183	25	6	1	12	21	.281
Geo. Burns, New York.....	155	623	105	174	229	24	8	5	9	37	.279
Geo. Paskert, Philadelphia.....	149	555	82	155	223	30	7	8	12	22	.279
Chas. Siengel, Brooklyn.....	127	462	66	129	196	27	8	8	15	11	.279
Fred Williams, Chicago.....	118	405	55	113	186	19	9	12	19	6	.279
Ed Pfeffer, Brooklyn.....	43	122	5	34	40	2	2	..	3	2	.279
Chas. Bender, Philadelphia.....	28	43	2	12	16	4	..	..	1	..	.279
Frank Schulte, Chi. 72, Pitt. 55...	127	407	43	113	152	16	4	5	5	14	.278
Larry Doyle, N.Y. 113, Chi. 9....	122	479	61	133	193	29	11	3	16	19	.278
Earl Blackburn, Boston.....	47	110	12	30	42	4	4	..	4	2	.273
Sherrrod Smith, Brooklyn.....	38	77	4	21	26	1	2	..	3	1	.273

INDIVIDUAL BATTING—(Continued).

Name and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	SB.	PC.
Chas. B. Adams, Pittsburgh.....	16	22	1	6	8	1	..	1	..	..	.273
Leslie Mann, Chicago.....	127	415	46	113	150	13	9	2	8	11	.272
Robt. T. Fisher, Cincinnati.....	61	136	9	37	47	4	3	..	2	7	.272
Floyd Farmer, Pittsburgh.....	55	166	10	45	59	6	4	..	6	1	.271
Henry Groh, Cincinnati.....	149	553	85	149	207	24	14	2	11	13	.269
Ed Roush, N.Y. 39, Cin. 69.....	108	341	38	91	128	7	15	..	9	19	.267
Thos. H. Griffith, Cincinnati.....	155	595	50	158	206	28	7	2	8	16	.266
Chas. Herzog, Cin. 79, N.Y. 77....	156	561	70	148	187	24	6	1	24	34	.264
Benny Kauff, New York.....	154	552	71	146	225	22	15	9	9	40	.264
Max Carey, Pittsburgh.....	154	599	90	158	224	23	11	7	14	63	.264
Steve Yerkes, Chicago.....	44	137	12	36	49	6	2	1	3	1	.263
A. E. Neale, Cincinnati.....	138	530	53	139	162	13	5	..	12	17	.262
H. H. Myers, Brooklyn.....	113	412	54	108	157	12	14	3	13	17	.262
Ed Konetchy, Boston.....	158	566	76	147	211	29	13	3	20	13	.260
Geo. Cutshaw, Brooklyn.....	154	581	58	151	186	21	4	2	29	27	.260
J. C. Schultz, Pittsburgh.....	77	204	18	53	65	8	2	..	6	6	.260
J. C. Smith, Boston.....	150	509	48	132	177	16	10	3	19	13	.259
Frank Snyder, St. Louis.....	132	406	23	105	125	12	4	..	6	7	.259
Max Flack, Chicago.....	141	465	65	120	149	14	3	3	39	24	.258
Wm. McKechnie, N.Y. 71, Cin. 37.	108	390	26	100	114	12	1	..	12	11	.256
Otto Miller, Brooklyn.....	73	216	16	55	71	9	2	1	3	6	.255
Emil Huhn, Cincinnati.....	37	94	4	24	31	3	2	..	..	..	.255
Harold Elliott, Chicago.....	23	55	5	14	17	3	..	..	4	1	.255
Ivan Olsen, Brooklyn.....	108	351	29	89	113	13	4	1	20	14	.254
Jos. Kelly, Chicago.....	54	169	18	43	58	7	1	2	..	10	.254
Victor Saier, Chicago.....	147	498	60	126	178	25	3	7	12	20	.253
H. Gowdy, Boston.....	118	349	32	88	107	14	1	1	14	8	.252
Jas. H. Johnston, Brooklyn.....	118	425	58	107	139	13	8	1	9	22	.252
Wilbur Good, Philadelphia.....	75	136	25	34	47	4	3	1	5	7	.250
Carson Bigbee, Pittsburgh.....	43	164	17	41	56	3	6	..	5	8	.250
Jas. Viox, Pittsburgh.....	43	132	12	33	43	7	..	1	6	2	.250
Fred Snodgrass, Boston.....	112	382	33	95	121	13	5	1	15	14	.249
John Meyers, Brooklyn.....	80	239	21	59	75	10	3	..	3	2	.247
Wade Killifer, Cin. 70, N.Y. 2....	72	235	29	58	72	9	1	1	5	7	.247
Ivey Wingo, Cincinnati.....	119	347	30	85	121	8	11	2	20	4	.245
Harry Mowrey, Brooklyn.....	144	495	57	121	155	22	6	..	31	16	.244
Jack Smith, St. Louis.....	130	357	43	87	121	6	5	6	19	24	.244
Otto Knabe, Pitts. 28, Chi. 51.....	79	234	21	57	70	11	1	..	9	4	.244
J. A. Niehoff, Philadelphia.....	146	548	65	133	195	42	4	4	25	20	.243
Sherwood Magee, Boston.....	122	419	44	101	137	17	5	3	16	10	.241
J. Owen Wilson, St. Louis.....	120	355	30	85	106	8	2	3	9	4	.239
Miguel Gonzales, St. Louis.....	118	331	33	79	102	15	4	..	8	5	.239
Daniel Costello, Pittsburgh.....	60	159	11	38	45	1	3	..	4	3	.239
Clarence E. Mitchell, Cincinnati.	56	117	11	28	32	2	1	..	1	1	.239
Grover Alexander, Philadelphia..	49	138	10	33	48	7	4	..	3	1	.239
John B. Miller, St. Louis.....	143	505	47	120	159	22	7	1	10	18	.238
Hoke Warner, Pittsburgh.....	44	168	12	40	49	1	1	2	3	6	.238
Thos. Clarke, Cincinnati.....	78	177	10	42	54	10	1	..	3	8	.237
Wm. J. Wagner, Pittsburgh.....	19	38	2	9	13	..	2	..	..	..	.237
Fred Merkle, N.Y. 112, Brook. 23.	135	470	51	111	158	20	3	7	8	19	.236
Fred Mollwitz, Cin. 65, Chi. 33....	98	254	13	60	74	6	4	..	11	10	.236
Peter Schneider, Cincinnati.....	49	89	10	21	24	3	..	..	4	2	.236
Walter Maranville, Boston.....	155	604	79	142	196	16	13	4	24	32	.235
Bob Beschler, St. Louis.....	151	561	78	132	190	24	8	6	9	39	.235
R. H. Zeider, Chicago.....	98	345	29	81	99	11	2	1	5	9	.235
Robt. Byrne, Philadelphia.....	48	141	22	33	45	10	1	..	11	6	.234
Albert Betzel, St. Louis.....	142	510	49	119	159	15	11	1	11	22	.233
Edw. Burns, Philadelphia.....	78	219	14	51	61	8	1	..	6	3	.233
Jos. Wilhoit, Boston.....	116	383	44	88	115	13	4	2	15	18	.230
Arthur Wilson, Pitt. 53, Chi. 36..	89	242	16	55	72	8	3	1	10	5	.227
Jos. Connolly, Boston.....	62	110	11	25	34	5	2	..	5	5	.227
Harry Sallee, St. L. 16, N.Y. 15...	31	53	3	12	13	1	..	..	3	..	.226
Larry Chappelle, Boston.....	20	53	4	12	15	1	1	..	..	1	.226
John Lobert, New York.....	48	76	6	17	24	3	2	..	4	2	.224
Richard Egan, Boston.....	83	238	23	53	67	8	3	..	14	2	.223
Zinn Beck, St. Louis.....	62	184	8	41	50	7	1	..	2	3	.223
Mike Doolan, Chi. 28, N.Y. 18....	46	121	8	27	39	5	2	1	7	1	.223

INDIVIDUAL BATTING—(Continued).

Name and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	SB.	PC.
Wm. Rariden, New York.....	120	351	23	78	96	9	3	1	6	4	.222
A. J. Schauer, New York.....	19	9	1	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	.222
Jas. Archer, Chicago.....	77	205	11	45	58	6	2	1	9	3	.220
O. J. Dugey, Philadelphia.....	41	50	9	11	14	3	..	..	3	3	.220
Wm. Loudon, Cincinnati.....	134	439	38	96	123	16	4	1	4	12	.219
Wm. Fischer, Cin. 65, Pitt. 42....	107	292	26	64	92	16	3	2	9	3	.219
Gus Getz, Brooklyn.....	40	96	9	21	26	1	2	..	6	9	.219
Herbert Hunter, N.Y. 21, Chi. 2..	23	32	3	7	10	..	..	1	..	..	.219
Milton Watson, St. Louis.....	18	32	..	7	7	..	..	..	1	..	.219
Wm. Killifer, Philadelphia.....	97	286	22	62	84	5	4	3	10	2	.217
Alex. McCarthy, Chi. 37, Pitt. 50.	87	253	21	55	66	5	3	..	12	4	.217
D. C. P. Ragan, Boston.....	31	60	2	13	17	2	1	..	2	..	.217
H. D. Baird, Pittsburgh.....	128	430	41	93	120	10	7	1	4	20	.216
John Evers, Boston.....	71	241	33	52	58	4	1	..	12	5	.216
A. W. Cooper, Pittsburgh.....	44	79	4	17	19	2	..	..	7	..	.215
Wheeler Johnston, Pittsburgh.....	114	404	33	86	116	10	10	..	18	17	.213
Ed Fitzpatrick, Boston.....	83	216	17	46	57	8	..	1	12	5	.213
Dave Bancroft, Philadelphia.....	142	477	53	101	120	10	..	3	16	15	.212
Hy Jasper, St. Louis.....	21	33	2	7	10	..	..	1	..	..	.212
Ray O'Brien, Pittsburgh.....	16	57	5	12	19	3	2	..	5	..	.211
Ray Corhan, St. Louis.....	92	295	30	62	74	6	3	..	5	15	.210
Edgar Collins, Boston.....	93	268	39	56	72	1	6	1	9	4	.209
Arthur Butler, St. Louis.....	86	110	9	23	28	5	..	..	2	3	.209
Rees Williams, St. Louis.....	36	24	3	5	6	1	..	..	..	..	.208
Frank Allen, Boston.....	19	34	4	7	9	..	1	..	3	..	.206
Walter Tragger, Boston.....	41	54	3	11	12	1	..	..	1	..	.204
Geo. Tyler, Boston.....	39	93	10	19	33	3	1	3	4	..	.204
Oliver O'Mara, Brooklyn.....	72	193	18	39	48	5	2	..	7	10	.202
Geo. Gibson, Pittsburgh.....	33	84	4	17	23	2	2	..	3	..	.202
Wm. Wortman, Chicago.....	69	234	17	47	61	4	2	2	4	4	.201
Claud Hendrix, Chicago.....	45	80	4	16	22	3	..	1	2	..	.200
Edward Barney, Pittsburgh.....	45	137	16	27	31	4	..	..	6	8	.197
Robt. Steele, St. Louis.....	29	51	..	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	.196
Claude Cooper, Philadelphia.....	56	104	9	20	22	2	..	..	2	1	.192
Thos. Hughes, Boston.....	40	52	2	10	15	5	..	..	2	..	.192
Albert Mamaux, Pittsburgh.....	45	110	13	21	28	3	2	..	2	..	.191
Chas. Tesreau, New York.....	41	94	8	18	25	2	1	1	3	..	.191
Walter Schmidt, Pittsburgh.....	64	184	16	35	46	1	2	2	7	3	.190
Jas. L. Smith, Pittsburgh.....	36	96	4	18	21	1	1	..	1	..	.188
Jesse Barnes, Boston.....	33	48	1	9	10	1	..	..	2	..	.188
Bash. Compton, Bos. 34, Pitt. 5..	39	114	14	21	23	2	..	..	4	5	.184
Thos. Seaton, Chicago.....	31	38	4	7	10	1	1	..	1	2	.184
T. Brottem, St. Louis.....	26	33	3	6	7	1	..	..	1	..	.182
John Coombs, Brooklyn.....	27	61	2	11	13	2	..	..	..	..	.180
Leon Ames, St. Louis.....	45	68	3	12	14	..	1	..	2	..	.176
E. Kantlehner, Pitt. 34, Phil. 3..	37	46	2	8	10	..	1	..	..	..	.174
H. Lee Meadows, St. Louis.....	51	95	3	15	22	3	2	..	3	..	.158
Geo. Kelly, New York.....	49	76	4	12	16	2	1	..	2	1	.158
Richard Rudolph, Boston.....	41	101	5	16	20	2	1	..	4	2	.158
Geo. McConnell, Chicago.....	28	57	2	9	9	..	..	..	2	..	.158
Eppa Rixey, Philadelphia.....	38	97	6	15	18	3	..	..	4	..	.155
Elmer Knetzer, Bos. 2, Cin. 37...	39	52	..	8	10	..	1	..	4	..	.154
Edw. Mulligan, Chicago.....	58	189	13	29	40	3	4	..	7	1	.153
Mike Prendergast, Chicago.....	35	46	1	7	7	..	..	..	1	..	.152
Jas. Lavender, Chicago.....	36	53	1	8	9	1	..	..	3	..	.151
Frank Emmer, Cincinnati.....	42	89	8	13	18	3	1	..	1	..	.146
Chas. Pechous, Chicago.....	22	69	5	10	13	1	1	..	2	1	.145
Richard Marquard, Brooklyn.....	36	63	3	9	11	1	..	..	2	1	.143
Jean Dale, Cincinnati.....	17	21	..	3	5	..	1	..	..	..	.143
Fred Anderson, New York.....	38	58	6	8	12	2	1	..	4	..	.138
Frank Miller, Pittsburgh.....	30	51	1	7	11	4	..	..	7	..	.137
Jas. Vaughn, Chicago.....	44	104	4	14	17	1	1	..	5	..	.135
J. E. Mayer, Philadelphia.....	28	38	2	5	5	..	..	..	2	..	.132
Eugene Packard, Chicago.....	44	54	9	7	10	3	..	..	2	..	.130
Wm. Doak, St. Louis.....	29	62	3	8	11	1	1	..	4	..	.129
Albert Schulz, Cincinnati.....	44	64	2	8	8	..	..	..	1	..	.125
Arthur Nehf, Boston.....	23	40	4	5	6	1	..	..	2	..	.125

BATTING AVERAGES—(Continued).

Name and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	SB.	PC.
Fred Toney, Cincinnati.....	41	99	5	12	15	1	1	..	2	..	.121
Chas. Dooiin, New York.....	15	17	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	.118
Larry Cheney, Brooklyn.....	41	79	4	9	11	2	..	..	4	2	.114
Edward Zwilling, Chicago.....	35	53	4	6	10	1	..	1	2	..	.113
Al Demaree, Philadelphia.....	39	101	6	11	13	2	..	..	1	2	.109
Robt. Harmon, Pittsburgh.....	35	55	4	6	7	1	..	..	..	..	.109
Bradley Kocher, New York.....	34	65	1	7	9	2	..	..	..	..	.108
Ferd Schupp, New York.....	30	41	1	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	.098
W. G. Dell, Brooklyn.....	32	44	1	4	4	..	..	..	2	..	.091
Ed Reulbach, Boston.....	21	33	3	3	5	..	1	..	2	..	.091
Geo. McQuillan, Philadelphia....	21	11	..	1	1	..	..	..	4	..	.091
J. C. Benton, New York.....	38	78	3	7	9	..	1	..	4	1	.090
Earl Moseley, Cincinnati.....	31	46	2	4	4	..	..	..	2	..	.087
Wm. Perritt, New York.....	40	83	7	7	10	3	..	..	5	..	.084
Elmer Jacobs, Pittsburgh.....	34	40	3	3	5	..	1	..	1	..	.075

CLUB BATTING.

Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	SB.	PC.
Brooklyn	156	5234	585	1366	1805	195	80	28	203	187	.261
Cincinnati	155	5254	505	1336	1741	187	88	14	127	157	.254
New York.....	155	5152	597	1305	1767	188	74	42	134	206	.253
Philadelphia	154	4985	581	1244	1699	223	53	42	179	149	.250
St. Louis.....	153	5030	476	1223	1601	155	74	25	116	182	.243
Pittsburgh	157	5181	484	1246	1635	147	91	20	166	173	.240
Chicago	156	5179	520	1237	1681	194	56	46	166	133	.239
Boston	158	5075	542	1181	1559	166	73	22	202	141	.233

TEAM RECORDS, 1916.

Greatest number of runs, New York, 597; base hits, Brooklyn, 1366; extra bases on hits, New York, 462; two-base hits, Philadelphia, 223; three-base hits, Pittsburgh, 91; home runs, Chicago, 46; stolen bases, New York, 206; sacrifice hits, Brooklyn, 203.

Most hits in one game, St. Louis, 23, with total of 27, in first game at St. Louis August 13 vs. Pittsburgh. Most total bases in one game, Cincinnati, 30, including 6 doubles, 2 triples and one home run, at Boston September 20. St. Louis stole 11 bases in second game of August 13 vs. Pittsburgh.

INDIVIDUAL RECORD, 1916.

Greatest number of runs, Burns, New York, 105; sacrifice hits, Flack, 39; three leading base-stealers, Carey, 63; Kauff, 40; Bescher, 39. Most single hits, Robertson, 142; two-base hits, Niehoff, 42; three-base hits, Hinchman, 16; home runs, Robertson and F. Williams, 12 each. Most extra bases, Wheat, 85. Leading batting feat, Hornsby, at Cincinnati, June 28, 5 hits in 5 times at bat, total of 12 bases, including 2 triples and 1 home run, off pitchers Toney, Dale, Knetzer and Schulz.

Burns, New York; Konetchy, and Griffith participated in all games played by their respective clubs. Griffith played second season with Cincinnati without missing a game (315 consecutive games).

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING.

Following are the official fielding averages of National League players who played in fifteen or more championship games during the season of 1916:

FIRST BASEMEN.

Name and Club.	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	PC.
W. Hoelke, N. Y....	34	331	13	1	.997	V. Saier, Chicago....	147	1622	74	27	.984
J. Daubert, Brooklyn	126	1195	66	9	.993	F. Snyder, St. Louis	46	421	23	7	.984
J. B. Miller, St. L.	93	948	43	7	.993	J. Wagner, Pitts....	24	183	11	3	.984
E. Konetchy, Boston	158	1626	96	18	.990	F. Luderus, Phila....	146	1499	71	28	.982
W. Johnston, Pitts..	110	1042	47	14	.987	L. McCarty, Brook..	17	148	9	3	.981
R. Hornsby, St. L.	15	150	5	2	.987	F. Mollwitz, Cin-Chi	73	598	30	13	.980
F. Merkle, N.Y.-Br.	127	1308	60	20	.986	W. Hinchman, Pitts.	31	274	12	7	.976
H. Chase, Cincinnati	98	932	37	14	.986	G. Whitted, Phila....	16	98	3	3	.971

Merkle played 112 games with New York and 15 with Brooklyn; Mollwitz, 54 with Cincinnati and 19 with Chicago.

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING—(Continued).

SECOND BASEMEN.

Name and Club.	G.	P.	O.	A.	E.	P.C.	Name and Club.	G.	P.	O.	A.	E.	P.C.
H. Groh, Cincinnati.	33	93	108	4	.980		O. Knabe, Pitt.-Chi..	70	115	211	18	.948	
C. Herzog, N.Y.....	44	90	128	5	.978		C. Bigbee, Pitts....	23	36	51	5	.946	
J. B. Miller, St. L....	38	72	98	5	.971		H. D. Baird, Pitts...	29	62	68	8	.942	
W. Loudon, Cin.....	108	238	345	19	.968		J. Viox, Pittsburgh..	25	33	56	6	.937	
L. Doyle, N.Y.-Chi..	122	289	387	27	.962		H. Chase, Cincinnati	16	40	49	6	.937	
A. Betzel, St. L.....	113	275	366	27	.960		J. A. Niehoff, Phila.	144	285	437	49	.936	
R. Zeider, Chicago...	33	59	81	6	.959		A. McCarthy, Ch-Pi.	41	60	102	11	.936	
G. Cutshaw, Brook...	154	361	467	36	.958		H. Zim'man, Ch-NY	15	23	46	5	.932	
J. Evers, Boston.....	71	98	175	14	.951		F. Farmer, Pitts....	31	53	77	10	.929	
E. Fitzpatrick, Bos..	46	76	96	9	.951		S. Yerkes, Chi.....	41	79	114	17	.919	
R. Egan, Boston.....	59	81	125	11	.949		J. C. Schultz, Pitts.	24	25	54	15	.840	

Doyle played 113 games with New York and 9 with Chicago; Knabe, 28 games with Pittsburgh and 42 with Chicago; McCarthy, 34 with Chicago and 7 with Pittsburgh; Zimmerman, 14 with Chicago and 1 with New York.

THIRD BASEMEN.

H. Mowrey, Brook..	144	154	291	16	.965	R. Byrne, Phila.....	40	44	78	9	.931
C. Herzog, Cin.-NY.	39	44	91	5	.964	J. C. Smith, Bos....	150	166	299	36	.928
J. Lobert, New York	20	14	35	2	.961	R. Hornsby, St. L..	83	82	174	20	.928
H. Groh, Cincinnati	110	123	252	17	.957	R. H. Zeider, Chi...	55	59	108	13	.928
M. Stock, Phila.....	117	128	213	16	.955	J. C. Schultz, Pitts.	24	39	31	6	.921
W. McKe'nie, NY-Ci	106	108	193	17	.947	G. Getz, Brooklyn..	20	18	24	4	.913
C. Pechous, Chicago	22	22	56	5	.940	Z. Beck, St. Louis..	52	45	86	13	.910
H. Zim'man, Ch-NY	125	126	275	28	.935	H. Warner, Pitts...	42	60	56	13	.899
H. D. Baird, Pitts.	80	90	145	17	.933	A. Betzel, St. Louis	33	34	69	13	.888

Herzog played 12 games with Cincinnati and 27 with New York; McKe'nie, 71 with New York and 35 with Cincinnati; Zimmerman, 85 with Chicago and 40 with New York.

SHORTSTOPS.

A. McCarthy, Ch-Pi	42	94	102	10	.951	I. Olson, Brooklyn..	103	234	303	47	.920
W. Loudon, Cin....	23	41	72	6	.950	R. Corhan, St. Louis	84	153	278	39	.917
W. Maranville, Bos.	155	386	515	50	.947	R. Hornsby, St. L...	46	93	136	23	.909
J. Wagner, Pitts....	92	226	261	30	.942	W. Wortman, Chi...	69	124	191	32	.908
A. Fletcher, N.Y....	133	253	497	48	.940	M. Stock, Phila.....	15	22	46	7	.907
M. Doolan, Ch.-N.Y.	40	77	123	13	.939	R. Fisher, Cin.....	29	52	81	14	.905
D. Bancroft, Phila..	142	326	510	60	.933	F. Emmer, Cin.....	29	55	87	16	.899
J. B. Miller, St. L..	21	36	58	7	.931	O. O'Mara, Brook...	51	117	148	30	.898
J. Smith, Pitts.....	27	51	66	9	.929	E. Mulligan, Chi....	58	116	200	40	.888
C. Herzog, Cin.-N.Y.	74	183	243	34	.926						

McCarthy played 3 games with Chicago and 39 with Pittsburgh; Doolan, 24 with Chicago and 16 with New York; Herzog, 65 with Cincinnati and 9 with New York.

OUTFIELDERS.

E. Fitzpatrick, Bos.	28	38	..	1000	C. C. Cravath, Phil.	130	182	17	7	.966	
H. Chase, Cin.....	25	51	..	1000	W. Killifer, Cin....	63	138	6	5	.966	
M. Flack, Chi.....	136	193	22	2	.991	C. Stengel, Brook..	121	206	14	8	.965
F. Williams, Chi....	116	260	7	3	.989	G. Burns, N.Y.....	155	289	19	12	.963
F. Snodgrass, Bos...	110	269	18	4	.986	G. Whitted, Phila..	136	285	13	11	.964
M. Carey, Pitts....	154	419	32	8	.983	J. Johnston, Brook.	106	224	16	9	.964
G. Paskert, Phila...	146	332	14	6	.983	E. Barney, Pitts....	40	103	5	4	.964
W. Good, Phila.....	46	55	4	1	.983	B. Kauff, New York	154	329	22	14	.962
J. Connolly, Boston.	31	46	4	1	.980	W. Hinchman, Pitt.	124	222	8	9	.962
J. Wilhoit, Boston..	108	177	12	4	.979	D. Robertson, N.Y..	144	248	17	11	.960
S. Magee, Boston...	120	220	6	5	.978	F. Schulte, Chi.-Pi.	115	197	10	9	.958
D. Costello, Pitts...	41	82	..	2	.976	J. O. Wilson, St. L.	113	181	11	9	.955
Z. Wheat, Brooklyn	149	333	14	9	.975	B. Bescher, St. L..	151	284	18	15	.953
E. Neale, Cin.....	133	307	20	9	.973	J. Kelly, Chicago...	46	98	4	5	.953
L. Mann, Chicago...	115	200	9	6	.972	J. Smith, St. Louis.	120	212	12	12	.949
H. H. Myers, Brook	106	242	11	8	.969	E. Collins, Boston..	78	114	10	7	.947
E. Roush, N.Y.-Cin.	84	210	9	7	.969	C. Cooper, Phila....	29	51	1	3	.946
T. Griffith, Cin.....	155	238	28	9	.967	T. Long, St. Louis..	106	143	13	9	.945

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING—OUTFIELDERS—(Continued).

Name and Club.	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.	Name and Club.	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.
H. D. Baird, Pitts..	16	31	2	2	.943	C. Bigbee, Pitts....	19	45	3	4	.923
B. Compton, Bo.-Pi.	35	71	2	5	.936	A. Butler, St. Louis	15	15	..	2	.882
F. Farmer, Pitts....	15	26	..	2	.929						

Roush played 15 games with New York and 69 with Cincinnati; Schulte, 67 with Chicago and 48 with Pittsburgh; Compton, 30 with Boston and 5 with Pittsburgh.

PITCHERS.

T. Hughes, Boston..	40	8	31	..	1000	C. Bender, Phila....	27	8	39	2	.959
J. C. Benton, N.Y..	38	6	57	..	1000	J. Vaughn, Chicago.	44	6	82	4	.957
F. Anderson, N.Y....	38	2	38	..	1000	A. Schulz, Cin.....	44	10	57	3	.957
H. Sallee, S.L.-N.Y.	31	5	28	..	1000	M. Prendergast, Chi.	35	2	40	2	.955
J. Coombs, Brooklyn	27	7	15	..	1000	E. Kantlehner, Pi.Ph	37	8	53	3	.953
H. Jasper, St. Louis	21	3	35	..	1000	E. Jacobs, Pitts....	34	3	37	2	.952
J. Dale, Cincinnati..	17	3	26	..	1000	J. E. Mayer, Phila.	28	9	50	3	.952
C. Adams, Pitts....	16	2	20	..	1000	G. McConnell, Chi..	28	9	50	3	.952
G. Alexander, Phila.	48	17	102	1	.992	R. Marquard, Brook	36	4	35	2	.951
E. Rixey, Phila....	38	5	90	1	.990	C. Hendrix, Chicago	36	10	65	4	.949
A. Mamaux, Pitts..	45	7	82	1	.989	A. Nehf, Boston....	22	7	29	2	.947
C. Tesreau, N.Y....	40	12	67	1	.988	S. Smith, Brooklyn.	36	3	67	4	.946
C. Mitchell, Cin....	29	10	55	1	.985	W. Doak, St. Louis.	29	6	64	4	.946
E. Reulbach, Boston	21	11	50	1	.984	W. Perritt, N.Y....	40	12	55	4	.943
T. Seaton, Chicago.	31	5	36	1	.976	A. Demaree, Phila..	39	2	47	3	.942
E. Packard, Chicago	37	14	64	2	.975	F. Miller, Pitts....	30	3	44	3	.940
W. G. Dell, Brook..	32	6	32	1	.974	H. L. Meadows, St.L	51	6	83	6	.937
J. Barnes, Boston..	33	11	60	2	.973	A. W. Cooper, Pitts.	42	15	58	5	.936
E. Moseley, Cin....	31	2	33	1	.972	F. Allen, Boston....	19	2	24	2	.929
F. Toney, Cincinnati	41	7	59	2	.971	L. Ames, St. Louis.	45	3	56	6	.908
E. Knetzer, Bo.-Cin.	38	5	63	2	.971	L. Cheney, Brooklyn	41	7	61	7	.907
R. Harmon, Pitts....	31	4	64	2	.971	R. Steele, St. Louis.	29	3	26	3	.906
D. C. P. Ragan, Bos	28	3	52	2	.965	G. McQuillan, Phila.	21	..	17	2	.895
G. Tyler, Boston....	34	9	72	3	.964	R. Williams, St. L.	36	1	31	5	.865
J. Lavender, Chi....	36	3	47	2	.962	F. Schupp, N.Y.....	30	1	24	4	.862
E. Pfeffer, Brooklyn	41	8	66	3	.961	A. J. Schauer, N.Y.	19	1	11	2	.857
R. Rudolph, Boston	41	6	113	5	.960	M. Watson, St. L...	18	4	26	5	.857
P. Schneider, Cin...	44	4	63	3	.957						

Sallee played 16 games with St. Louis and 15 with New York; Knetzer, 2 with Boston and 36 with Cincinnati; Kantlehner, 34 with Pittsburgh and 3 with Philadelphia.

CATCHERS.

Name and Club.	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.B.	P.C.	Name and Club.	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.B.	P.C.
L. McCarty, Br-NY	51	209	59	3	..	.989	F. Snyder, St. L...	72	310	115	12	8	.973
G. Gibson, Pitts...	29	140	39	2	3	.989	W. Rariden, N.Y.	119	576	144	21	12	.972
E. Huhn, Cin.....	18	69	19	1	3	.989	E. Blackburn, Bos	44	166	45	6	3	.972
W. Killifer, Phil.	91	443	89	8	11	.985	C. Dooin, N.Y.....	15	30	5	1	1	.972
J. Meyers, Brook.	74	389	95	8	8	.984	W. Tragesser, Bo	29	73	27	3	4	.971
M. Gonzales, S.L.	93	367	136	10	12	.981	H. Elliott, Chi...	18	77	17	3	2	.969
E. Burns, Phila..	75	283	87	7	14	.981	A. Wilson, Pi-Ch	73	307	80	13	4	.968
H. Gowdy, Bos...	116	533	158	14	10	.980	O. Miller, Brook.	69	311	85	13	9	.968
J. Archer, Chi....	61	236	84	7	4	.979	T. Clarke, Cin....	51	187	58	9	2	.965
B. Kocher, N.Y..	30	75	15	2	4	.978	I. Wingo, Cin....	107	463	170	28	14	.958
W. Schmidt, Pitt.	57	232	88	8	9	.976	T. Brottem, St.L.	15	25	13	2	2	.950
W. Fischer, Ch-Pi	91	429	119	15	12	.973	W. J. Wagner, Pi	15	54	19	5	2	.936

McCarty played 27 games with Brooklyn and 24 with New York; Fischer, 56 with Chicago and 35 with Pittsburgh; Wilson, 39 with Pittsburgh and 34 with Chicago.

CLUB FIELDING.

Club.	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	T.O.	P.C.	P.B.
Boston	158	4243	2052	212	6507	.9674	17
New York	155	4184	2031	217	6432	.9663	17
Cincinnati	155	4207	2091	228	6526	.9651	19
Brooklyn	156	4259	1910	224	6393	.9649	19
Philadelphia	154	4140	2005	234	6379	.9633	26
Pittsburgh	157	4251	1902	260	6413	.9595	19
Chicago	156	4239	2155	286	6680	.9571	20
St. Louis	153	4049	2075	278	6402	.9566	22

TEAM RECORDS, 1916.

Number of errorless games played: Boston, 48; New York, 46; Philadelphia, 45; Pittsburgh, 39; Brooklyn, 38; Cincinnati, 37; St. Louis, 29; Chicago, 27. Most consecutive games without error, Brooklyn and New York, 5 each. Most errors nine-inning game, Boston and St. Louis, 9 each.

Most assists nine-inning game, Chicago 25, May 11. Least assists nine-inning game, Pittsburgh 3, June 2. Philadelphia played three games in which club had but 4 assists to each game.

INDIVIDUAL RECORDS, 1916.

Following players secured averages in three different positions: Chase, first, second and outfield; Hornsby, first, third and short; John Miller, first, second and short; Baird, second, third and outfield; Herzog, second, third and short.

Griffith played second complete season in Cincinnati's right field (315 consecutive games, one position).

Pitchers—Hughes had perfect average for 40 games; Alexander played 46 consecutive games without error, and Mamaux 44.

Catchers—Wilson, with Pittsburgh and Chicago, 28 consecutive games, no errors or passed balls. McCarty, catching 51 games for Brooklyn and New York, had no passed balls.

First Basemen—Merkle, with New York, 35 consecutive errorless games; Hoelke, 1 error in 345 chances.

Second Basemen—Betzel, St. Louis, run of 22 errorless games; Louden, 21, and Doyle, 19.

Third Basemen—Hornsby, 24 consecutive games without misplay; Mowrey, two stretches of 21 games each without error; Stock also 21.

Shortstops—Fletcher, one stretch of 15 errorless games and another of 14; Herzog, 11 games, and James Smith, Pittsburgh, 11 games.

Outfielders—Sherwood Magee, 82 games without error; Fred Williams, 109 games with but one misplay, and Flack, 97 with one.

PITCHERS' RECORDS.

Following are the official records of National League pitchers who participated in twelve or more games during the season of 1916. In computing this record all runs scored were charged against the pitcher except those resulting from fielding errors and passed balls. No runs were charged that scored after chances had been offered fielders to retire the side. The percentage is based on the least number of earned runs per nine-inning game. To arrive at this percentage the total earned runs are divided by the number of innings pitched; then multiplied by nine to find the pitcher's average effectiveness for a complete game.

(At least twelve games.)

Arranged According to Percentage of Earned Runs per Nine-Inning Game.

Name and Club.	Games Pitched In.	Comp. Games.	Inns. Pitched.	Games Won.	Games Lost.	Shut-outs.	Batsmen Facing Pitcher.	Base Hits.	Sacrifice Hits.	Hit Batsmen.	Bases on Balls.	Strike-outs.	Wild Pitches.	Total Runs.	Runs Earned Off Pitcher.	Average Runs 9-In. Game.
Schupp, New York.....	30	8	140	9	3	4	525	79	11	5	37	86	2	22	14	0.90
Alexander, Philadelphia.	48	38	339	33	12	16	1500	323	37	10	50	167	3	90	67	1.55
Marquard, Brooklyn	36	15	205	13	6	2	793	169	18	..	38	107	3	54	36	1.58
Rixey, Philadelphia	38	20	287	22	10	3	1155	239	29	7	74	134	13	91	59	1.85
Cooper, Pittsburgh	42	16	246	12	11	3	984	189	28	4	74	111	3	72	51	1.87
Pfeffer, Brooklyn	41	30	329	25	11	6	1298	274	26	17	63	128	6	91	70	1.91
Cheney, Brooklyn	41	15	253	18	12	5	1043	178	29	10	105	166	15	91	54	1.92
Nehf, Boston	22	6	121	7	5	1	484	110	11	3	20	36	2	40	27	2.01
Tyler, Boston	34	21	249	17	10	6	968	200	22	3	53	117	3	79	56	2.02
Allen, Boston	19	7	113	8	2	3	464	102	11	4	31	63	2	32	26	2.07
Ragan, Boston	28	14	182	9	9	3	717	143	14	..	47	94	1	53	42	2.08

PITCHERS' RECORDS—(Continued).

Name and Club.	Games Pitched In.	Comp. Games.	Inns. Pitched.	Games Won.	Games Lost.	Shut-outs.	Batsmen Facing Pitcher.	Base Hits.	Sacrifice Hits.	Hit Batsmen.	Bases on Balls.	Strike-outs.	Wild Pitches.	Total Runs.	Runs Earned Off Pitcher.	Average Runs 9-In. Game.
Rudolph, Boston	41	27	312	19	12	4	1206	266	31	3	38	133	5	93	75	2.16
Sallee, S.L. 16, N.Y. 15.	31	11	182	14	9	5	718	171	14	2	33	63	1	52	44	2.18
Vaughn, Chicago	44	21	294	17	15	4	1191	269	41	7	67	144	6	94	72	2.20
Dell, Brooklyn	32	9	155	8	9	2	623	143	17	4	43	76	2	52	39	2.26
Toney, Cincinnati	41	21	300	14	17	3	1184	247	28	8	78	146	6	98	76	2.28
Miller, Pittsburgh	30	10	173	7	10	2	677	135	23	7	49	88	3	55	44	2.29
Prendergast, Chicago ...	35	4	152	6	11	2	597	127	16	1	23	56	5	53	39	2.31
Smith, Brooklyn	36	15	219	14	10	4	879	193	25	3	45	67	4	76	57	2.34
Hughes, Boston	40	7	161	16	3	1	633	121	12	8	51	97	3	46	42	2.35
Barnes, Boston	33	9	163	6	14	3	666	154	17	5	37	55	2	63	43	2.37
Oeschger, Philadelphia...	14	..	30	1	..	..	119	18	6	1	14	17	1	8	8	2.40
Reulbach, Boston	21	6	109	7	6	..	450	99	11	4	41	47	4	38	30	2.48
Mamaux, Pittsburgh ...	45	26	310	21	15	1	1291	264	42	9	136	163	3	123	87	2.53
Meadows, St. Louis.....	51	11	289	12	23	2	1217	261	29	14	119	120	11	117	83	2.58
McConnell, Chicago	28	8	171	4	12	1	682	137	28	5	35	82	8	66	49	2.58
Demaree, Philadelphia...	39	25	285	19	14	3	1127	252	29	8	48	130	6	99	83	2.62
Perritt, New York.....	40	17	251	18	11	5	1030	243	23	7	56	115	3	82	73	2.62
Doak, St. Louis.....	29	11	192	12	8	3	788	177	26	3	55	82	1	76	56	2.62
Ames, St. Louis.....	45	10	228	11	16	2	948	225	30	5	57	98	9	100	67	2.64
Coombs, Brooklyn	27	10	159	13	8	3	635	136	21	2	44	47	2	54	47	2.66
Hendrix, Chicago	36	15	218	8	16	3	896	193	27	6	67	117	8	81	65	2.68
Schneider, Cincinnati ...	44	16	274	10	19	2	1137	259	28	13	82	117	2	112	82	2.69
McQuillan, Philadelphia.	21	1	62	1	7	..	260	58	11	3	15	22	1	33	19	2.76
Packard, Chicago	37	5	155	10	6	2	663	154	21	3	38	36	2	60	48	2.79
Harmon, Pittsburgh	31	10	173	8	11	2	722	175	26	1	39	62	4	78	54	2.81
Lavender, Chicago	36	9	188	10	14	4	770	163	19	9	62	91	1	76	59	2.82
Benton, New York.....	38	15	239	16	8	3	960	210	20	10	58	115	5	84	76	2.86
Tesreau, New York.....	40	23	268	18	14	5	1090	249	24	6	65	113	9	103	87	2.92
Schauer, New York.....	19	1	46	1	4	..	194	44	5	2	16	24	2	22	15	2.93
Jacobs, Pittsburgh	34	8	153	6	10	..	647	151	20	4	38	46	2	70	50	2.94
Mathewson, NY 12, Cin 1.	13	5	75	4	4	1	299	74	7	..	8	19	1	35	25	3.00
Evans, Pittsburgh	13	3	63	2	5	..	253	57	5	3	16	21	..	27	21	3.00
Knetzer, Bos. 2, Cin. 36.	38	12	176	5	14	..	736	172	23	3	50	72	4	85	59	3.02
Watson, St. Louis.....	18	5	103	4	6	2	436	109	14	4	33	27	1	51	35	3.06
Appleton, Brooklyn	14	1	47	1	2	..	205	49	10	1	18	14	1	25	16	3.06
Mitchell, Cincinnati	29	17	195	11	10	1	819	211	23	10	45	52	3	87	68	3.14
Schulz, Cincinnati	44	10	215	8	19	..	900	208	26	5	93	95	5	100	75	3.14
Mayer, Philadelphia	28	7	140	7	7	2	580	148	16	4	33	62	3	58	49	3.15
Chalmers, Philadelphia..	12	2	54	1	4	..	232	49	10	2	19	21	2	31	19	3.17
Seaton, Chicago	31	4	121	6	6	..	504	108	18	4	43	45	3	54	44	3.27
Kantlehner, Pl. 34, Ph. 3.	37	7	170	5	15	2	714	158	29	4	60	51	2	76	62	3.28
Jasper, St. Louis.....	21	2	107	5	6	..	445	97	14	7	42	37	1	54	39	3.28
Anderson, New York.....	33	13	188	9	13	2	806	206	18	5	38	98	9	99	71	3.40
Steele, St. Louis.....	29	7	148	5	15	1	619	156	27	3	42	67	2	74	56	3.40
Bender, Philadelphia	27	4	123	7	7	..	539	137	17	10	34	43	5	71	51	3.73
Moseley, Cincinnati	31	7	150	7	10	..	635	145	20	..	69	60	8	75	65	3.90
Williams, St. Louis.....	36	5	105	6	7	..	458	121	14	1	27	25	1	63	49	4.20
Lotz, St. Louis.....	12	1	40	..	3	..	161	31	5	1	17	18	1	20	19	4.28
Dale, Cincinnati	17	2	70	3	4	..	309	80	11	2	33	23	..	44	40	5.14
Adams, Pittsburgh	16	4	72	2	9	1	314	91	15	3	12	22	1	51	46	5.75

Notes.—Most games pitched, Meadows 51; most complete games, Alexander 38. Consecutive victories, Rudolph 9, Tesreau 7, Cheney 7. Most shut-outs, Alexander 16 (new record). No-hit game, Hughes of Boston vs. Pittsburgh, June 16. Most season's strike-outs, Alexander 167, Cheney 166, Mamaux 163. Most strike-outs nine-inning game, Toney 11, against Pittsburgh, October 1. Steele of St. Louis twice struck out 10 men in 8-inning games; Mamaux and Ames, 10 men each in 9-inning games. Most

hit batsmen, Pfeffer 17; wild pitches, Cheney 15 and Rixey 13. Forty-two sacrifice hits were made off Mamaux and 41 off Vaughn. Of the 1,500 batsmen facing Alexander only 50 reached first base on balls. Schupp was last in 1915 pitchers' percentages with an earned-run average of 5.07.

BASE ON BALLS AND STRIKE-OUT RECORDS.

The official club records of bases on balls and strike-outs, graded according to most bases on balls and least strike-outs, respectively, are as follows:

CLUB BASE ON BALLS RECORD.				CLUB STRIKE-OUT RECORD.			
Club.	G.	BB.	PC. to Game.	Club.	G.	SO.	PC. to Game.
Boston	158	437	2.77	Brooklyn	156	550	3.53
Philadelphia	154	399	2.59	New York	155	558	3.60
Chicago	156	399	2.56	Cincinnati	155	573	3.70
Pittsburgh	157	372	2.37	Philadelphia	154	571	3.71
Cincinnati	155	362	2.34	Pittsburgh	157	618	3.93
New York	155	356	2.30	Boston	158	646	4.09
Brooklyn	156	355	2.28	Chicago	156	662	4.24
St. Louis	153	335	2.19	St. Louis	153	651	4.25

Note.—National League pitchers allowed 251 less bases on balls in 1916 than in 1915 and struck out 101 more batsmen.

INDIVIDUAL BASE ON BALLS AND STRIKE-OUT RECORDS.

(At least forty games.)

Arranged According to Greatest Number of Games Played.

Name and Club.	G.	BB.	SO.	Name and Club.	G.	BB.	SO.
Konetchy, Boston.....	158	43	46	Schulte, Chi.-Pitts.....	127	37	54
Herzog, Cin.-N.Y.....	156	43	36	Stengel, Brooklyn.....	127	33	51
Burns, New York.....	155	63	47	Mann, Chicago.....	127	19	31
Maranville, Boston.....	155	50	69	Wagner, Pittsburgh.....	123	34	36
Griffith, Cincinnati.....	155	36	37	Magee, Boston.....	122	44	52
Kauff, New York.....	154	68	65	Doyle, N.Y.-Chicago.....	122	28	24
Carey, Pittsburgh.....	154	59	58	Rariden, New York.....	120	55	32
Cutshaw, Brooklyn.....	154	25	32	Wilson, St. Louis.....	120	20	46
Hinchman, Pittsburgh.....	152	54	61	Wingo, Cincinnati.....	119	25	27
Bescher, St. Louis.....	151	60	50	Long, St. Louis.....	119	10	43
Smith, Boston.....	150	53	55	Williams, Chicago.....	118	51	64
Robertson, New York.....	150	14	56	J. Johnston, Brooklyn.....	118	35	38
Groh, Cincinnati.....	149	84	34	Gonzales, St. Louis.....	118	28	18
Paskert, Philadelphia.....	149	54	76	Gowdy, Boston.....	118	24	33
Wheat, Brooklyn.....	149	43	49	Wilhoit, Boston.....	116	27	45
Saier, Chicago.....	147	79	68	W. Johnston, Pittsburgh..	114	20	42
Zimmerman, Chi.-N.Y.....	147	23	43	H. Myers, Brooklyn.....	113	21	35
Whitted, Philadelphia.....	147	19	46	Snodgrass, Boston.....	112	34	54
Luderus, Philadelphia.....	146	41	32	Olson, Brooklyn.....	108	21	27
Niehoff, Philadelphia.....	146	37	57	Roush, N.Y.-Cincinnati...	108	14	23
Mowrey, Brooklyn.....	144	50	60	McKechnie, N.Y.-Cin.....	108	10	32
Miller, St. Louis.....	143	40	49	Fischer, Chi.-Pitts.....	107	21	11
Bancroft, Philadelphia.....	142	74	57	Zeider, Chicago.....	98	26	26
Betzel, St. Louis.....	142	39	77	Mollwitz, Cin.-Chi.....	98	12	18
Chase, Cincinnati.....	142	19	48	Killifer, Philadelphia.....	97	8	14
Flack, Chicago.....	141	42	43	Collins, Boston.....	93	18	42
Hornsby, St. Louis.....	139	40	63	Corhan, St. Louis.....	92	20	31
Neale, Cincinnati.....	138	19	79	Wilson, Pitts.-Chi.....	89	19	41
Cravath, Philadelphia.....	137	64	89	McCarthy, Chi.-Pitts.....	87	26	17
Merkle, N.Y.-Brook.....	135	40	50	Butler, St. Louis.....	86	7	12
Louden, Cincinnati.....	134	54	54	Egan, Boston.....	83	19	21
Fletcher, New York.....	133	13	36	Fitzpatrick, Boston.....	83	15	26
Stock, Philadelphia.....	132	27	33	J. Meyers, Brooklyn.....	80	26	15
Snyder, St. Louis.....	132	18	31	McCarty, Brooklyn-N.Y....	80	21	25
Jack Smith, St. Louis.....	130	20	50	Knabe, Pitts.-Chi.....	79	15	24
Baird, Pittsburgh.....	128	24	49	Clarke, Cincinnati.....	78	24	20
Daubert, Brooklyn.....	127	38	39	Burns, Philadelphia.....	78	16	18

Individual Base on Balls and Strike-out Records—(Continued).

Name and Club.	G.	BB.	S.O.	Name and Club.	G.	BB.	S.O.
Schultz, Pittsburgh.....	77	7	14	Barney, Pittsburgh.....	45	23	15
Good, Philadelphia.....	75	8	13	Hendrix, Chicago.....	45	6	24
O. Miller, Brooklyn.....	73	7	29	Ames, St. Louis.....	45	3	19
Killifer, Cin.-N.Y.....	72	22	8	Mamaux, Pittsburgh.....	45	3	18
O'Mara, Brooklyn.....	72	12	20	Yerkes, Chicago.....	44	9	7
Evers, Boston.....	71	40	19	Warner, Pittsburgh.....	44	6	19
Wortman, Chicago.....	69	18	22	Packard, Chicago.....	44	4	13
Schmidt, Pittsburgh.....	64	10	13	Vaughn, Chicago.....	44	3	46
Connolly, Boston.....	62	14	13	A. Cooper, Pittsburgh.....	44	..	20
Beck, St. Louis.....	62	14	21	Schulz, Cincinnati.....	44	..	20
Fisher, Cincinnati.....	61	8	14	Viox, Pittsburgh.....	43	17	11
Costello, Pittsburgh.....	60	6	23	Bigbee, Pittsburgh.....	43	7	14
Mulligan, Chicago.....	58	8	30	Pfeffer, Brooklyn.....	43	4	32
Cooper, Philadelphia.....	56	7	15	Emmer, Cincinnati.....	42	7	27
Farmer, Pittsburgh.....	55	7	24	Duguey, Philadelphia.....	41	9	8
Kelly, Chicago.....	54	9	16	Rudolph, Boston.....	41	8	26
Meadows, St. Louis.....	51	..	32	Tragesser, Boston.....	41	5	10
Alexander, Philadelphia....	49	5	15	Cheney, Brooklyn.....	41	5	29
G. Kelly, New York.....	49	6	24	Toney, Cincinnati.....	41	2	36
Schneider, Cincinnati.....	49	1	20	Tesreau, New York.....	41	1	14
Byrne, Philadelphia.....	48	14	7	Perritt, New York.....	40	4	30
Lobert, New York.....	48	5	8	Hughes, Boston.....	40	1	12
Blackburn, Boston.....	47	9	21	Getz, Brooklyn.....	40	..	5
Doolan, Chicago-N.Y.....	46	10	11				

Notes.—Most bases on balls: Groh 84, Saier 79, Bancroft 74, Kauff 68. Evers 40 in 71 games played. Meadows of St. Louis, no bases on balls in 51 games; Arthur Cooper, none in 44, and Schulz none in 44.

Players whose 1916 records do not appear in published batting averages:

Boston—Fred M. Bailey 6, Arthur Rico 4, Joseph Mathes 2.

Brooklyn—Edw. Appleton 14, Walter Mails 11, G. N. Rucker 9, D. J. Hickman 9, Lawrence Miller 3, Mack Wheat 2, Savern Fabrique 2, J. P. Kelleher 2, James D. Smythe 2, Leon H. Cadore 1, Arthur Dede 1, Albert Nixon 1.

New York—C. Mathewson (and Cincinnati) 13, Ralph Stroud 10, George A. Smith 9, Emilio Palmero 5, William H. Ritter 3, L. C. Wendell 2, Fred Brainard 2, A. A. Kelliher 1, Jose Rodriguez 1, Henry A. Stafford 1.

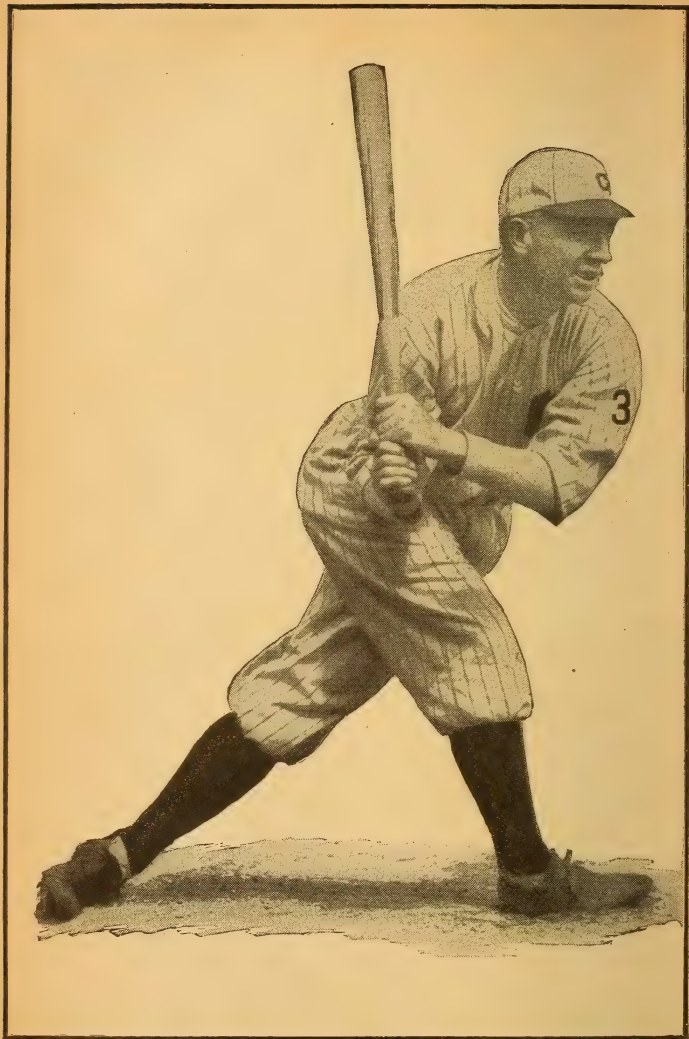
Philadelphia—Joseph Oeschger 14, George Chalmers 12, J. B. Adams 11, Harry Weiser 4, S. F. Baumgartner 1, R. B. Gandy 1, Wm. Maharg 1, Ben Tincup 1, Garry Fortune 1.

Pittsburgh—William J. Evans 13, Jesse H. Altenberg 8, Lee King 8, B. A. Grimes 6, Frank J. Smykal 6, Paul Carpenter 5, James E. McAuley 4, John W. Scott 3, W. P. Siglin 3, Carmen Hill 2, William Gleason 1, Newton Halliday 1, William Batch 1, Wilbur M. Fisher 1, Eugene Mad-den 1.

Cincinnati—William L. Kopf 11, Paul Smith 10, K. R. Williams 10, F. G. McKenry 6, Lee Hobbs 6, J. W. Beall 6, James Bluejacket 3, W. K. Rodgers 3, G. F. Twombly 3, H. E. Twining 1.

Chicago—Earl Smith 14, Mordecai Brown 12, Clem Clemens 10, Paul Carter 8, Joseph B. Tinker 7, Nick Allen 5, Arthur Hofman 5, Scott Perry 4, George T. Pierce 4, Merwin Jacobson 4, Charles Deal 2, Arthur Shay 2, J. O'Connor 1, Robert O'Farrell 1, Edward Sicking 1.

St. Louis—Sam Bohen 14, Joseph Lotz 12, Charles Hall 10, F. Stewart 9, Murphy Currie 6, D. D. Griner 4, Wallace Warmoth 3, W. E. Cruise 3.



TRIS SPEAKER,
Cleveland,
Leading Batsman, American League, 1916.

American League

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1900—Chicago .....	.607	1908—Detroit .....	.588
1901—Chicago .....	.610	1909—Detroit .....	.645
1902—Athletics .....	.610	1910—Athletics .....	.680
1903—Boston .....	.659	1911—Athletics .....	.669
1904—Boston .....	.617	1912—Boston .....	.691
1905—Athletics .....	.621	1913—Athletics .....	.627
1906—Chicago .....	.614	1914—Athletics .....	.651
1907—Detroit .....	.613	1915—Boston .....	.669

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Bos.	Chi.	Det.	N.Y.	St.L.	Clev.	Wash.	Phil.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston .....	..	14	14	11	10	15	11	16	91	63	.591
Chicago	8	..	13	10	15	13	12	18	89	65	.578
Detroit	8	9	..	14	13	11	14	18	87	67	.565
New York	11	12	8	..	9	10	15	15	80	74	.519
St. Louis	12	7	9	13	..	11	10	17	79	75	.513
Cleveland	7	9	11	12	11	..	9	18	77	77	.500
Washington	11	10	8	7	12	13	..	15	76	77	.497
Philadelphia	6	4	4	7	5	4	6	..	36	117	.235

INDIVIDUAL BATTING.

(Fifteen or more games.)

Name and Club.	G.	A.	B.	R.	E.	R.	H.	T.	B.	2.	B.	3.	B.	H.	R.	S.	B.	B.	S.	O.	P.	C.
Tris Speaker, Cleveland..	151	546	102	83	211	274	41	8	2	15	35	82	20	.386								
T. R. Cobb, Detroit.....	145	542	113	83	201	267	31	10	5	14	68	78	39	.371								
Edw. Spencer, Detroit.....	19	54	7	4	20	26	1	1	1	4	2	6	6	.370								
Joe Jackson, Chicago.....	155	592	91	70	202	293	40	21	3	16	24	46	25	.341								
Wm. Rumler, St. Louis..	27	37	6	5	12	15	3	..	..	1	..	3	7	.324								
A. Strunk, Philadelphia..	150	544	71	56	172	229	30	9	3	21	21	66	59	.316								
Edw. Collins, Chicago....	155	545	87	72	168	216	14	17	..	39	40	86	36	.308								
W. L. Gardner, Boston...	148	493	47	30	152	191	19	7	2	23	12	48	27	.308								
R. Veach, Detroit.....	150	566	92	67	173	245	33	15	3	24	24	52	41	.306								
Geo. Sisler, St. Louis....	151	580	83	67	177	229	21	11	3	19	34	40	37	.305								
O. Felsch, Chicago.....	146	546	73	55	164	233	24	12	7	13	13	31	67	.301								
E. C. Rice, Washington..	58	197	26	22	59	76	8	3	1	1	4	15	13	.299								
L. G. Nunamaker, N. Y..	91	260	25	21	77	105	14	7	..	1	4	34	21	.296								
J. McInnis, Philadelphia.	140	512	42	31	151	185	25	3	1	26	7	25	19	.295								
C. H. Shorten, Boston...	53	112	14	11	33	37	2	1	..	1	1	10	8	.295								
T. G. Hendryx, New York	15	62	10	7	18	27	7	1	..	1	4	8	6	.290								
Chas. J. Baumann, N. Y.	79	237	35	29	68	82	5	3	1	5	10	19	16	.287								
Geo. Burns, Detroit.....	135	479	60	36	137	183	22	6	4	19	12	22	30	.286								
R. Roth, Cleveland.....	125	409	50	41	117	162	19	7	4	16	29	38	48	.286								
Sam Crawford, Detroit...	100	322	41	31	92	129	11	13	..	9	10	37	10	.286								
W. Wyckoff, Phila.-Bos..	16	14	1	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	.286								
Bert Shotton, St. Louis..	157	618	97	70	174	212	23	6	1	4	41	111	67	.282								
H. E. Heilman, Detroit..	136	451	57	35	127	185	30	11	2	15	9	42	40	.282								
F. Gilhooley, New York..	58	223	40	28	62	75	5	4	..	2	16	37	17	.278								
C. Milan, Washington...	150	565	58	43	154	177	14	3	1	12	34	56	31	.273								
H. Severeid, St. Louis....	100	293	23	17	80	92	8	2	..	5	3	26	17	.273								
H. DeBerry, Cleveland...	15	33	7	6	9	13	4	..	..	..	6	9	9	.273								
G. H. Ruth, Boston.....	67	136	18	14	37	57	5	3	3	4	..	10	23	.272								
Roy Grover, Philadelphia.	20	77	8	7	21	26	1	2	..	5	5	6	10	.272								
H. B. Hooper, Boston....	151	575	75	57	156	201	20	11	1	14	27	80	35	.271								
J. Leonard, Clev.-Wash..	45	170	21	14	46	53	7	..	..	1	4	22	24	.271								
W. F. Carrigan, Boston..	33	63	7	6	17	21	2	1	..	3	2	11	3	.270								
W. J. Stellbauer, Phila..	25	48	2	2	13	17	2	1	..	4	2	6	7	.270								
J. F. Baker, New York...	100	360	46	40	97	154	23	2	10	1	15	36	30	.269								
G. E. Lewis, Boston.....	152	563	56	45	151	193	29	5	1	24	16	33	56	.268								
Geo. Cunningham, Detroit	35	41	7	5	11	17	2	2	..	1	..	8	12	.268								
D. Pratt, St. Louis.....	158	596	64	46	159	233	35	12	5	16	26	54	56	.267								
Ray Morgan, Washington	99	315	41	34	84	107	12	4	1	14	14	59	29	.267								

INDIVIDUAL BATTING—(Continued).

Name and Club.	G.	A.B.	R.	ER.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	SB.	BB.	SO.	PC.
Alva Williams, Wash....	76	202	16	15	54	68	10	2	..	11	5	15	19	.267
John Ness, Chicago.....	75	258	32	24	69	89	7	5	1	7	4	9	32	.267
C. G. Mullen, New York..	59	146	11	8	39	50	9	1	..	6	7	9	13	.267
Ward Miller, St. Louis...	146	485	72	51	129	159	17	5	1	28	25	72	76	.266
W. Schang, Philadelphia..	110	338	41	36	90	142	15	8	7	13	14	38	44	.266
A. Walters, New York...	66	203	13	10	54	69	9	3	..	6	2	14	42	.266
C. W. Walker, Boston....	128	467	68	50	124	184	29	11	3	14	14	23	45	.265
L. S. McElwee, Phila....	54	155	9	8	41	44	3	..	..	5	..	8	17	.265
C. D. Thomas, Boston....	99	216	21	19	57	72	10	1	1	15	4	33	13	.264
R. S. Young, Detroit....	153	528	60	41	139	170	16	6	1	23	20	62	43	.263
Hugh High, New York....	115	377	44	38	99	123	13	4	1	24	13	47	44	.263
W. C. Pipp, New York...	151	545	70	57	143	227	20	14	12	16	16	54	82	.262
T. L. Turner, Cleveland..	124	428	52	43	112	133	15	3	..	27	15	40	29	.262
A. Gandil, Cleveland....	146	533	51	37	138	182	26	9	..	27	13	36	48	.259
R. C. Hoblitzell, Boston..	130	417	57	39	108	127	17	1	..	21	10	47	28	.259
Lee Magee, New York....	131	510	57	49	131	166	18	4	3	20	29	50	31	.257
F. McMullin, Chicago....	68	187	8	6	48	51	3	..	..	12	9	19	30	.257
J. A. Dubuc, Detroit.....	52	78	3	3	20	24	..	2	..	2	..	7	12	.256
W. E. Alexander, N. Y....	36	78	8	7	20	28	6	1	..	..	..	13	20	.256
R. Peckinpaugh, N. Y....	142	541	64	56	138	188	22	8	4	20	17	61	50	.255
A. Marsans, St. Louis....	151	528	51	39	134	151	12	1	1	23	46	57	41	.254
H. Shanks, Washington..	140	471	51	43	119	151	15	7	1	25	23	41	34	.253
Del Gainer, Boston.....	56	142	14	11	36	51	6	..	3	6	5	10	24	.253
E. Foster, Washington...	158	606	75	64	153	192	18	9	1	7	23	68	26	.252
B. Boland, Detroit.....	49	32	4	4	8	8	..	..	..	2	..	5	12	.250
E. Smith, Cleve.-Wash...	124	381	37	31	95	147	25	6	5	13	7	36	63	.249
John Henry, Washington..	117	305	28	19	76	94	12	3	..	13	12	49	40	.249
C. Jamieson, Washington	64	145	16	10	36	40	4	..	..	5	5	18	18	.248
Wm. Wambsganss, Cleve.	136	475	57	44	117	139	14	4	..	30	13	41	40	.246
N. Lajoie, Philadelphia...	113	426	33	25	105	133	14	4	2	14	15	14	26	.246
L. W. Witt, Philadelphia	143	563	64	51	138	190	16	15	2	6	19	55	71	.245
H. L. Leibold, Chicago...	45	82	5	5	20	25	1	2	..	5	7	7	7	.244
J. Collins, Chicago.....	143	527	74	56	128	180	28	12	..	17	16	59	51	.243
J. G. Graney, Cleveland..	155	589	106	85	142	226	41	14	5	9	10	102	72	.241
Chas. Pick, Philadelphia..	121	398	29	22	96	112	10	3	..	11	25	40	24	.241
J. B. Fournier, Chicago...	105	313	36	27	75	115	13	9	3	8	19	36	40	.240
R. H. Oldring, Phil.-N.Y.	83	304	27	21	73	98	16	3	1	5	7	21	22	.240
O. Stanage, Detroit.....	94	291	16	14	69	92	17	3	..	7	3	17	48	.237
John Lavan, St. Louis...	110	343	32	30	81	96	13	1	..	5	7	32	38	.236
S. F. O'Neill, Cleveland..	130	378	30	23	89	112	23	..	..	11	2	24	33	.235
W. Johnson, Washington..	59	145	14	14	34	47	2	4	1	4	..	11	23	.234
C. W. Mays, Boston.....	48	77	8	5	18	23	1	2	..	3	..	16	19	.234
Ray Schalk, Chicago.....	129	410	36	26	95	125	12	9	..	15	30	41	31	.232
E. Scott, Boston.....	123	366	37	30	85	108	19	2	..	30	8	23	24	.232
W. A. Meyer, Phila.....	50	138	6	4	32	41	2	2	1	4	3	8	11	.232
Ray Chapman, Cleveland.	109	346	50	39	80	100	10	5	..	40	21	50	46	.231
P. Haley, Philadelphia...	34	108	8	5	25	30	5	..	..	..	..	6	19	.231
Jas. Walsh, Phila.-Bos...	127	406	47	35	93	121	13	6	1	18	30	58	38	.229
E. Johnson, St. Louis....	74	236	29	21	54	69	9	3	..	9	13	30	23	.229
F. C. Maisel, New York...	53	158	18	15	36	41	5	..	..	4	4	20	18	.228
E. P. Gharrity, Wash....	39	92	8	6	21	28	5	1	..	4	2	8	18	.228
Geo. Weaver, Chicago....	151	582	78	59	132	180	27	6	3	44	22	30	48	.227
Geo. McBride, Wash....	139	466	36	31	106	132	15	4	1	23	8	23	58	.227
A. H. Von Kolnitz, Chi..	24	44	1	..	10	13	3	..	..	..	..	2	6	.227
O. Vitt, Detroit.....	153	597	88	60	135	176	17	12	..	32	18	75	28	.226
D. Moeller, Wash.-Cleve.	103	270	35	26	61	74	8	1	1	6	15	35	41	.226
Owen Bush, Detroit.....	145	550	73	54	124	147	5	9	..	27	19	75	42	.225
G. Hartley, St. Louis....	89	222	19	13	50	58	8	..	..	3	4	30	24	.225
W. B. Borton, St. Louis..	66	98	10	8	22	30	1	2	1	2	1	19	13	.225
B. Lynn, Chicago.....	31	40	4	3	9	10	1	..	..	1	2	4	7	.225
M. Wolfgang, Chicago....	28	40	2	1	9	10	1	..	..	2	..	..	8	.225
Elmer Miller, New York	43	152	12	12	34	44	3	2	1	6	8	11	18	.224
H. C. Janvrin, Boston....	117	310	32	23	69	88	11	4	..	19	6	32	32	.223
H. J. Rondeau, Wash....	50	162	20	17	36	50	5	3	1	4	7	18	18	.222

INDIVIDUAL BATTING—(Continued).

Name and Club.	G.	A.B.	R.	E.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	SB.	BB.	SO.	PC.
Geo. Dauss, Detroit.....	39	72	8	8	16	26	3	2	1	4	..	15	30	.222
J. L. Judge, Washington.	103	336	42	31	74	100	10	8	..	6	18	54	44	.220
Tom Daly, Cleveland.....	31	73	3	2	16	19	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	.219
Elmer Myers, Phila.....	53	126	9	7	27	34	5	1	..	4	..	3	26	.214
Fred Beebe, Cleveland....	21	28	4	2	6	8	..	1	..	3	..	1	8	.214
R. L. Coleman, Cleveland	19	28	3	3	6	8	2	..	..	1	..	7	6	.214
John Tobin, St. Louis....	77	150	16	13	32	38	4	1	..	5	7	12	13	.213
E. Cicotte, Chicago.....	44	57	6	4	12	14	2	..	..	8	..	4	16	.212
H. Coveleskie, Detroit...	44	118	7	6	25	32	3	2	..	1	..	..	38	.212
Geo. Mogridge, New York	31	66	4	3	14	17	1	1	..	2	..	2	20	.212
Guy Morton, Cleveland...	27	57	7	6	12	12	..	..	..	2	..	..	14	.212
T. Barber, Washington...	15	33	3	2	7	12	..	1	1	..	..	2	3	.212
Joe Gedeon, New York....	122	435	50	35	92	114	14	4	..	13	14	40	61	.211
Ray McKee, Detroit.....	32	76	3	2	16	21	1	2	..	2	..	6	11	.211
Ed Murphy, Chicago.....	51	105	14	8	22	29	5	1	..	1	3	9	5	.210
S. L. Agnew, Boston.....	40	67	4	1	14	18	2	1	..	3	..	6	4	.209
John Lapp, Chicago.....	40	101	6	6	21	23	..	1	..	1	1	8	10	.208
J. P. Austin, St. Louis...	129	411	55	41	85	115	15	6	1	19	19	74	59	.207
Harry Harper, Wash.....	36	87	6	5	18	20	2	..	..	1	1	2	21	.207
R. B. Caldwell, N. Y....	45	93	6	4	19	21	2	..	..	..	1	2	17	.204
John Barry, Boston.....	94	330	28	19	67	75	6	1	..	28	8	17	24	.203
O. C. Lawry, Philadelphia	41	123	10	8	25	25	..	..	..	4	4	9	21	.203
Claf Henrikson, Boston..	68	99	13	8	20	26	2	2	..	4	2	19	15	.202
H. B. Leonard, Boston...	48	85	2	2	17	20	3	..	..	4	..	6	16	.200
J. Boehling, Wash.-Cleve.	40	60	3	3	12	16	2	1	..	1	..	4	18	.200
V. J. Picinich, Phila.....	40	118	8	7	23	28	3	1	..	3	1	6	33	.195
M. A. Gallia, Washington	49	93	8	6	18	23	3	1	..	4	1	3	34	.194
C. E. Sawyer, Wash.....	16	31	3	3	6	7	1	..	..	1	3	4	4	.194
F. L. Cady, Boston.....	78	162	5	2	31	43	6	3	..	6	..	15	16	.191
Wm. Mitchell, Clev.-Det.	35	47	3	3	9	9	..	..	..	2	..	6	10	.191
Z. A. Terry, Chicago.....	94	269	20	16	51	67	8	4	..	16	4	33	36	.190
E. L. King, Philadelphia	42	144	13	9	27	32	1	2	..	5	4	7	15	.188
I. C. Howard, Cleveland.	81	246	20	14	46	67	11	5	..	9	9	30	34	.187
R. Hartzell, New York...	33	64	12	9	12	13	1	..	..	2	1	9	3	.187
L. J. Boone, New York...	46	124	14	13	23	30	4	..	1	7	7	8	10	.185
E. Plank, St. Louis.....	37	81	3	1	15	16	1	..	..	4	2	4	16	.185
R. Shawkey, New York...	53	93	5	4	17	18	1	..	..	4	..	3	21	.183
L. A. Lanning, Phila.....	19	33	5	5	6	8	2	..	..	1	..	10	9	.182
M. Kavanagh, Det.-Cleve.	77	122	10	5	22	33	6	1	1	2	..	11	20	.180
Geo. Foster, Boston.....	38	62	3	3	11	14	3	..	..	2	..	3	10	.177
Ray Fisher, New York...	31	62	5	5	11	14	3	..	..	1	1	5	12	.177
S. Coveleskie, Cleveland.	44	75	8	7	13	21	1	2	1	4	..	1	19	.173
M. J. McNally, Boston...	87	135	28	22	23	23	..	..	..	6	9	10	19	.171
E. Ainsmith, Washington	51	100	11	7	17	21	4	..	..	8	3	8	14	.170
J. C. Bagby, Cleveland..	51	90	12	8	15	19	2	1	..	9	1	6	18	.166
Geo. Harper, Detroit.....	44	56	4	4	9	10	1	..	..	1	..	5	8	.161
J. A. Billings, Cleveland.	22	31	2	1	5	5	..	..	..	2	..	2	11	.160
Jas. A. Shaw, Wash.....	26	32	2	2	5	7	2	..	..	2	..	2	13	.156
Carl Weisman, St. Louis.	46	91	3	3	14	16	2	..	..	4	..	6	25	.154
D. Baker, Detroit.....	61	98	7	4	15	19	4	..	..	5	2	11	8	.153
J. P. Evans, Cleveland...	33	82	4	3	12	13	1	..	..	5	4	7	12	.146
E. A. Russell, Chicago...	56	91	9	8	13	15	2	..	..	2	1	..	18	.142
Y. Ayres, Washington...	43	43	2	1	6	7	1	..	..	2	..	..	8	.140
L. Bush, Philadelphia...	41	100	4	3	14	18	4	..	..	2	..	..	23	.140
H. S. Rowe, Philadelphia	17	36	2	1	5	6	1	..	..	..	..	2	8	.139
D. Davenport, St. Louis..	59	73	5	2	10	13	3	..	..	5	..	16	43	.137
C. Williams, Chicago.....	43	74	5	4	10	14	2	1	..	..	..	7	30	.135
Chas. A. Deal, St. Louis.	23	74	7	3	10	11	1	..	..	1	4	6	8	.135
T. Sheehan, Philadelphia	38	56	3	3	7	10	1	1	..	1	..	2	24	.125
Jas. Scott, Chicago.....	32	52	2	..	6	6	..	..	..	4	..	..	13	.115
Robt. Groom, St. Louis..	41	63	5	4	7	10	3	..	..	6	1	4	20	.111
N. A. Cullop, New York...	27	54	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	1	..	3	13	.111
S. A. Gregg, Boston.....	21	18	..	..	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	.111
Otis Lambeth, Cleveland.	16	27	2	1	3	5	..	1	..	1	..	..	9	.111

INDIVIDUAL BATTING—(Continued).

Name and Club.	G.	A.B.	R.	E.	R.	H.	T.B.	2B.	3B.	H.R.	SH.	SB.	BB.	SO.	P.C.
A. Gould, Cleveland.....	30	29	2	2	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	12	.103
John Nabors, Philadelphia	40	69	1	1	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	37	.101
Jas. Park, St. Louis.....	26	20	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	8	.100
F. Fuller, Detroit.....	20	10	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	4	.100
H. E. Chapman, St. Louis	18	31	2	2	3	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	5	.097
U. Faber, Chicago.....	35	63	4	3	6	6	..	..	..	..	4	..	5	34	.095
E. G. Shore, Boston.....	38	77	3	3	7	9	2	..	..	..	4	..	3	31	.091
D. C. Danforth, Chicago.	28	23	3	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	12	.087
Otis Crandall, St. Louis..	16	12	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	.083
G. H. Dumont, Wash.....	17	14	..	..	1	3	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	7	.071
Wm. James, Detroit.....	30	44	3	2	3	3	..	..	..	..	6	..	3	24	.068
J. D. Benz, Chicago.....	28	46	3	2	3	4	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	19	.065
F. N. Coumbe, Cleveland	31	35	..	..	2	3	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	11	.057
Allen Russell, New York	35	45	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	20	.044
E. Hamilton, St.L.-Det...	28	37	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	15	.027
E. Klepfer, Cleveland....	31	40	3	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	13	.025
E. Koob, St. Louis.....	33	41	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	15	24	.000
E. H. Love, New York...	20	14	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	7	.000
J. A. Thompson, Phila...	15	17	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	6	.000

CLUB BATTING.

Club.	G.	A.B.	R.	E.	R.	H.	T.B.	2B.	3B.	H.R.	SH.	SB.	BB.	SO.	P.C.
Detroit	155	5199	670	479	1370	1815	202	96	17	202	190	545	530	264	
Chicago	155	5088	601	458	1279	1725	195	100	17	221	196	449	600	251	
Cleveland	157	5055	630	496	1264	1677	231	67	16	234	159	523	604	250	
Boston	156	5028	550	407	1250	1601	197	56	14	238	129	465	482	249	
New York.....	156	5198	577	472	1277	1694	195	60	34	155	178	516	632	246	
St. Louis.....	158	5158	588	444	1262	1582	181	50	13	164	234	628	637	245	
Washington	159	5124	536	427	1239	1565	170	60	12	165	185	538	598	242	
Philadelphia	154	5010	447	354	1212	1568	169	65	19	158	154	405	631	242	

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING.

FIRST BASEMEN.

Name and Club.	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.	Name and Club.	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.
C. G. Mullen, N.Y.	17	135	7	..	1000	J. Judge, Wash.....	103	935	69	14	.986
D. C. Gainer, Bos...	48	362	23	1	.997	G. Sisler, St.L.....	140	1493	86	24	.985
A. Gandil, Cleve...	145	1557	105	9	.995	G. Burns, Detroit...	124	1355	54	22	.985
W. C. Pipp, N.Y...	148	1513	99	13	.992	A. Williams, Wash.	34	269	11	5	.982
J. McInnis, Phila..	140	1404	96	12	.992	John Ness, Chicago	69	655	31	15	.979
H. Heilman, Det...	30	316	17	3	.991	E. Gharrity, Wash.	15	133	4	3	.979
W. B. Borton, St.L	22	205	8	2	.991	J. B. Fournier, Chi.	85	855	49	20	.978
R.C.Hoblitzell, Bos.	126	1225	67	15	.989						

SECOND BASEMEN.

T. L. Turner, Clev..	42	77	135	4	.981	H. C. Janvrin, Bos.	39	56	103	7	.958
E. Collins, Chicago.	155	346	415	19	.976	W. Wambsganss, Cl.	24	39	76	5	.958
J. J. Barry, Boston.	94	200	282	13	.974	R. Morgan, Wash...	82	133	222	16	.957
N. Lajoie, Phila....	105	254	325	16	.973	J. Gedeon, N.Y.....	122	235	341	27	.955
I. C. Howard, Clev.	65	108	219	10	.970	R. Grover, Phila....	20	40	40	4	.952
D. Pratt, St. Louis.	158	438	491	33	.966	C. G. Mullen, N.Y...	20	45	38	5	.943
R. S. Young, Detroit	146	352	417	27	.966	R. Chapman, Clev...	16	37	43	6	.930
W. J. McNally, Bos.	35	49	84	5	.964	O. C. Lawry, Phila.	29	34	71	11	.905
E. Foster, Wash....	72	126	213	14	.960						

THIRD BASEMEN.

L. J. Boone, N.Y...	25	21	46	2	.971	G. D. Weaver, Chi..	85	124	193	20	.941
C. Deal, St. Louis..	22	26	39	2	.970	J. F. Baker, N.Y...	96	133	210	22	.940
O. Vitt, Detroit....	151	208	385	22	.964	J. P. Austin, St.L...	124	128	274	26	.939
T. L. Turner, Clev.	77	87	173	10	.963	C. Baumann, N.Y...	26	38	46	6	.933
R. Chapman, Clev...	36	53	97	6	.962	E. Foster, Wash....	84	104	143	19	.929
H. Shanks, Wash...	31	45	49	4	.959	J. Evans, Cleveland.	28	27	59	8	.915
W. L. Gardner, Bos.	147	149	278	21	.953	C. Pick, Phila.....	108	143	230	42	.899
J. Leonard, Cl.-W..	39	54	66	6	.952	McElwee, Phila.	30	36	55	12	.883
F. McMullin, Chi...	63	74	115	10	.950						

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING—(Continued).

SHORTSTOPS.

Name and Club.	G.P.O.	A.	E.P.C.	Name and Club.	G.P.O.	A.	E.P.C.		
E. Scott, Boston....	121	217	339	19.967	E. Johnson, St.L....	60	115	192	21.936
G. McBride, Wash..	139	282	438	32.957	Z. A. Terry, Chi....	93	148	243	27.935
O. Bush, Detroit....	144	278	435	34.954	R. Chapman, Clev..	52	117	170	20.935
G. D. Weaver, Chi.	66	142	192	16.954	W. Wambsganss, Cl.	106	208	325	43.925
J. Lavan, St. Louis.	106	217	386	32.950	H. C. Janvrin, Bos.	59	110	122	20.921
R.T.Peckinpaugh,NY	142	279	454	43.945	L. W. Witt, Phila..	142	299	423	78.902

OUTFIELDERS.

C. H. Shorten, Bos.	33	46	...	1000	H. B. Hooper, Bos.	151	266	19	10.966
O. Henriksen, Bos..	31	43	2	..1000	D. Moeller, W.-Clev.	71	102	11	4.966
R. Hartzell, N.Y....	28	27	1	..1000	W. H. Schang, Phil.	61	130	10	5.966
H. Liebold, Chicago	24	31	1	..1000	C. Milan, Wash.....	149	372	27	16.961
E. L. King, Phila....	22	24	1	..1000	J. G. Graney, Clev..	154	309	22	14.959
T. E. Hendryx, N.Y.	15	18	1	..1000	J. Collins, Chicago..	136	238	20	11.959
H. Shanks, Wash....	88	203	19	3.987	C. W. Walker, Bos.	128	290	12	13.959
O. Felsch, Chicago.	141	340	19	7.981	H. J. Rondeau, W..	48	110	4	5.958
F. Maisel, N.Y.....	25	48	1	1.980	C. Baumann, N.Y....	28	45	1	2.958
A. Strunk, Phila....	143	291	20	7.978	S. Rice, Washington	46	83	5	4.957
S. Crawford, Detroit	79	85	6	2.978	R. Roth, Cleveland.	112	166	20	9.954
A. Marsans, St.L....	150	351	25	9.976	T. R. Cobb, Detroit.	143	325	18	17.953
E. Smith, Clev.-W..	102	152	12	4.976	H. Heilman, Detroit	77	110	10	6.952
J. Jackson, Chicago.	155	290	17	8.975	B. Shotton, St.L....	157	357	25	20.950
L. Magee, New York	128	301	17	8.975	H. High, New York	109	216	14	12.950
T. Speaker, Clev....	151	359	25	10.974	W. Miller, St.L....	135	215	12	14.942
F. Gilhooley, N.Y....	57	93	9	3.971	J. Walsh, Phil.-Bos.	119	176	13	12.940
G. E. Lewis, Boston	152	306	16	10.970	R. H. Oldring, Ph-NY	83	130	7	11.926
E. Miller, New York	42	84	9	3.969	C. Jamieson, Wash..	41	59	4	6.913
E. Murphy, Chicago.	24	28	2	1.968	J. Tobin, St. Louis..	41	46	2	9.842
R. Veach, Detroit..	150	342	14	12.967					

PITCHERS.

C. Williams, Chi.....	43	9	37	..1000	Boehling, W.-Clev...	39	14	77	5.948
E. Koob, St. Louis..	33	4	36	..1000	A. Russell, N.Y.....	35	4	49	3.946
S. A. Gregg, Boston.	21	5	19	..1000	J. C. Bagby, Clev....	48	24	62	5.945
J. W. Wyckoff, P.-B.	15	..	9	..1000	A. Gould, Cleveland.	30	3	29	2.941
S. Coveleskie, Clev..	44	19	72	1.939	D. Davenport, St.L..	59	2	72	5.937
G. Foster, Boston....	34	16	57	1.986	W. Johnson, Wash....	50	17	72	6.937
J. Scott, Chicago....	32	4	45	1.980	G. Daus, Detroit....	39	5	85	6.937
E. Klepfer, Clev.....	31	12	36	1.980	U. C. Faber, Chicago	35	3	71	5.937
E. A. Russell, Chi..	56	4	71	2.974	E. H. Love, N.Y....	20	..	14	1.933
G. H. Ruth, Boston.	44	24	83	3.973	R. Groom, St. Louis.	41	10	72	6.932
F. Coumbe, Cleveland	29	10	55	2.970	T. Sheehan, Phila...	38	10	71	6.931
N. A. Cullop, N.Y....	27	8	24	1.970	H. Harper, Wash....	36	8	46	4.931
R. Shawkey, N.Y....	53	12	79	3.968	J. Benz, Chicago....	28	5	46	4.927
E. Plank, St. Louis.	37	6	51	2.966	D. C. Danforth, Chi.	28	2	32	3.919
G. Cunningham, Det.	35	6	46	2.963	E. Weilman, St.L....	46	7	69	7.916
B. Boland, Detroit...	47	3	22	1.962	E. V. Cicotte, Chi....	44	9	55	6.914
M. Gallia, Wash.....	49	9	65	3.961	W. G. Wolfgang, Chi.	28	5	47	5.912
E. Myers, Phila.....	44	16	106	5.961	W. Mitchell, Cl.-Det.	35	5	30	4.897
H. Coveleskie, Det..	44	4	119	5.961	F. Beebe, Cleveland..	21	8	27	4.897
R. B. Caldwell, N.Y.	20	4	42	2.958	W. James, Detroit...	30	4	46	6.893
C. W. Mays, Boston.	44	13	117	6.956	G. Morton, Cleveland	27	7	38	6.882
E. G. Shore, Boston.	38	18	90	5.956	J. Shaw, Washington	26	4	16	3.870
E. Hamilton, St.L.-D.	28	3	40	2.956	J. Parks, St. Louis..	26	3	17	3.870
J. Dubuc, Detroit...	36	7	73	4.952	Y. Ayres, Wash.....	43	5	27	5.865
L. Bush, Phila.....	40	19	94	6.950	G. Dumont, Wash....	17	1	11	2.857
R. L. Fisher, N.Y....	31	6	51	3.950	O. Lambeth, Cleave...	15	2	14	3.842
G. Mogridge, N.Y....	31	15	61	4.950	J. Nabors, Phila.....	40	4	58	13.827
H. B. Leonard, Bos..	48	7	49	3.949					

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING—(Continued).

CATCHERS.

Name and Club.	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.	Name and Club.	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.
W. F. Carrigan, Bos	27	122	27	..	1000	A. Walters, N.Y....	65	346	102	12	.974
E. Gharrity, Wash..	16	58	12	..	1000	S. F. O'Neill, Clev.	123	540	154	21	.971
A. Williams, Wash.	23	119	19	1	.993	O. Stanage, Detroit.	94	337	108	15	.971
J. W. Lapp, Chicago	34	131	41	2	.989	G. Hartley, St.L....	75	263	98	12	.963
R. W. Schalk, Chi..	124	653	166	10	.988	F. L. Cady, Boston.	63	188	49	8	.967
E. Spencer, Detroit.	19	58	21	1	.987	V. J. Picinich, Phil.	37	179	52	8	.967
L.G.Nunamaker, NY	79	353	102	8	.983	W. A. Meyer, Phil.	48	217	79	12	.961
P. Haley, Phila.....	33	154	65	4	.982	W.E.Alexander, N.Y.	27	100	43	6	.960
T. Daly, Cleveland..	25	86	24	2	.982	E. Ainsmith, Wash..	46	207	50	11	.959
J. Henry, Wash.....	116	538	124	13	.981	R. McKee, Detroit..	26	76	31	5	.955
C. D. Thomas, Bos..	90	321	86	8	.981	S. L. Agnew, Boston	38	110	47	8	.952
H. Severeid, St.L...	89	313	99	10	.977	W. H. Schang, Phil.	36	136	67	14	.935
D. Baker, Detroit...	59	164	29	5	.975						

CLUB FIELDING.

Club.	G.	DP.	TP.	PB.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.
Boston	156	101	..	14	4226	2053	183	.972
Chicago	155	119	1	6	4240	1973	205	.968
New York.....	156	123	1	10	4279	2085	215	.967
Detroit	155	111	..	13	4211	2061	211	.967
Cleveland	157	126	..	25	4233	2187	231	.965
Washington	159	123	..	32	4291	1888	232	.964
St. Louis.....	158	124	1	20	4328	2188	248	.963
Philadelphia	154	126	..	17	4022	2123	314	.951

PITCHERS' RECORDS.

Name and Club.	G.	I.P.	W.*	L.*	P.C.	Opp.			H		W AVER				
						AB.	H.	R.	E.	B.	BB.	SO.	P.	BK.	P.G.
G. H. Ruth, Boston.....	44	323 ² / ₃	23	12	.657	1146	230	83	63	8	118	170	3	1	1.75
E. V. Cicotte, Chicago..	44	187	17	7	.708	634	138	56	37	1	70	91	2	..	1.78
J. C. Bagby, Cleveland..	48	371	16	17	.485	1008	253	109	79	8	67	88	7	..	1.89
H. Coveleskie, Detroit...	44	324 ¹ / ₂	23	10	.697	1174	278	105	71	11	63	108	5	1	1.97
M. G. Wolfgang, Chicago	27	128	4	6	.400	452	103	39	23	2	42	36	2	..	1.97
U. C. Faber, Chicago....	35	205 ¹ / ₂	17	9	.654	732	167	67	46	5	61	87	..	1	2.02
Fred Counce, Cleveland.	29	120 ¹ / ₂	6	6	.500	434	121	36	27	1	27	39	..	2	2.02
Joe Benz, Chicago.....	28	142	9	5	.643	505	108	40	32	3	32	57	5	..	2.03
N. A. Cullop, New York.	28	167	14	5	.737	621	151	60	38	3	32	77	3	..	2.05
Carl Weiland, St. Louis.	46	276	18	18	.500	981	237	90	66	8	76	91	3	1	2.15
R. Shawkey, New York.	53	276 ² / ₃	23	14	.622	977	204	78	68	6	81	122	2	..	2.21
G. Mogridge, New York.	30	194 ² / ₃	6	11	.353	690	174	71	50	7	45	66	2	..	2.31
Edw. Plank, St. Louis...	37	235 ² / ₃	15	15	.500	857	203	78	61	6	67	88	2	..	2.33
H. B. Leonard, Boston...	48	274	18	12	.600	986	244	87	72	8	66	144	8	..	2.37
C. W. Mays, Boston....	44	245	17	13	.567	889	208	79	65	9	74	76	2	1	2.39
E. A. Russell, Chicago..	56	264 ¹ / ₂	17	11	.607	940	207	88	71	1	42	112	5	..	2.42
Fred Beebe, Cleveland...	20	100 ² / ₃	6	3	.667	367	92	43	27	1	37	32	2	..	2.42
H. Harper, Washington.	36	249 ² / ₃	14	11	.560	888	209	82	68	8	101	149	9	1	2.45
Edw. Klepfer, Cleveland	31	143	6	6	.500	519	136	52	40	4	46	62	4	1	2.52
Albert Gould, Cleveland.	30	106 ² / ₃	6	6	.500	395	101	37	30	3	40	41	1	..	2.53
E. Koob, St. Louis.....	33	166 ² / ₃	11	9	.550	608	153	54	47	6	56	26	1	2	2.54
L. Bush, Philadelphia...	40	286 ² / ₃	15	24	.385	1012	222	109	82	3	130	157	15	..	2.57
Robt. Groom, St. Louis.	41	217 ¹ / ₂	13	9	.591	771	174	82	62	3	98	92	2	..	2.57
W. Johnson, Washington	48	271	25	20	.556	1319	290	105	78	9	132	228	9	..	2.59
J. Shaw, Washington....	26	106 ¹ / ₂	3	5	.375	379	86	36	31	2	50	44	4	..	2.62
U. J. Shocker, New York	12	82 ¹ / ₂	5	2	.714	291	67	25	24	6	32	43	2	..	2.62
James Parks, St. Louis..	26	79	1	4	.200	283	69	28	23	1	25	26	1	..	2.62
E. G. Shore, Boston....	38	225 ² / ₃	17	9	.654	854	221	83	66	4	49	62	3	..	2.63
James Scott, Chicago....	32	165 ¹ / ₂	8	12	.400	601	155	63	50	3	53	71	5	1	2.72
G. Cunningham, Detroit.	35	150 ¹ / ₂	7	11	.389	542	146	71	46	3	74	68	7	..	2.75

*The won and lost columns are not included in averages compiled by American League, but are inserted unofficially as a matter of record.

PITCHERS' RECORDS—(Continued).

Name and Club.	G.I.P.W.*L.*PC.				Opp.			H			W AVER		
					AB.	H.	R.	E.R.	B.B.	SO.	P.	Bk.	PG.
M. Gallia, Washington..	48	283 ² / ₃	18	14	.563	1044	278	109	87	8	99	120	8 .. 2.76
D. Davenport, St. Louis.	59	290 ² / ₃	12	11	.522	1041	267	112	92	8	100	129	5 .. 2.85
C. Williams, Chicago....	43	224 ¹ / ₃	13	8	.619	824	220	99	72	8	65	138	2 .. 2.89
Guy Morton, Cleveland..	27	149 ² / ₃	12	6	.667	565	139	63	48	3	42	88	2 1 2.89
Otis Lambeth, Cleveland	15	74	2	5	.286	270	69	33	24	3	38	28	4 .. 2.92
J. Boehling, Wash.-Clev.	39	200 ¹ / ₃	10	15	.400	740	197	85	66	5	77	70	5 2 2.96
Jean Dubuc, Detroit....	36	170 ¹ / ₃	10	10	.500	574	134	66	56	5	84	40	4 .. 2.96
R. B. Caldwell, N.Y.....	21	165 ² / ₃	5	12	.294	585	142	62	55	8	65	76	3 .. 2.99
S. A. Gregg, Boston.....	21	77 ² / ₃	2	3	.400	274	71	30	26	3	30	41	3 1 3.01
Geo. Foster, Boston.....	33	182 ¹ / ₃	14	7	.667	658	173	73	62	4	86	53	5 .. 3.06
G. Dumont, Washington.	17	53	2	2	.500	191	37	25	18	1	17	21	2 1 3.06
Ray Keating, New York	14	91	5	6	.455	334	91	42	31	2	37	35	1 .. 3.07
E. Hamilton, Det.-St.L.	28	132 ² / ₃	7	8	.467	491	135	63	46	6	52	32	2 1 3.12
G. Loudermilk, Det.-Cl..	11	51 ¹ / ₃	1	5	.167	189	52	33	18	3	48	28	4 .. 3.14
Ray Fisher, New York..	31	179	10	8	.556	671	191	81	63	4	51	56	1 .. 3.17
Allen Russell, New York	34	171 ¹ / ₃	6	11	.353	596	138	83	61	7	75	104	4 .. 3.20
Geo. Daus, Detroit.....	39	233 ² / ₃	18	12	.600	855	220	102	85	16	90	95	8 1 3.21
D. C. Danforth, Chicago.	28	93 ¹ / ₃	5	5	.500	336	87	43	34	3	37	49	1 3 3.27
S. Coveleskie, Cleveland.	45	232	16	13	.552	887	247	100	88	1	58	76	3 1 3.41
J. Nabors, Philadelphia.	40	212 ¹ / ₃	1	19	.050	773	206	110	82	3	95	74	4 .. 3.47
E. Myers, Philadelphia..	44	315	15	23	.395	1128	280	169	128	14	168	182	13 .. 3.66
Wm. James, Detroit....	30	151 ¹ / ₃	7	12	.368	552	141	76	62	11	79	61	6 1 3.68
Thos. Sheehan, Phila....	38	188	1	16	.059	687	197	111	77	2	94	54	7 .. 3.69
R. C. Johnson, Phila....	12	84 ¹ / ₃	2	8	.200	312	90	46	35	..	39	25	2 .. 3.74
W. Mitchell, Cleve.-Det.	35	171 ¹ / ₃	8	10	.444	648	174	88	72	5	67	84	5 .. 3.78
Y. W. Ayres, Wash.....	42	157	5	8	.385	606	173	89	66	4	52	69	2 1 3.78
B. Boland, Detroit.....	46	130 ¹ / ₃	10	3	.765	462	111	69	57	4	73	59	3 .. 3.94
C. Markle, New York...	11	45 ² / ₃	4	3	.571	160	41	26	23	4	31	14	3 1 4.54
E. H. Love, New York..	20	47 ² / ₃	2	..	1000	168	46	29	26	..	23	21	1 .. 4.91
M. Williams, Jr., Phila.	10	51 ¹ / ₃	..	5	.000	203	71	53	45	..	31	17	2 2 7.89

*The won and lost columns are not included in averages compiled by American League, but are inserted unofficially as a matter of record.

NOT TO BE OVERLOOKED

The New York National League club is the greatest organization for scoring consecutive victories in the history of the national game. There are only fourteen instances of ten or more victories in succession since 1876, and of these six go to the Giants.

In 1913, after winning fourteen, the Giants gathered in thirteen in succession. The longest winning streak on record for the Brooklyn club is that of 1914, when that team won eleven games. Teams winning ten or more games in succession:

1884—Providence	National League.....	20
1904—New York	National League.....	18
1906—Chicago	American League.....	19
1909—Detroit	American League.....	14
1912—New York	National League.....	16
1912—Washington	American League.....	17
1913—New York	National League.....	14
1913—New York	National League.....	13
1913—Philadelphia	American League.....	15
1913—Philadelphia	American League.....	10
1914—Brooklyn	National League.....	11
1914—Philadelphia	American League.....	12
1916—New York	National League.....	17
1916—New York	National League.....	26

The longest uninterrupted series of victories on the books is that of the Cincinnati Reds who, in 1869 and 1870, won eighty-one games in succession.

Official Club Rosters of 1916

NATIONAL LEAGUE

BROOKLYN.

Wilbert Robinson, Manager.

Pitchers.....	Edward Appleton Leon Cadore L. R. Cheney John Coombs	W. G. Dell Walter Mails Richard Marquard Ed. J. Pfeffer	G. N. Rucker Sherrod M. Smith
Catchers.....	Arthur Dede John T. Meyers	Otto Miller Lewis McCarty	Mack D. Wheat
Infielders.....	Geo. W. Cutshaw Jacob E. Daubert Lavern Fabrique Gustave Getz	J. P. Kelleher Fred C. Merkle Harry H. Mowrey I. M. Olson	Oliver O'Mara James D. Smythe
Outfielders.....	D. J. Hickman, Jr. Jas. H. Johnston Lawrence Miller	H. H. Myers Albert R. Nixon Chas. D. Stengel	Zack D. Wheat

PHILADELPHIA.

P. J. Moran, Mannager.

Pitchers.....	G. C. Alexander S. F. Baumgartner Chas. A. Bender George Chalmers	Al Demaree Garry Fortune E. L. Kandlehner Geo. McQuillan	J. E. Mayer Joseph Oeschger Eppa Rixey, Jr. Ben Tincup
Catchers.....	J. B. Adams	Wm. Killifer, Jr.	Edw. J. Burns
Infielders.....	Dave Bancroft Robert Byrne	O. J. Duguey Fred W. Luderus	J. A. Niehoff Milton J. Stock
Outfielders.....	Claude Cooper C. C. Cravath R. B. Gandy	Wilbur Good Wm. Maharg Geo. H. Paskert	Harry Weiser Geo. B. Whitted

BOSTON.

George Stallings, Manager.

Pitchers.....	Frank L. Allen Jesse L. Barnes Thomas Hughes	Elmer Knetzer Arthur N. Nehf D. C. P. Ragan	Ed. M. Reulbach Richard Rudolph Geo. A. Tyler
Catchers.....	Earl S. Blackburn Harry M. Gowdy	Arthur F. Rico	Walter Tragesser
Infielders.....	R. J. Egan John J. Evers E. H. Fitzpatrick	Ed. J. Konetchy Walter Maranville Joseph Mathes	J. Carlisle Smith
Outfielders.....	Fred M. Bailey Larry Chappelle Edgar Collins	Bash Compton Joseph Connolly Sherwood Magee	Fred C. Snodgrass Jos. W. Wilhoit

NEW YORK.

John J. McGraw, Manager.

Pitchers.....	Fred Anderson J. C. Benton C. Mathewson Emilio Palmero	W. J. Perritt Wm. H. Ritter Harry F. Sallee A. J. Schauer	Ferd M. Schupp George A. Smith Ralph Stroud Chas. M. Tesreau
Catchers.....	Charles S. Dooen A. A. Kelliher	B. W. Kocher Lewis McCarty	Wm. A. Rariden L. C. Wendell

NEW YORK--(Continued).

Infielders.....	Fred Brainard	Walter Holke	Fred C. Merkle
	Michael J. Doolan	H. H. Hunter	José Rodriguez
	Larry Doyle	George L. Kelly	Henry A. Stafford
	Arthur Fletcher	John B. Lobert	Henry Zimmerman
	Chas. L. Herzog	W. B. McKechnie	
Outfielders.....	George J. Burns	Wade Killifer	Ed J. Roush
	Benny Kauff	Davis Robertson	

CHICAGO.

Joseph B. Tinker, Manager.

Pitchers.....	Mordecai Brown	George McConnell	Mike Prendergast
	Paul W. Carter	Eugene Packard	Thomas Seaton
	Claud R. Hendrix	Scott Perry	James Vaughn
	Jas. S. Lavender	Geo. T. Pierce	
Catchers.....	Nick Allen	Harold Elliott	Robert O'Farrell
	Jas. P. Archer	Wm. C. Fischer	Arthur E. Wilson
	Clem L. Clemens	J. O'Connor	
Infielders.....	Charles Deal	Fred Mollwitz	Wm. L. Wortman
	Mich. J. Doolan	Edward Mulligan	S. D. Yerkes
	Larry Doyle	Chas. E. Pechous	R. H. Zeider
	H. H. Hunter	Victor S. Saier	Henry Zimmerman
	Otto Knabe	Arthur J. Shay	
	Alex G. McCarthy	Jos. B. Tinker	
Outfielders.....	Max Flack	Leslie Mann	Fred Williams
	Arthur Hofman	Frank M. Schulte	Edw. H. Zwilling
	Merwin Jacobson	Edward Sicking	
	Joseph Kelly	Earl Smith	

PITTSBURGH.

James Callahan, Manager.

Pitchers.....	Chas. B. Adams	B. A. Grimes	E. L. Kantlehner
	Paul Carpenter	Robt. G. Harmon	Albert L. Mamaux
	A. W. Cooper	Carmen P. Hill	Frank Miller
	Wm. J. Evans	Elmer Jacobs	John W. Scott
Catchers.....	Wm. C. Fischer	Walter Schmidt	Arthur E. Wilson
	George Gibson	Wm. J. Wagner	
Infielders.....	H. D. Baird	Otto Knabe	Frank J. Smykal
	Carson Bigbee	Jas. E. McAuley	James Viox
	Floyd Farmer	Alex G. McCarthy	John H. Wagner
	William Gleason	J. C. Schultz	Hoke Warner
	Newton Halliday	W. P. Siglin	
	W. H. Johnston	Jas. L. Smith	
Outfielders.....	Jesse Altenberg	Bash Compton	Lee King
	Edward Barney	Daniel Costello	Ray O'Brien
	Max G. Carey	Wm. Hinchman	F. M. Schulte
Substitutes.....	William Batch	Wilbur M. Fisher	Eugene Madden

CINCINNATI.

Charles L. Herzog and Christopher Mathewson, Managers.

Pitchers.....	James Bluejacket	C. Mathewson	Albert Schulz
	Jean Dale	C. E. Mitchell	Fred Toney
	Elmer Knetzer	Earl V. Moseley	H. E. Twining
	F. G. McHenry	Peter Schneider	
Catchers.....	Thos. A. Clarke	Ivey B. Wingo	Emil Huhn
Infielders.....	Hal Chase	Chas. L. Herzog	W. B. McKechnie
	Frank Emmer	Lee Hobbs	Fred Mollwitz
	Robt. T. Fisher	William L. Kopf	W. K. Rogers
	Henry K. Groh	William Louden	
Outfielders.....	J. W. Beall	A. E. Neale	G. F. Twombly
	Thos. H. Griffith	Ed J. Roush	K. R. Williams
	Wade Killifer	Paul Smith	

ST. LOUIS.

Miller J. Huggins, Manager.

Pitchers.....	Leon K. Ames Murphy Currie Wm. L. Doak D. D. Griner Charles Hall	Hy Jasper Joseph Lotz Harry F. Sallee Robert Steele W. W. Warmoth	M. W. Watson Rees G. Williams H. Lee Meadows
Catchers.....	T. Brottem	Frank Snyder	M. A. Gonzales
Infielders.....	Zinn Beck Albert Betzel Samuel Bohen	Arthur E. Butler Ray Corhan Rogers Hornsby	M. J. Huggins John B. Miller F. Stewart
Outfielders.....	Bob Bescher W. E. Cruise	Thomas Long Jack Smith	J. Owen Wilson

NATIONAL LEAGUE UMPIRES, 1916.

William J. Byron	P. A. Harrison	Henry O'Day	Ernest C. Quigley
Mal. W. Eason	William J. Klem	A. L. Orth	Charles Rigler
Robert D. Emslie			

AMERICAN LEAGUE

BOSTON.

William F. Carrigan, Manager

Pitchers.....	George Foster S. A. Gregg Samuel P. Jones H. B. Leonard	Carl W. Mays M. McHale H. J. Pennock G. H. Ruth, Jr.	Ernest G. Shore J. W. Wyckoff
Catchers.....	S. L. Agnew F. L. Cady	Wm. F. Carrigan Ray Haley	Fred Thomas
Infielders.....	John J. Barry D. C. Gainer W. L. Gardner	R. Hoblitzel H. C. Janvryn M. J. McNally	Everett Scott Charles Wagner
Outfielders.....	Olaf Henriksen Harry B. Hooper	Geo. E. Lewis C. H. Shorten	C. W. Walker James Walsh

CHICAGO.

C. H. Rowland, Manager.

Pitchers.....	Joe Benz D. C. Danforth E. V. Cicotte	U. C. Faber C. A. Russell James Scott	C. Williams M. G. Wolfgang
Catchers.....	John W. Lapp	Byrd Lynn	Ray W. Schalk
Infielders.....	Edward T. Collins J. R. Fautsch J. B. Fournier Robt. L. Hasbrook	A. H. Von Klonitz Fred McMullin George Moriarity John C. Ness	Z. A. Terry G. D. Weaver C. Wright
Outfielders.....	John F. Collins Oscar Felsch Joseph Jackson	T. Jourdan Harry Liebold Edward Murphy	Edw. T. Walsh

DETROIT.

Hugh Jennings, Manager.

Pitchers.....	Geo. H. Boehler Bernard Boland H. Coveleskie G. H. Cunningham	George Dauss John A. Dubuc Howard J. Ehmke E. G. Erickson	W. H. James, Jr. Wm. P. McTigue William Mitchell
Catchers.....	Delmar Baker Ray McKee	Ed Spencer Oscar H. Stanage	Wm. J. Sullivan
Infielders.....	George Burns Owen Bush B. F. Dyer	H. S. Ellison Frank Fuller C. E. Jones	Geo. J. Maisel Oscar J. Vitt B. Stuart Young
Outfielders.....	Tyrus R. Cobb Samuel Crawford	J. Dalton Geo. W. Harper	H. E. Heilman Robert H. Veach

NEW YORK.

William E. Donovan, Manager.

Pitchers.....	Jesse Buckles	R. Fisher	George Mogridge
	R. B. Caldwell	R. H. Keating	Allen Russell
	M. J. Cantwell	Ed H. Love	J. R. Shawkey
	Norman A. Cullop	Cliff Markle	Urban J. Shocker
Catchers.....	W. E. Alexander	L. G. Nunamaker	Alfred Walters
Infielders.....	J. Franklin Baker	Joseph Gedeon	R. T. Peckinpaugh
	Chas. J. Bauman	Chas. G. Mullen	Walter C. Pipp
	L. J. Boone	Fred C. Maisel	Herman Schaefer
Outfielders.....	Angel Aragon	Hugh High	Elmer Miller
	L. A. Cook	A. Hofman	R. N. Oldring
	R. A. Hartzell	Frank Gilhoolley	
	T. G. Hendryx	Lee Magee	

ST. LOUIS.

Fielder Jones, Manager.

Pitchers.....	Geo. Baumgardner	Robert Groom	James Park
	J. Otis Crandall	Earl Hamilton	Edw. S. Plank
	Dave Davenport	Ernest Koob	E. C. Weilman
	W. A. Fincher	Tim McCabe	
Catchers.....	H. E. Chapman	Ray Kennedy	Henry Severeid
	G. A. Hartley	William Rumler	
Infielders.....	J. P. Austin	Ernie Johnson	Gene Paulette
	W. B. Borton	John L. Lavan	D. B. Pratt
	Charles Deal	Geo. H. Sisler	R. J. Wallace
Outfielders.....	Vernon Clemons	Armando Marsans	John T. Tobin
	C. Hale	Ward Miller	
	Wm. J. Lee	B. E. Shotton	

CLEVELAND.

Lee A. Fohl, Manager.

Pitchers.....	J. C. Bagby	Albert F. Gould	M. J. McHale
	Fred L. Beebe	W. W. Gunkel	W. Mitchell
	J. J. Boehling	Z. Z. Hagerman	Guy Morton
	Fred N. Coumbe	Ed. L. Klepfer	K. W. Penner
	S. Coveleskie	Otis Lambeth	Clarence Smith
	P. Des Jardien	G. Loudermilk	
Catchers.....	John A. Billings	R. Coleman	J. H. DeBerry
	John T. Bradley	Thomas Daly	Stephen O'Neill
Infielders.....	W. L. Barbare	A. C. Engel	M. J. Kavanagh
	A. W. Bergman	J. P. Evans	T. L. Turner
	Ray Chapman	Chick A. Gandil	W. A. Wambsganss
	Ivan C. Howard	Louis J. Guisto	
Outfielders.....	M. Allison	Howard S. Lohr	Tris Speaker
	L. A. Chappelle	Daniel E. Moeller	J. Wolf
	J. G. Graney	Robert Roth	

WASHINGTON.

Clark C. Griffith, Manager.

Pitchers.....	Y. W. Ayers	George Dumont	Harry C. Harper
	Jack M. Bentley	M. A. Gallia	Walter Johnson
	M. M. Craft	Marvin Goodwin	Joseph Shaw
Catchers.....	Edward Airsmith	J. P. Henry	A. M. Williams
	Edward Gharrity	Claude Thomas	
Infielders.....	E. C. Foster	J. Leonard	Ray Morgan
	Joseph Judge	Geo. F. McBride	Carl Sawyer
Outfielders.....	B. Acosta, Jr.	M. Menoskey	Henry Rondeau
	Turner Barber	Clyde Milan	Howard Shanks
	Charles Jamieson	Sam Rice	Elmer J. Smith

PHILADELPHIA.

Connie Mack, Manager.

Pitchers.....	Ray Bressler	Lindstrom	J. W. Richardson
	Leslie Bush	Mitterling	Thomas Sheehan
	M. J. Crowell	W. L. Morrisette	Harry Siebold
	J. Driscoll	Elmer Myers	H. A. Weaver
	Hasselbacher	John Nabors	W. Whitaker
	R. Johnson	J. A. Parnham	M. Williams, Jr.
	Lester A. Lanning	Carl S. Ray	
Catchers.....	Ralph A. Carroll	W. A. Meyer	V. J. Picinich
	Patrick Haley	M. J. Murphy	W. H. Schang
Infielders.....	Samuel Crane	Napoleon Lajoie	Harland S. Rowe
	Harry H. Davis	Louis A. Malone	Lawton W. Witt
	Roy Grover	John McInnis	
	Thos. F. Healey	Charles Pick	
Outfielders.....	Don Brown	Otis C. Lowry	Thompson
	Charles Grimm	L. S. McElwee	Frank Thrasher
	W. Johnson	W. J. Stellbauer	
	Edward L. King	Amos A. Strunk	

AMERICAN LEAGUE UMPIRES, 1916.

Thomas Connolly	William G. Evans	George Moriarty	Frank O'Loughlin
William Dinneen	George Hildebrand	R. F. Nallin	C. B. Owens

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

BUFFALO.

Pitchers—Charles Anderson, L. V. Bader, Guy E. Cooper, Jos. W. Engel, Phifer Fullenwider, Geo. J. Gaw, S. A. Gregg, Herbert Pennock, Albert Tyson. Catchers—John J. Onslow, Fred J. Wilder. Infielders—Albin Carlstrom, J. Robert Gill, Pat Haley (also catcher), John Hummel, Richard McCabe, M. J. McDonald. Outfielders—John F. Blake, Lester Channell, Geo. C. Jackson, Merlin Kopp, James O'Neill, John W. Tuman.

PROVIDENCE.

Pitchers—Stanwood Baumgartner, Harry Billiard, Geo. A. Davis, Jr., Edwin Eayrs (also outfielder), Otto C. Peters, Harry G. Shriver, Wallace L. Shultz, Ben Tincup. Catchers—Earl Blackburn (also first base), J. Leonard Hogan, Arthur A. Rico, Archie Yelle. Infielders—Fred Brainard, Lavern Fabrique, Edward Onslow, David W. Shean, Guy T. Tutwiler. Outfielders—Frank T. Kane, Ray Powell, Walter P. Rehge. Utility—Alex Gaston.

MONTREAL.

Pitchers—Leon J. Cadore, Ira Colwell, Jas. J. Dowd, Phifer Fullenwider, C. H. Fullerton (also shortstop), R. H. Goodbred, Sammy Smith. Catchers—Daniel P. Howley, Thos. F. Madden, Robert Wells. Infielders—Rafael D. Almeida, H. R. Damreau, Monte Prieste, Jos. P. Slattery, J. D. Smyth, Jos. B. Wagner. Outfielders—Ted Cather, Geo. J. Maisel, Herbert Moran, Paul Smith. Utility—H. Hannaford.

BALTIMORE.

Pitchers—John Bentley, Minot J. Crowell, Harold Deviney, Thos. W. Knowlson, Ford B. Meadows, William L. Morrisette, S. W. Newton, David L. Roth, Joel P. Sherman, Herbert E. Thormahlen, Dan Tipple. Catchers—James McAvoy, Alex Schaufele, H. E. Winston. Infielders—Sam Crane, Wilson L. Fewster, Roy Hartzell, William Kopf, James Ritter, C. Russell, E. D. Zimmerman. Outfielders—Turner Barber (also third base), John Bates, John Dunn, Jr., W. H. Lamar, Elmer Miller, George Twombly.

TORONTO.

Pitchers—Neal Brady, C. S. Dye, Harold Deviney, Fred Herbert, W. Manning, Cliff Markle, William P. McTigue (also outfielder), Hugh McQuillan, Clyde Russell, Urban J. Shocker, W. I. Smith, Harry Thompson (also outfielder). Catchers—Charles Hayden, William J. Kelly, Ray McKee, Paul Krichell. Infielders—R. A. Blackburne, Dawson Graham, James L. Hogan, W. G. Martin, Jas. L. Smith, George H. Spires, Frank Truesdale, Edw. Wright. Outfielders—Martin Becker, Jos. L. Birmingham, H. J. Brackett, Albert Burch, Eugene Layden, John J. Murray, Irvin Trout, James Viox, William Zimmerman. Utility—Frank Lyons.

RICHMOND.

Pitchers—Guy Cooper, George Crable, John F. Ferry, Samuel E. Gittings, C. E. Humphrey, Frank Jarman, F. G. McKenry, Ray Keating, Albert Leake, H. H. Rhoades, Samuel Ross, John Verbout. Catchers—Harry O'Donnell, William D. Reynolds. Infielders—Angel Aragon, Ralph P. Baker, Lute J. Boone, Henry Eible, Jr., Maurice Keliher (also outfielder), Frank McDermott, Marty Nye, John G. Priest. Outfielders—W. E. Bankston, Al W. Burch, R. B. Clemens, T. G. Hendryx (also third base). Utility—E. G. Steinbrenner.

ROCHESTER.

Pitchers—Joseph Brown, Fred C. Herche, Carmen P. Hill, Albert Huenke, Ollie Kirmeyer, Ray Kramer, Walter Leverenz, W. H. Ritter, H. Test, Nelson M. Way. Catchers—Jos. F. Casey, J. J. Clarke, E. A. Donahue, Chas. S. Dooin (also outfielder), George Hale, C. L. Wanamaker. Infielders—Chas. P. Babington, Desmond Beatty, Arthur Devlin, Walter Holke, Jas. E. McAuley, W. P. Siglin. Outfielders—Taylor W. Farrell, Merwin Jacobson, Thos. W. Leach, Horace Milan, Yale Y. Sloan, Elmer H. Zacher. Utility—Daniel Sherman.

NEWARK.

Pitchers—Ray B. Bressler, Jack Enright, John Enzmann, Samuel E. Gittings, Charles Mangan, John Pieh, Al Schacht, Walter Smallwood, Roy Wilkinson. Catchers—Arthur A. Egan, Pius L. Schwert. Infielders—Charles Achenback, H. F. Cable, Arthur Durgin, Thos. F. Healy (also pitcher), W. G. Martin, Ray Mowe, August Schreier, Fred Tenney, Edw. W. Zimmerman. Outfielders—Leo D. Callahan, James Magee, Horace Milan, M. Mitchell, Jas. H. Ritter, Charles Shorten, Henry A. Stafford, Leo Witterstaetter, Elmer Zacher. Utility—Fred J. Lied.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

LOUISVILLE.

Pitchers—George Boehler, Hikes, W. J. James, Lear, A. Luque, James Middleton, Howard McGraynor, G. H. Northrop, Emilio Palmero, H. Perdue, J. J. Ring, A. J. Schauer, Ralph Stroud. Catchers—J. A. Billings, Frank Crossin, Uhrig, Lewis Wendell, R. Williams. Infielders—J. W. Corriden, Jay Kirke, Joe McCarthy, Wilbur Roach. Outfielders—Ed Barney, William Clymer, Bash Compton, Bert Daniels, Floyd Farmer, Wade Killifer, A. Platte, George Whiteman, Guy Zinn.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Pitchers—Victor Aldridge, Paul Carter, Jean Dale, Rex Dawson, F. Falkenberg, H. H. Rhodes, Clinton Rogge, Tom Seaton, Hubert Test, Joe Willis. Catchers—J. Gossett, J. H. Kelly, R. Schang. Infielders—H. C. Bronkie, Karl Crandall, Claud Derrick, John Leary. Outfielders—Willis Cole, A. J. Dolan, E. D. Faye, James Kelley, Joe Kelly, Alex Reilley, V. M. Spencer, Albert Wickland, Edw. Zwilling.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Pitchers—S. Burk, Coffey, George Dumont, Joseph Engel, Holland, Booth Hopper, R. C. Williams, Earl Yingling. Catchers—Grover Land, Frank Owens, Earl Tyree. Infielders—M. Jennings, John Knight, W. Smith, Joseph J. Weiss. Outfielders—B. Acosta, Roy Massey, M. Menoskey, Henry Rondeau. Utility—D. Altizer, J. Bentley, Carl Cashion.

ST. PAUL.

Pitchers—Charles L. Boardman, Phil Douglas, Joseph Finneran, Dan Griner, Leifeld, Martina, R. J. Niehaus, William Upham. Catchers—V. Clemons, H. M. Glenn, Walter Mayer. Infielders—M. Berghammer, E. Booe, Leo A. Dressen, Kores, L. A. Malone, Charles O'Leary, Fred Smith. Outfielders—W. E. Cruise, Duncan, Grover Gilmore, Dell Paddock, Joseph Riggert, W. J. Stellbauer. Utility—Nash.

KANSAS CITY.

Pitchers—Eugene Cocreham, R. L. Crutcher, Harry Gardner, Peter Henning, Joe Hovlik, Bert Humphries, M. Regan, R. G. Sanders, A. Smith. Catchers—Claud Berry, Brammell, Crisp, Hargrave. Infielders—Fred Beck, Charles Deal, John Lelivelt, Jack Lewis, Edw. Mulligan, Phelan, Wortman. Outfielders—Beals Becker, Gilbert, Handford, Harry Niles. Utility—William Lathrop, J. A. Tierney.

TOLEDO.

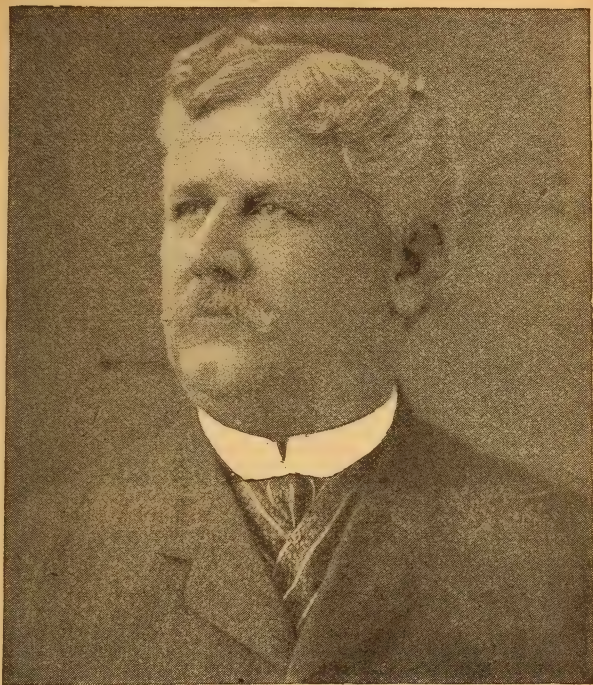
Pitchers—Karl Adams, William Bailey, Hugh Bedient, A. E. Bowman, Allan Collamore, G. Kaiserling, Miles Main, A. B. McColl, George Pierce, Paul Strand. Catchers—R. Devogt, Edw. Sweeney, R. G. Wells. Infielders—George Beall, Carroll, Earl Gardner, George Perring, John Rawlings, George Stovall. Outfielders—Steve Evans, Jack Fluhrer, A. Scheer, A. Shaw, R. W. Wood. Utility—Roger Bresnahan, A. Hofman, R. Hulswitt, Harold Wise.

COLUMBUS.

Pitchers—Bailey, Thomas Blodgett, N. Brady, Fred Bruck, Cliff Curtis, Frank Davis, C. Dickerson, Dana Fillingim, T. E. George, Henderson, Ray Lingrel, Fred Link, Martin O'Toole, Pieh, A. C. Vance. Catchers—J. Bradley, R. H. Coleman, M. LaLonge, L. J. Murphy, L. J. Pratt. Infielders—H. Bradley, A. F. Bues, Walter Gerber, J. H. Leonard, John Shovlin, Melbourne Steil. Outfielders—F. Bratchi, L. A. Chappelle, Ray Demmitt, J. A. McCarty, Swanson, William M. Wright. Utility—W. P. Johns.

MILWAUKEE.

Pitchers—R. Aitchison, Benton, J. Bluejacket, Ralph Comstock, G. M. Ditto, Donovan, Anthony Faeth, Moran, Rieb, Scherdell, John Shackelford, C. C. Slapnicka, Ewart Walker, Irving Young. Catchers—Nick Allen, Bahr, E. C. Berger, Custa, Dilhoeffer, Kohlbecker, Leo McGraw, Schieffer, Ed Spellman, Stumpf. Infielders—E. M. Benson, James Block, Harry Clark, Kraft, John Martin, Spencer, Stow, Walsh. Outfielders—John Beall, L. J. Critchlow, J. Devore, Heatley, McHenry, Parker, James Thorpe, R. Williams. Utility—George Stutz.

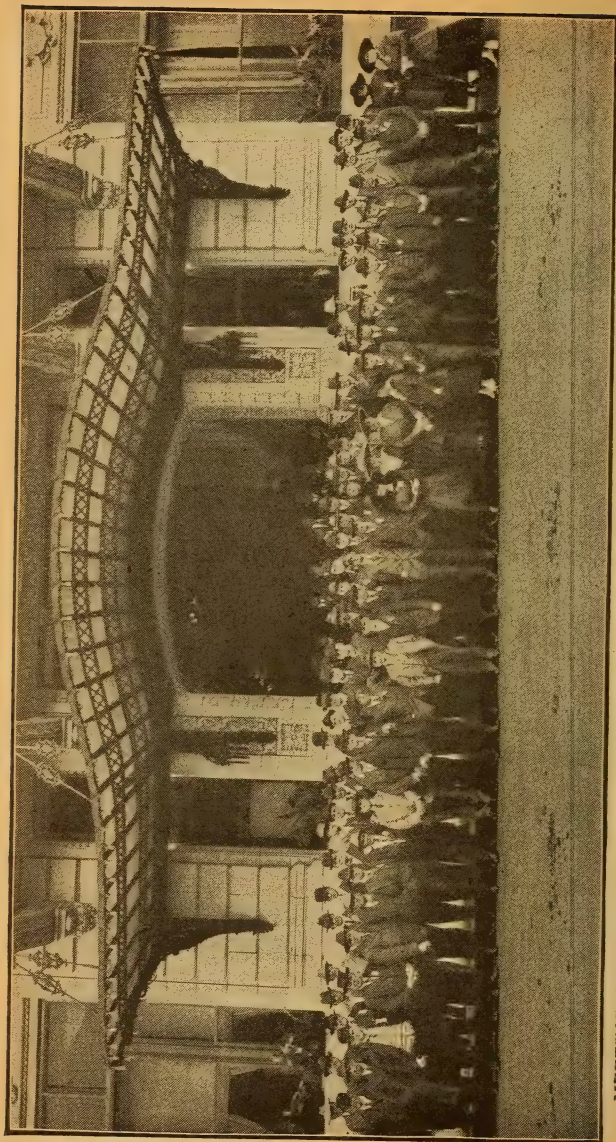


TIMOTHY HAYES MURNANE

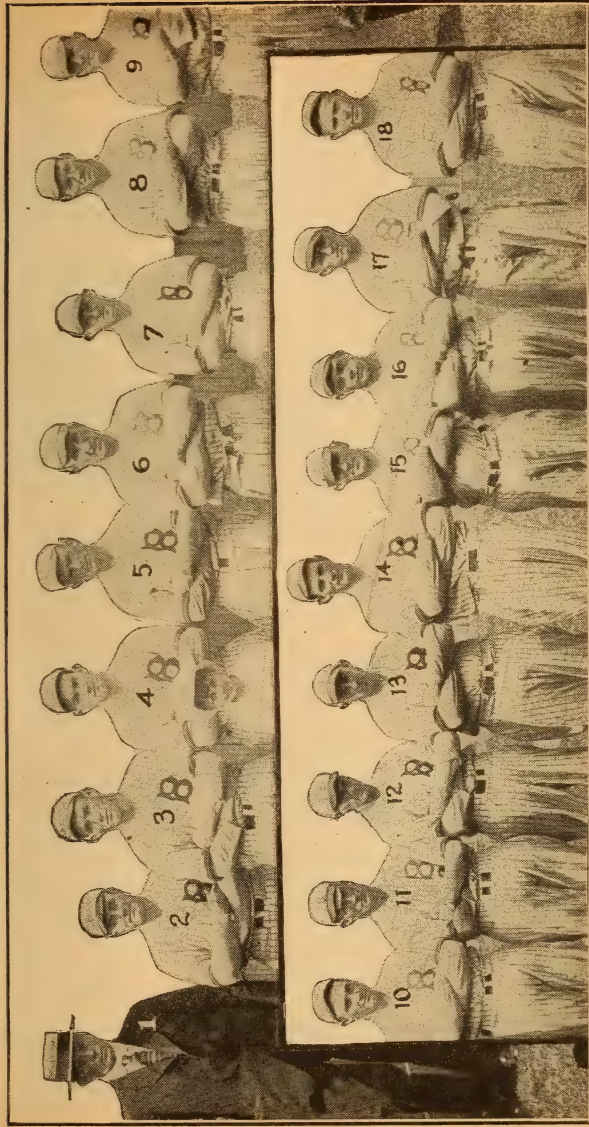
BORN JUNE 4, 1851

DIED FEBRUARY 7, 1917

Timothy H. Murnane, for more than twenty years president of the New England League, until its reorganization as the Eastern League, in 1916, was chosen first president of the latter organization. He was also vice-president of the National Association of Professional Base Ball Leagues, and prominent at all times in the councils of that organization. Mr. Murnane was for thirty years Base Ball editor of the *Boston Globe* and a valued contributor to other journals on Base Ball topics. His experience as a player in the early days of the game, and association with owners and players in subsequent years, combined with a charming personality, enabled him to obtain a most intimate knowledge of every angle of Base Ball affairs.



MEETING OF NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL BASE BALL LEAGUES AT NEW ORLEANS.



1, P. J. Donovan, Mgr.; 2, Kopp; 3, O'Neill; 4, Gaw; 5, Carlstrom; 6, Haley; 7, Anderson; 8, Jackson; 9, McDonald; 10, Channell, Capt.; 11, Hummell; 12, Tyson; 13, Onslow; 14, Gregg; 15, Bader; 16, Gill; 17, Engel; 18, Wilder.
BUFFALO TEAM—CHAMPIONS INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.



1, Kilcher; 2, Reynolds; 3, Bankston; 4, Priest; 5, McKenry; 6, Crabble; 7, Hendryx; 8, Keating; 9, Eable; 10, Rhoads; 11, O'Donnell; 12, A. M. Smith, Pres.; 13, W. A. Smith, Mgr.; 14, Steinbrenner; 15, McDermott, Capt.; 16, Leake; 17, Clements; 18, Jones, Sec.; 19, Leath, Mascot; 20, Aragon; 21, Ross.

RICHMOND TEAM—INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.



1, Enright; 2, Smallwood; 3, Durgin; 4, Schwert; 5, Ritter; 6, Stafford; 7, Tenney, Mgr.; 8, Egan; 9, Wilkinson; 10, Healey; 11, Callahan; 12, Mowe; 13, Witter; 14, Mangan; 15, Mascot; 16, Enzmann; 17, Cable; 18, Kibler.

NEWARK TEAM—INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Minor League Base Ball in 1916

BY JOHN B. FOSTER.

It was not as good a year for the minor leagues, collectively speaking, in 1916 as have been some seasons. It is not so easy after a Base Ball war for the smaller organizations to recover from the damage which has been done to their interests. It is not a one-year task on the part of the major leagues to regain that which they have lost, and where the major leagues have one opportunity to recover, the minor leagues have one-tenth of an opportunity.

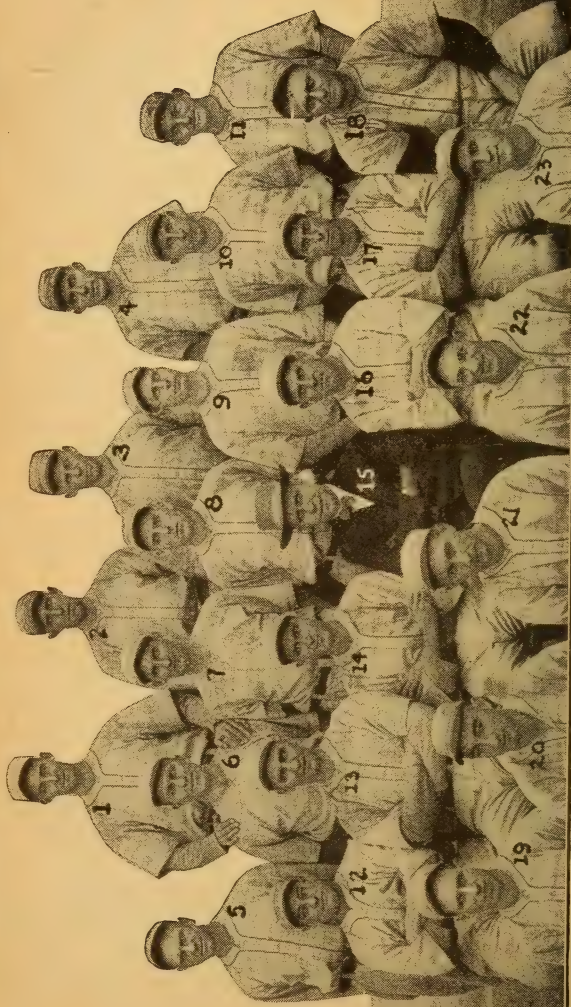
There are more reasons than one to account for the difficulties which beset the minor leagues. Other diversions have something to do with it, but not so much as has been asserted. There is little truth in the theory that golf hurts Base Ball. The relation between Base Ball and golf is analogous to that between cricket and golf in England, and neither affects the other in the least.

Golf nor any other like game or sport will ever affect Base Ball, when the game of Base Ball is played to its best under high class and rigidly honest management. At one time it was decreed by the writers that tennis would greatly curb the Base Ball spirit, but tennis never did, and there are more tennis players to-day than there ever were, largely for the reason that the population is greater. Any outdoor game which is played individually or by pairs or fours will not bring together the comradeship that calls for a game which is to be played by teams representative of communities, or sections of communities, or institutions or organizations of any nature whatever, and no game has been devised by man which equals in this respect the game of Base Ball. Indeed, there are thousands who think that no game ever has been devised by man which equals Base Ball, and there are reasons to believe that such is the case.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

The championship of the International League was won by the Buffalo club after a campaign which might have been more exciting and during a season which was not the best in the experience of the organization. As a matter of fact, it was a bad season. This, for many reasons, no doubt was due to the fact that three of the cities of this circuit had been in the Federal League, and normal Base Ball conditions hardly can be expected to be restored to any one of the three within a long time limit.

There was little to give the International League much encouragement during the season of 1916, and there is no doubt that some of the club owners have been quite willing to shut their grounds in 1917 and pass the season along for the year to come. It is not probable, however, that this will be found over-beneficial, except that it will reduce expenses. It seems as if the better plan for the minor leagues to assume is to go out and begin to develop ball players instead of taking over veterans from the major league circuits. The greatest weakness of the high class minor leagues has been in pinning their faith to veterans from major leagues. By this no reference is made to the younger players of the major leagues. In assisting in their development, the minors are bringing new faces forward and not incurring a damaging expense to themselves. By selecting players without experience they are doing the same thing, but they cannot be led to adopt that policy in unison nor to follow it long, as the moment that an owner becomes



1. James; 2, Kirke; 3, Corridon; 4, Platte; 5, Killifer; 6, Daniels; 7, Stroud; 8, Schauer; 9, Middleton; 10, Northrop; 11, Kendell; 12, Whiteman; 13, Williams; 14, Compton; 15, Wather; 16, Clymer; 17, Luque; 18, Perdue; 19, Palmero; 20, Barney; 21, Billings; 22, Roach; 23, McCarthy.

LOUISVILLE TEAM—CHAMPIONS AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Royal, Photo.

pinched for playing talent he is eager to find veterans from the major leagues to "steady his team," and the result is usually more expense and less steadiness.

The Buffalo club did not get into action in 1916 until the season was half over. For a long time Providence was on top or so close to the top that it appeared as if Rhode Island would float the championship flag in 1917. Newark obtained a brilliant start, but the team fell away badly and finished last.

The Buffalo club overtook Providence in the middle of August and then Providence stopped. There was a right smart fight between them for a few days, but Manager Donovan of Buffalo began to drive his players hard, and they responded well enough to bring the championship to the lake city for the year to come.

Of the other teams in the league, there was little to be said except for their consistency. They never got the lead and they never appeared at any time as if they would. Montreal played better than Montreal teams usually play. The Toronto club was a better organization at the end of the season than it had been at the start. Richmond's spring spurt died away because the club did not have the material. In fact, it did not start with the material. The Rochester club was most consistent of all, except that at the end of the year it dug its toes into the sand and refused flatly to finish in last place, leaving that distinction, such as it may have been, to the Newark club.

The best batter in the league was Holke, who was procured from the Rochester club by the New York club of the National League. His average was .344 for 122 games. He went to New York and for a month played very well there. His work was helped to some extent by the fact that he was surrounded with high class players.

Not many players were drafted from the league when drafting time came. The New York Nationals chose Witter of Newark. Shocker, with the New York Americans, had been previously acquired from Toronto by option and by mutual agreement between the clubs. Shocker was the best pitcher in the International League circuit and made a very enviable reputation with Toronto. His earned run average was less than two runs per game—1.31 to be exact—and he won fifteen and lost three contests.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Buff.	Prov.	Mont.	Balt.	Tor.	Rich.	Roch.	New.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Buffalo .....	..	14	11	7	12	10	14	14	82	58	.586
Providence	6	..	11	11	7	11	15	15	76	62	.551
Montreal	9	8	..	11	10	13	12	12	75	64	.539
Baltimore	13	9	9	..	9	10	11	13	74	66	.529
Toronto	8	13	10	11	..	10	10	11	73	66	.525
Richmond	10	9	7	10	10	..	8	10	64	75	.460
Rochester	6	4	8	9	10	11	..	12	60	78	.435
Newark	6	5	8	7	8	10	8	..	52	87	.374

List of champion clubs of previous years and averages of players for past season are published complete in the Spalding Official Base Ball Record.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

After seven years the Louisville club of the American Association won the championship of that organization in 1916. Prior to then the pennant had been monopolized by clubs which were located in the northern and western end of the circuit. Minneapolis won three years in succession, 1910-11-12, Milwaukee in 1913 and 1914, and Minneapolis again in 1915. So it was a good result for the American Association when a club in another section showed its superiority and took the title away from the fellows to the north.



1, Wickland; 2, Rogge; 3, Aldridge; 4, Dale; 5, Carter; 6, Falkenberg; 7, Derrick; 8, Gossett; 9, Crandall; 10, Zwilling; 11, Leary; 12, Bronkie; 13, Dawson; 14, Hendricks, Mgr.; 15, Reilly; 16, Dolan; 17, Schang; 18, P. B. Baker, Photo. Stewart, Sec.

INDIANAPOLIS TEAM—AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.



1, Massey; 2, Coffey; 3, Owens; 4, Land; 5, Cashion; 6, Williams; 7, Jennings; 8, Yingling; 9, Menoskey; 10, J. Cantillon, Mgr.; 11, Altizer; 12, Holland. Baker, Photo.

MINNEAPOLIS TEAM—AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

While the Louisville club was at the top, or close to it, for most of the year, it was not an easy task to win the championship. There was not much of any time that Louisville was not being given a fight, and a real fight. Indianapolis was in first place, Kansas City in first place part of the time, and Minneapolis almost there. If the Louisville club dropped a few games it needed a desperate rally to get them back again.

Changes were made in the playing force of the Louisville club during the year which no doubt helped. Pitchers were obtained from other clubs, and outfielders were added as well as infielders. There is little to question that the accession of Stroud, who was procured from the New York club, was of assistance to Louisville in its hardest fight of the campaign, which came at the very finish. He pitched excellent Base Ball. Middleton was the mainstay of the team during the race, and it was largely because of the good



1, Duncan; 2, Dressen; 3, Upham; 4, Martina; 5, Niehaus; 6, Griner; 7, Mayer; 8, Berghammer; 9, Cruise; 10, Clemmons; 11, Malone; 12, Leifeld; 13, W. P. MacMiking, Sec.; 14, Kelly, Mgr.; 15, O'Leary; 16, Riggert; 17, Land. Baker, Photo.

ST. PAUL TEAM—AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

showing which he made in a minor league that the New York National League club became interested in him and finally decided to take him, in order that he might have a trial with the Giants in 1917.

All of the Louisville pitchers ranked well, including the veteran Perdue, who had been released by the Boston club of the National League to the Kentucky team. In addition to Stroud, the New York National League club had contributed Palmero and Schauer to Louisville.

During midsummer there was a time that the Kansas City team was playing excellent Base Ball and it was hoped by the Mis-



1, Huffman; 2, Evans; 3, McColl; 4, Bedient; 5, Bailey; 6, Wells; 7, Rickart; Sec.; 8, Fluhrer; 9, Beall; 10, Stovall; 11, Wood; 12, Sweeney; 13, Rawlings; 14, Perring; 15, Bowman; 16, Gardner; 17, Kaiserling; 18, Wise; 19, Strand; 20, R. Bresnahan, Pres. and Mgr.; 21, Adams; 22, Sheer; 23, Pierce.
Baker, Photo.

TOLEDO TEAM—AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.



1, Coleman; 2, Dickerson; 3, Wright; 4, George; 5, Blodgett; 6, Lingrel; 7, Curtis; 8, Pieh; 9, McCarty; 10, Pratt; 11, Bues; 12, Steil; 13, Gerber; 14, Bruck; 15, Johns, Mgr.; 16, Davis; 17, LaLonge; 18, Demmitt; 19, Bradley.
Baker, Photo.

COLUMBUS TEAM—AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

sourians that they finally had found a nine which would bring a championship to their city. The team dropped back in August and, once out of the fight, were out of it for good and were not heard of again during the year as championship possibilities.

Indianapolis breezed gaily forward toward the end of the season and gave the Louisville team battle after Kansas City left off. The Louisvilles, however, were by this time a well fortified organization, and so well fortified that it was out of the question for Indianapolis or any other team to defeat them. They went to the front when Indianapolis fell back and they remained there until the season was over, although the margin of success was so slight that it was not until late in September that the Louisville club could say that the championship was theirs beyond question.

It fell to the lot of an old major league player to lead the association in batting for the season. He is Becker, formerly with the Boston, New York and Philadelphia teams of the National League. With all of those clubs Becker at times had been a very efficient and very effective batter. The great trouble with his work was his inability to maintain a stiff pace. He would go at top speed for about fifteen games and then begin to fall away. Not so in the American Association in 1916. He finished with an average of .343, which is very good, no matter in what league it may be made. The next best batter was Clemons of St. Paul and after him came Chappelle of Columbus, who was subsequently released to the Boston club of the National League.

Other good minor leaguers who had been found in former years to be just good minor leaguers and not good major leaguers were very high in rank in the circuit, so far as batting was concerned. It is one of the queer results of Base Ball that there are players who can shine most brilliantly in minor league circles and who seem abundantly strong enough to go to the major leagues, who make the trip to the larger circuits only to ascertain that they are exactly what is described as "good minor leaguers" and no better. More than that, they are valuable players to minor league clubs in situations where they do not fit at all when they try their skill in the major league organizations.

All in all, the most effective pitcher of the league was Carter. His earned run record shows that. Next to him was Falkenberg, who usually is effective, and the third in rank was Middleton. Palmero was a good winner, although not high in the earned run column.

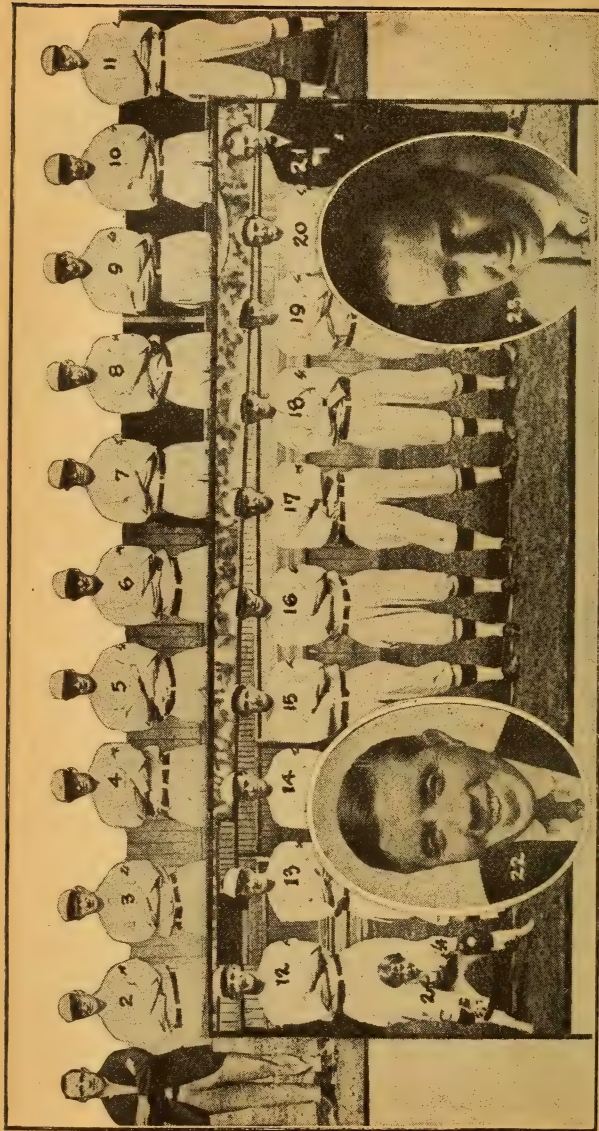
Kansas City lost its shortstop, Wortman, during the season to the Chicago National League club. Some of the outfielders had played in the major leagues.

The champion club led in fielding, but it was only fourth in the league in batting. It was good team work which helped the Louisvilles to win the championship, aided by good pitching, and for much of the team work their superiority was due to the methods which were employed by William Clymer, their manager.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Lou.	Ind.	Min.	St.P.	K.C.	Tol.	Col.	Mil.	W.	L.	P.C.
Louisville .....	..	12	10	14	16	14	16	19	101	66	.605
Indianapolis	11	..	14	11	14	15	13	17	95	71	.572
Minneapolis	14	10	..	10	12	16	13	13	88	76	.537
St. Paul.....	10	13	14	..	10	11	14	14	86	79	.521
Kansas City.....	8	10	11	14	..	13	15	15	86	81	.515
Toledo	10	9	8	12	11	..	12	16	78	86	.476
Columbus	8	10	11	8	9	9	..	16	71	90	.441
Milwaukee	5	7	8	10	9	8	7	..	54	110	.329

List of champion clubs of previous years and averages of players for past season are published complete in the Spalding Official Base Ball Record.



1, Scotty Finlay, Trainer; 2, Davis; 3, Jackson; 4, Crandall; 5, Horstman; 6, Scroggins; 7, Hall; 8, Schultz; 9, Hogg; 10, McLarry; 11, Zabel; 12, Calloway; 13, Standridge; 14, Ellis; 15, Koerner; 16, Wolters; 17, Ryan; 18, Bassler; 19, Boles; 20, Maggert; 21, Chas. Weber, Sec.; 22, John F. Powers, Pres.; 23, Frank L. Chance, Mgr.; 24, Kelly Powers, Mascot.

LOS ANGELES TEAM—CHAMPIONS PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE.

In the longest season played by any Base Ball circuit in the United States, the Los Angeles club of the Pacific Coast League won the championship in 1916, under the guidance of Frank Chance. The last championship won by Los Angeles was in 1908. Queerly enough, in that year Chance led the Chicago National League club against the Giants in the famous post-season game which was ordered to be played by the directors of the National League to settle their championship.

Los Angeles held the lead during April, but in May and June dropped very decidedly in percentage, with Vernon at the top of the organization. In the latter part of June Los Angeles moved back towards second place, and by the middle of July wrested the lead from Vernon and did not relinquish it again until the end of the Base Ball year on the Coast, in the latter part of October. During all this run of games, while Los Angeles was in the lead, the Vernon club was in second place.

A very short and quickly ended splurge by San Francisco took that team to the top in May, where it quickly showed that it was not strong enough to remain, and after it dropped to third place it hung there for two months, finally falling one place lower and finishing the season fourth. Salt Lake, on the other hand, never did get in first place, but by dint of hard fighting pulled itself from last place to a very respectable third.

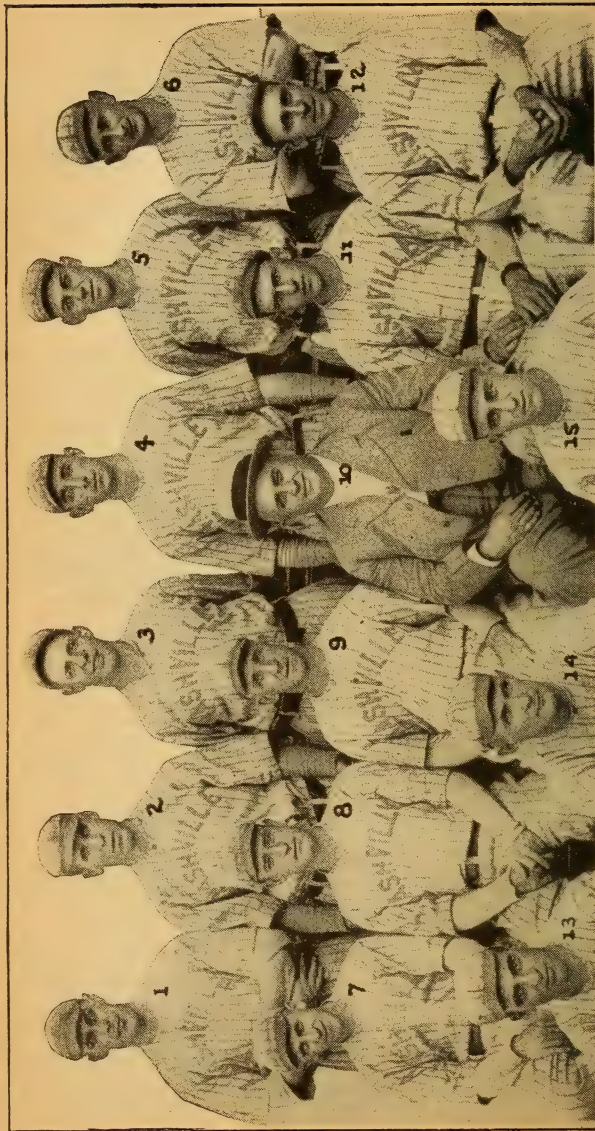
Portland never threatened and Oakland was a very consistent last all the year. In fact, the Oakland team was never out of last place after the middle of May. Los Angeles is now running Portland a fair race for winning the most championships on the Pacific slope. Portland has won five since the league started, while Los Angeles has won three and finished first in the second half of a divided season. In 1916 Vernon was not so far behind Los Angeles in the number of games won, but in games lost there was a wide difference, which was all in favor of the champions.

Fitzgerald of San Francisco, who played in 132 games, is entitled to the batting championship of the organization, although he was outranked by three men who did not play in half that number of games. Hess of Vernon, a pitcher formerly in the major leagues, in fifty-one games had a batting average seven points higher than Fitzgerald. Hess always had been a good batter when with the major league clubs. Second to Fitzgerald was Kenworthy of Oakland, who played with the Federal League in 1915. The third batter in the league was Brief of Salt Lake, with a percentage of .314.

The leading pitcher on the percentage basis was Fromme of Vernon, formerly of St. Louis, Cincinnati and New York. In forty-four games he averaged 1.92 runs per game. Another pitcher, who served a very brief apprenticeship with New York and afterwards went to Detroit, was Erickson of San Francisco, who was fifth in the league. There were also some veterans who had seen much service in the major leagues who were only fairly effective in their work against the heavy batters of the Coast.

Salt Lake led the league in club batting, with an average of .273, while Los Angeles was fourth, with .260. The best fielding club was Oakland, which finished last in the league, and Los Angeles had but one place to drop to be the worst.

The season as a whole was not up to the standard of previous Pacific Coast seasons, but the fact that Los Angeles and Vernon were the contenders for the championship undoubtedly helped to continue the enthusiasm in the southern end of the circuit. It was fortunate, too, that Salt Lake did so well, as this city is somewhat isolated from the remainder of the Pacific Coast members,



1, Marshall; 2, Williams; 3, Kroh; 4, Kauffman; 5, Ellis; 6, Herbert; 7, Sheehan; 8, Street; 9, Ellam, Mgr.; 10, C. Haury, Sec.-Treas.; 11, Rogers; 12, Kores; 13, Wells; 14, Baker; 15, Lee.

NASHVILLE TEAM—CHAMPIONS SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION.

who are very close to the waves of the ocean for which the league is named. There were a few transfers of players to the major league circuits at the end of the year.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Los Angeles	119	79	.601	San Francisco	104	102	.505
Vernon	115	91	.558	Portland	93	98	.487
Salt Lake	99	96	.508	Oakland	72	136	.346

List of champion clubs of previous years and averages of players for past season are published complete in the Spalding Official Base Ball Record.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION.

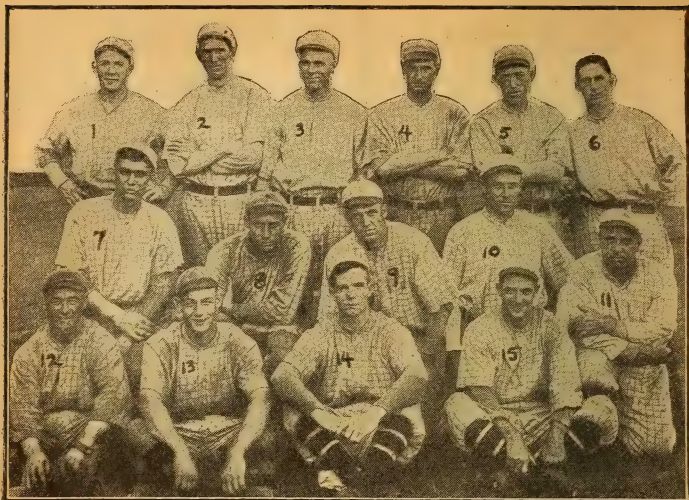
Not since 1908 has Nashville won a championship in the Southern Association. It was a very pleasing end to the season of 1916, when, for that reason, the Nashville club held its place at the top and carried the pennant to the northern end of the circuit. The flag had been waving ever since 1908 down in the other direction. When New Orleans did not win the championship it was Birmingham or Atlanta that did, and Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga and Little Rock were not having much fun, except in cheering with the other fellows who lived at the mouths of the big Southern rivers or those who dwelt on the Gulf.

In some respects it was an odd race. Nashville and New Orleans kept almost side by side at the top of the column all of the time. When Nashville was not in first place, then it was New Orleans that held the honor, and when New Orleans rested or lagged a little, Nashville went back. The Tennessee fellows proved to be good fighters and good finishers, and when it was all over they were at the top, but New Orleans still was second. It is not very often in a Base Ball race, whether it is a minor league fight or a major league fight, that anything of that kind happens. Usually there is plenty of variety to the fight. One team may remain at the top or close to it all of the time, but the other seven give it much of excitement, and the changes of position among the other seven are many and high colored.

Another singular occurrence was that Atlanta was third most of the time while the race was going on, but at the finish was beaten out by Birmingham. That team pulled together, as it had done many a time in the past, and the first thing that the Atlanta fellows knew, their lead over Birmingham had gone, and more than that, their lead over Little Rock went with it, so that Atlanta finished fifth in the race after being in the first division for most of the year. Some of this was attributed to the fact that the Atlanta club lost some players who had been useful to it. However, it is an old "stunt" in the Southern Association for Birmingham to pull along near the top as the season begins to get into the pine sticks.

Memphis and Mobile did not do much and Chattanooga, after a splurge which whetted Base Ball appetites around Lookout Mountain for a time, finally collapsed and died peacefully away. The material was not there to make the team a winner.

The leading batter of the association was Jacobson, "Big Jake," as he has been known ever since the New York National League club picked him up among the little fellows. He was not quite fast enough for major league company, but he always has proved to be a good player in the Southern Association, and it is more than likely that the climate agrees with him. This is true of many players who do better in the Southern Association than they do in any other Base Ball league of the United States.



1, Meusel; 2, Perryman; 3, Ponder; 4, Derrick; 5, McDonald; 6, Eschen; 7, Black; 8, Hauser; 9, Grimes; 10, Coombs; 11, Molesworth, Mgr.; 12, Caton; 13, Clark; 14, Smith; 15, Robertson.

BIRMINGHAM TEAM—SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION.



1, Covington; 2, Gibson; 3, Holmquist; 4, Jacobson; 5, Robinson; 6, Kirby; 7, Barbare; 8, Baumgardner; 9, Hardgrove; 10, R. G. Allen, Jr., Sec. and Treas.; 11, Starr, Mgr.; 12, Wares; 13, Chapman; 14, Walker; 15, Edgar Allen, Mascot; 16, Manning.

LITTLE ROCK TEAM—SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION.

The second best batter was Thrasher of the Atlanta club, who had been seriously considered two or three times for faster company, but who had never been selected because of the belief that his throwing arms was not powerful enough for a major league circuit. He will probably go to a big league team in 1917.

Robinson of Little Rock was probably the best pitcher in the circuit. Brennan did very well in Atlanta. Grimes of Birmingham did so well that he was brought north by the Pittsburgh club. Quite a number of former major league pitchers found positions in the Southern Association and there were also some former Federal League players.

Financially, the season could have been better, but the Southern Association had inaugurated some reforms which were adhered to with a great deal of fidelity, and there is reason to believe that they did no harm and some good.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Nashville	84	54	.609	Atlanta	70	67	.511
New Orleans.....	73	61	.544	Memphis	68	70	.493
Birmingham	69	62	.526	Chattanooga	65	74	.467
Little Rock	70	65	.518	Mobile	45	91	.331

List of champion clubs of previous years and averages of players for past season are published complete in the Spalding Official Base Ball Record.

WESTERN LEAGUE.

Indirectly, Omaha always has been a factor in the winning of championships in the Western League. It is true that the Nebraska city overlooked a pennant from 1907 to 1916, but that did not alter the fact that Omaha usually was in the fight to no little extent. The championship won in 1907 was captured after a warm struggle and that of 1916 was won with a little less fight. Meanwhile, between 1907 and 1916, Denver, Des Moines and Sioux City were picking up all the championships of the organization.

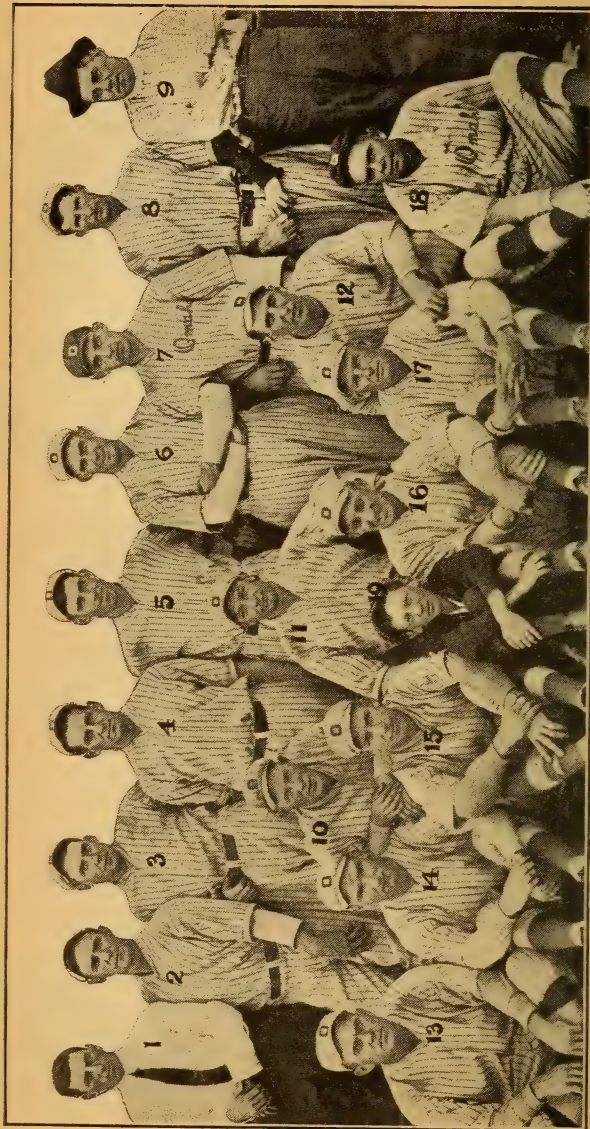
In the earlier part of 1916 the Lincoln club was in the lead in the league, but by the beginning of June Omaha had settled into real work, and from that time until the finish of the season remained in the lead. During all of this period Lincoln was the runner-up. Sioux City and Denver gave both clubs battle, but neither of them was able to overthrow the leaders.

The league did not have the best of success from a financial standpoint. The Kansas representatives were in hot water for a great part of the year. Wichita ran the gamut of most of the places in a race for eight and finally finished at the bottom. Topeka was not much better.

The best batter of the league was Butcher of Denver, a player tried in the major leagues, but not a success with the larger organizations. None of the pitchers was over-good. O'Toole, once heralded far and wide because of the large sum which was paid for his release by the Pittsburgh club, was perhaps as good as any in the circuit.

From the championship team, Omaha, the New York National League club purchased the transfer of the services of Krueger and Kilduff. The former is a catcher, who was in the major leagues, but was tried too soon, and the latter a shortstop who was a fighting ball player while he was with Omaha.

The batting throughout the league was almost unprecedented, which would go to establish the fact that the pitchers were decidedly ineffective, in view of the fact that batting has shown a tendency to decline and not to improve. There were forty-two players who batted .300 or better. It is true that not all of them



1, M. Krug, Mgr.; 2, Miller; 3, Merz; 4, Krueger; 5, E. Smith; 6, C. Thompson; 7, F. Smith; 8, Forsythe; 9, W. A. Hourke, Owner; 10, Kilduff; 11, J. Thompson; 12, Krause; 13, Burg; 14, O'Toole; 15, Marshall; 16, Ireland; 17, Norton; 18, Gaskell; 19, Mascot.

OMAHA TEAM—CHAMPIONS WESTERN LEAGUE.

played in all of the games of the scheduled season, but it is true that none of them played in less than eighteen games.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	G.	W.	L.	T.	P.C.	Club.	G.	W.	L.	T.	P.C.
Omaha	152	92	57	3	.617	Des Moines.....	151	75	75	1	.500
Lincoln	150	87	63	..	.580	Topeka	156	70	84	2	.455
Sioux City.....	152	79	71	2	.527	St. Joseph	154	67	86	1	.438
Denver	154	78	75	1	.510	Wichita	151	57	94	..	.377

List of champion clubs of previous years and averages of players for past season are published complete in the Spalding Official Base Ball Record.



1, Taylor; 2, Quinn; 3, Roth; 4, Elmke; 5, Smith; 6, Martin; 7, Madden; 8, Fritz; 9, Riley; 10, Evans; 11, Henderbrand; 12, O'Neill, Mgr.; 13, Komick; 14, Friel.

SYRACUSE TEAM—CHAMPIONS NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE.

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE.

It was impossible for the New York State League to finish the season as it began, for the usual reason—weakness in Albany and Troy. It seems quite out of the question to carry a club through the season in either of the places.

The circuit was so changed in 1916 that the members of the league at the end of the summer were Scranton, Reading, Wilkes-Barre and Harrisburg, in Pennsylvania, and Utica, Syracuse, Binghamton and Elmira, in New York. Thus it will be noticed that half of the circuit was made up of Pennsylvania cities and the name of the organization—New York State—should be changed to correspond with the facts.

So far as the championship was concerned, it was a runaway race for Syracuse. That city began the season with the strongest club in the circuit and easily proved that such was the case before the year was over.



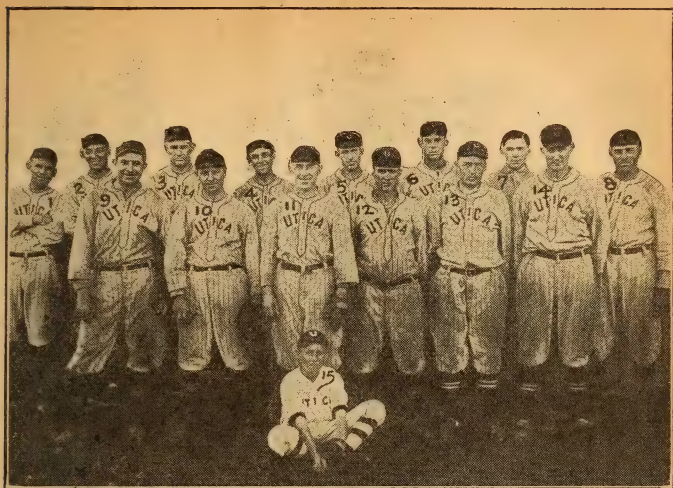
1, Callahan; 2, Almeida; 3, Coles; 4, Brannan; 5, Buckles; 6, Beckvermit; 7, Fox; 8, Coughlin; 9, Walsh; 10, Duchnel; 11, Purtell; 12, Strait; 13, Gagnier; 14, Bergin. Helmke, Photo.

SCRANTON TEAM—NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE.



1, Holt; 2, Burns; 3, Kirkpatrick; 4, Briger; 5, DeGraff; 6, Doguherly; 7, Haas; 8, White; 9, Drake; 10, Giddo; 11, Kutz; 12, Lewis; 13, Zinn; 14, Beretski. Helmke, Photo.

WILKES-BARRE TEAM—NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE.



1, Smith; 2, Wagner; 3, Walker; 4, O'Rourke; 5, Farrell; 6, Brower; 7, Karpp; 8, Reichle; 9, Bruggy; 10, Clougher; 11, Corcoran; 12, McConnell, Mgr.; 13, Bryan; 14, Ring; 15, Howard Richardson, Mascot.

Helmke, Photo.

UTICA TEAM—NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE.



1, Breckenridge; 2, Donahue; 3, Wiltse, Mgr.; 4, Gurner; 5, Babbington; 6, Deveriney; 7, Jenkins; 8, Walker; 9, Hopper; 10, Schilling; 11, Schrepner; 12, Wanamaker; 13, Myers.

Helmke, Photo.

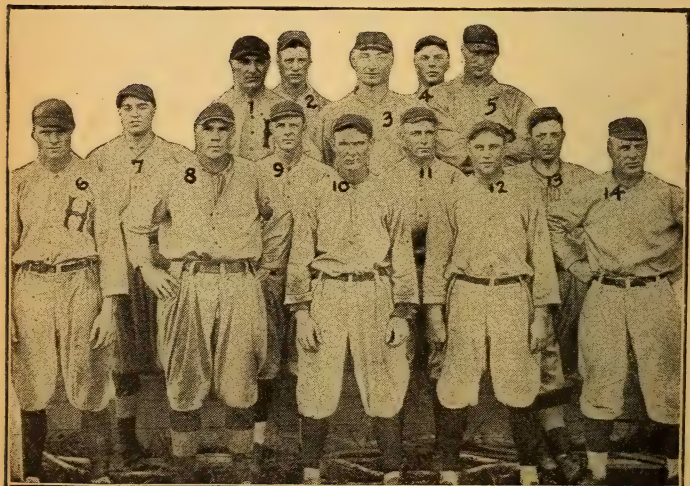
READING (TRANSFERRED FROM ALBANY TEAM—NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE.



1, Caporal; 2, Wilhelm; 3, Dessau; 4, Gingras; 5, Fisher; 6, Laudy; 7, Bedenk; 8, Conroy; 9, Creager; 10, Casey; 11, Ward; 12, Jordan; 13, Sullivan.

Helmke, Photo.

ELMIRA TEAM—NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE.



1, Burns; 2, Wheat; 3, Hunsic; 4, Elliott; 5, Mills; 6, Harrison; 7, Volz; 8, Brown; 9, Reed; 10, Layden; 11, Cook; 12, Helfrich; 13, Blair; 14, Downey.

Helmke, Photo.

HARRISBURG (TRANSFERRED FROM TROY) TEAM—NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE.

Kay of Binghamton was the best batter, and the best pitcher was undoubtedly Ehmke of Syracuse, who went to the major leagues at the expiration of the minor season. There were other players of promise who were held by the major league clubs when the year came to an end.

It was the first year since 1904 that Syracuse had won the championship of the league, although there had been other seasons when the Syracuse club made a strong bid for the championship. In some of the cities the support accorded to the league was quite good and in others very feeble.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Syracuse	81	52	.609	Utica	63	68	.481
Scranton	67	52	.563	Reading	58	70	.453
Binghamton	69	61	.530	Elmira	59	75	.440
Wilkes-Barre	62	63	.496	Harrisburg	56	74	.431

List of champion clubs of previous years and averages of players for past season are published complete in the Spalding Official Base Ball Record.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

The Eastern League was formed of clubs which had formerly been members of the New England League and the Eastern Association. New London jumped into the thick of the fray at the very beginning of the Eastern League season and remained there all of the year. There were six weeks in July and August in which that club was second in the race, but it was always where



1, H. E. McCann, Mgr.; 2, Fish; 3, Dell; 4, Martin; 5, Fortune; 6, Hearn; 7, Sherman; 8, Reager; 9, Dowd; 10, Weiser; 11, Whitehouse; 12, Howard; 13, Rodriguez; 14, Russell; 15, Becker; 16, Machefka.

NEW LONDON TEAM—CHAMPIONS EASTERN LEAGUE.



1, Hugh Duffy, Pres. and Mgr.; 2, Gaston; 3, Sweatt; 4, Beatty; 5, Mayberry; 6, Lonergan; 7, Durning; 8, Dowell; 9, Plitt; 10, Tamm; 11, Martin; 12, Tuckey; 13, Brown; 14, Burns; 15, Clemens.

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PORTLAND TEAM—EASTERN LEAGUE.



1, Woodward; 2, Weaver; 3, Bressler; 4, Miller; 5, Martin; 6, Smith; 7, Courtney; 8, Donovan; 9, J. T. Collins, Pres.; 10, Murphy, Mgr.; 11, Whalen; 12, Devine; 13, Nutter; 14, Choinnard.

NEW HAVEN TEAM—EASTERN LEAGUE.

it could gain first place if the players kept up their fight. They did keep it up, and at the end of the season in a hot tussle with Portland, managed to beat the Maine delegation to the finish and win the championship.

There were ten clubs in the Eastern League when it began the season. This was a mistake, for a ten-club circuit is not of much good in a Base Ball campaign, but it could not very well be prevented. The cities in the league were New London, Conn.; Portland, Me.; Springfield, Lynn, Worcester, Lawrence and Lowell, Mass., and Bridgeport, Hartford and New Haven, Conn. Before the season was ended, but not until the month of September, the Lawrence and Lowell clubs decided to disband.

The league was marked by a division at the very beginning of the year, so far as the race was concerned, and it is a fact that almost from start to finish the clubs which were in the first division never dropped back into the second division, and those in the second division never advanced into the first division. More than that, the race was pretty much one of unvarying position in the first division. New London was first or second; so was Portland. Springfield climbed as high as second place, but did not stay there long. The club was in third place a great deal of the time and finally finished in third place. Much the same thing was true of Lynn, which finished fourth, and Worcester, which finished fifth.

The best batter of the league was Maloney of Worcester, who was once with the New York American League club. As a whole, it was not a hard batting league. There were but five players who batted .300 or better. Probably the two best pitchers of the league were Martin and Hearne of New London. The latter will be remembered as once playing with the New York Giants and making the tour around the world with the club which was managed by John J. McGraw.

One or two of the clubs were successful from a financial standpoint. Possibly they would not have been successful were it not for the fact that they received assistance from men who were glad to have a Base Ball club in the city.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
New London.....	86	34	.717	New Haven.....	56	71	.441
Portland	81	37	.687	Bridgeport	44	78	.361
Springfield	69	54	.561	Hartford	38	79	.325
Lynn	66	57	.537	*Lawrence	50	57	.467
Worcester	62	59	.512	*Lowell	36	69	.343

*Clubs disbanded after September 4.

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INDIANA-ILLINOIS-IOWA LEAGUE.

This organization, one of the most successful of the smaller circuits in the United States, finished the season of 1916 without a break, although it was not a good year for several of the clubs in the league. The championship was won by Peoria, with a percentage of .627. The last championship won by Peoria was in 1911, with a percentage of .563.

The championship was won easier by Peoria than has always been the case. There have been some very close and keenly contested fights for Base Ball pennants in the three States represented in the league. Peoria had the most of its bad luck and did the worst of its playing in May, when the team dropped as low as sixth place. From there it began to fight upward and continued to fight until the very end of the year, with Hannibal its nearest



1, Romine; 2, Rapp; 3, Hoffman; 4, Black; 5, J. Ryan, Pres.; 6, W. Jackson, Mgr.; 7, F. Herold, Sec.; 8, Pechous; 9, Craig; 10, Crabb; 11, Groeling; 12, Beck; 13, Hanford; 14, O'Farrell; 15, Sullivan; 16, Le Claire; 17, J. Roach, Mascot.

PEORIA CLUB—CHAMPIONS INDIANA-ILLINOIS-IOWA LEAGUE.



1, Main; 2, Richmond; 3, Schlansker; 4, Simon; 5, Schmandt; 6, Marion; 7, C. Watson; 8, R. Watson; 9, Donica; 10, Kyle; 11, H. Darringer, Mgr.; 12, Oberta; 13, R. Darringer.

BLOOMINGTON TEAM—INDIANA-ILLINOIS-IOWA LEAGUE.

contender. The latter team, like Peoria, started poorly, but when it began to get in real action played so spiritedly that it undoubtedly was a great help to the promoters of the club.

Rockford and Bloomington occupied first place much of the time, but neither of them were strong enough to win a championship. The other four cities, Moline, Rock Island, Quincy and Davenport, played ordinary ball almost all of the year.

The leading batter of the league was Wakefield of Rockford, with an average of .352. The second best batter was Davis of Moline, who batted .346. Rockford led the league in batting, although it finished fourth in winning percentage. It was on a Rockford team, by the way, that the late A. G. Spalding leaped into fame by defeating the famous Nationals of Washington in 1867. The best fielding club was Bloomington, which was third at the end of the year. There were a number of promising young pitchers in the circuit.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

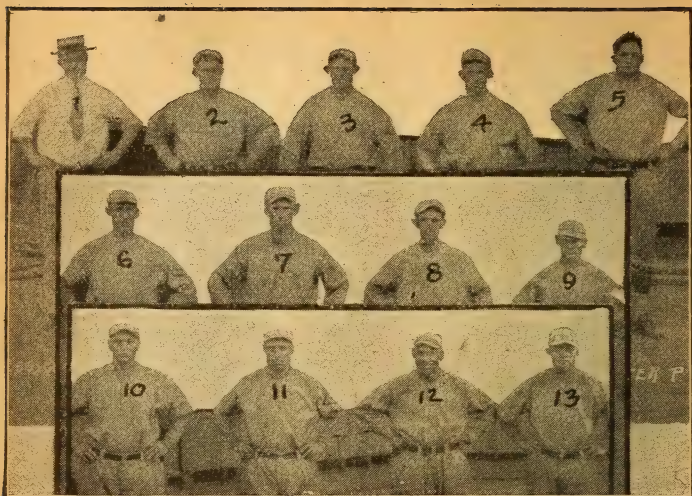
Club.	Peo.	Han.	Blo.	Rfd.	Mol.	R.I.	Qcy.	Dav.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Peoria	11	12	14	11	13	12	11	84	50		.627
Hannibal	9	..	8	14	12	9	13	14	79	57	.581
Bloomington	8	12	..	9	14	11	7	15	76	56	.576
Rockford	6	6	10	..	13	12	11	9	67	66	.504
Moline	8	8	3	6	..	11	13	10	59	76	.437
Rock Island.....	7	7	7	8	9	..	11	8	57	76	.429
Quincy	8	7	12	5	7	8	..	10	57	77	.425
Davenport	4	6	4	10	10	12	10	..	56	77	.421

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1, Whitehouse; 2, Lakaff; 3, Rowan; 4, Frost; 5, Stewart; 6, Liebrock; 7, Scheckelhoff, Mascot; 8, Jacobs; 9, Hobbs; 10, Storch; 11, Spencer; 12, Nee. Mgr.; 13, Sykes; 14, Warner.

DAYTON TEAM—CHAMPIONS CENTRAL LEAGUE.



1, W. E. Essick, Pres. and Mgr.; 2, Wright; 3, Miller; 4, Compton; 5, Melter; 6, De Vormer; 7, Hagerty; 8, McArthur; 9, Alcock; 10, Duncan; 11, Carey; 12, Brant; 13, Eddington.

GRAND RAPIDS TEAM—CENTRAL LEAGUE.



1, Tepe; 2, Tennant; 3, Larsen; 4, Fromholtz; 5, Hauger; 6, Winchell; 7, Wright; 8, Turner; 9, Kibble; 10, Knoll, Mgr.; 11, Yantz; 12, Blancke; 13, Matthews; 14, H. W. Stahlhefer, Pres.

EVANSVILLE TEAM—CENTRAL LEAGUE.

CENTRAL LEAGUE.

The Central League divided the championship season in two in 1916, Dayton winning the first half of the race and Springfield the second. In the post-season series between Dayton and Springfield the former club won four games and the latter two. Both of these clubs are in Ohio and a great deal of interest in the race clung to that State, leaving Indiana and Michigan out of it. The year before the championship had been won by the Evansville (Indiana) club after a fairly exciting season. It was not agreed to divide the season until the winter meeting of the league, at which the argument was advanced that a divided season might produce better results. Whether it did is a question.

In the first half of the season Dayton was in the lead all the time. Grand Rapids was second, and Springfield, after a bad start,



1, Hart; 2, McNeil; 3, Coveleskie; 4, Whelan; 5, C. W. Marsh, Pres.; 6, Evers; 7, Bade Myers, Mgr.; 8, Textor; 9, Brubaker; 10, Wachtel; 11, Stanley; 12, Wagner; 13, Bratchi; 14, Fisher; 15, Wheatley.

MUSKEGON TEAM—CENTRAL LEAGUE.

finally got to third place. In the second half of the season the Dayton club played very poorly and day by day dropped down in the fight until they were eighth, where they finished. Then they entered the post-season series and defeated Springfield, which had been third in one half and first in the other. The queerest record made by any club in the league was that of Wheeling in the second half. The team started in first place, dropped to eighth, where it remained for some time, climbed back to second, and finally finished third. The best batter of the league was Spencer of Dayton, with a percentage of .343, and the second best was Miller of Grand Rapids, with a percentage of .333. Wheeling led the league in club batting and Dayton in fielding. Gygli of Terre Haute was the best base-stealer, with forty-seven stolen bases to



1, Murray; 2, Harper; 3, K. Williams; 4, Reuther; 5, N. Williams, Mgr.; 6, Zamloch; 7, Harstad; 8, Nobel; 9, Coltrin, Capt.; 10, Guigni; 11, Evans; 12, Webb; 13, McGinnis; 14, Mensor; 15, Gislason; 16, Sheely.

SPOKANE TEAM—CHAMPIONS NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE.



1, Leifer; 2, Meikle; 3, Schroeder; 4, Hendrix; 5, Fitzsimmons; 6, Stokke; 7, Kippert; 8, Tucker; 9, McJannet; 10, Johnson; 11, Grover; 12, Levin; 13, McGinnity, Mgr.; 14, Hofmann; 15, Mehlhaf.

BUTTE TEAM—NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE.

his credit. Spencer was the best run-getter, with eighty-four runs to his credit.

CLUB STANDING.

FIRST HALF.

Club.	Day.	GR.	Spr.	Evan.	Wheel.	TH.	SB.	Musk.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Dayton .....	..	9	5	4	7	4	6	9	44	19	.698
Grand Rapids	4	..	1	5	8	6	8	7	39	25	.609
Springfield	4	2	..	7	3	5	6	6	33	28	.541
Evansville	2	3	4	..	4	6	6	7	32	32	.500
Wheeling	5	4	5	1	..	5	3	5	28	33	.459
Terre Haute	2	1	4	6	2	..	7	6	28	35	.444
South Bend	1	0	7	6	4	6	..	2	26	38	.406
Muskegon	1	6	2	3	5	3	2	..	22	42	.344

SECOND HALF.

Club.	Spr.	GR.	Wheel.	TH.	Musk.	Evan.	SB.	Day.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Springfield .....	..	8	4	4	6	6	6	7	41	30	.577
Grand Rapids	7	..	2	5	5	6	10	3	38	30	.559
Wheeling	5	4	..	8	4	6	5	5	37	31	.544
Terre Haute	5	9	4	..	4	2	4	6	34	36	.486
Muskegon	6	1	6	5	..	5	7	3	33	35	.485
Evansville	3	4	7	4	4	..	2	7	31	34	.477
South Bend	1	2	7	2	7	4	..	7	30	39	.435
Dayton	3	2	1	8	5	5	5	..	29	38	.433

POST-SEASON SERIES.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Dayton	4	2	.667	Springfield	2	4	.333

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NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE.

The Northwestern League season, which began in May and continued through Labor Day, was a rare treat for the Base Ball enthusiasts of Spokane. That club began in first place and forgot to drop out of it until the league season was over and Spokane had won the championship. It was a triumphal march for the Spokane players from the start to the finish. The runner-up was Butte, which was beaten out for the pennant by eighty-seven points, showing something of the preponderance of skill in favor of the Spokane players.

It was the first championship for Spokane since 1910. In 1915 the pennant was won by Seattle. The same city was first in 1912 and in the other years, after Spokane had been the 1910 champions, Vancouver had taken the honors over into British Columbia. In 1916 the Vancouver club, starting poorly, redeemed itself for a few weeks and then graduated back to last place.

The batting honors of the league go to Kippert of Butte, with an average of .358. There were three with higher averages, but they did not play in anything like the number of games in which Kippert played. Murphy of Vancouver was Kippert's nearest rival, with an average of .355, and Johnson and Grover, both members of the Butte team, succeeded Murphy, with averages of .345 and .342. Another player in whom the East took some interest was Calvo, a Cuban, who played with Vancouver in 104 games and batted .337.

On the basis of games won and lost, Sutherland of Tacoma led the league with twenty-three victories and seven defeats. Three Spokane pitchers followed him. In order they were Reuther, Evans and Harstad. "Iron Man" McGinnity of Butte, so long a favorite in the major leagues, showed that not all of his skill had left him,



1, Bartholemy; 2, Hangland; 3, Russ Hall, Pres. and Mgr.; 4, Connelly; 5, Alexander; 6, Leard; 7, Wuffli; 8, Bonner; 9, Bohne; 10, Thompson; 11, Hartman; 12, Sutherland; 13, Baldwin; 14, Bankhead; 15, Williams.

TACOMA TEAM—NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE.



1, White, Supt.; 2, Cunningham; 3, Wolfram; 4, Schmutz; 5, McIvor; 6, Morse; 7, Eastley; 8, J. L. Norton, Sec.; 9, D. E. Dugdale, Pres.; 10, Raymond, Mgr.; 11, Cunningham; 12, Healey; 13, Eldred; 14, Gill; 15, Rose; 16, Raymond, Jr., Mascot.

Webster & Stevens, Photo.

SEATTLE TEAM—NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE.

by pitching in forty-three games. Of these, twenty-one were victories and twelve were defeats. McGinnity gave but sixty-two bases on balls.

The best base runner of the league was Bigbee of Tacoma, who stole fifty bases in 111 games. During the same time he had a batting average of .340. Bigbee did not finish the season with his club because he was taken up by Pittsburgh of the National League. The Northwestern League played the season through, but the general conditions were not any better than they might have been, following the trend of Base Ball throughout all the country, so far as minor leagues are concerned.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	*G.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	*G.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Spokane	127	79	48	.622	Great Falls.....	123	60	61	.496
Butte	127	68	59	.535	Seattle	133	60	72	.455
Tacoma	125	63	61	.508	Vancouver	133	50	79	.388

*Tie games included.

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TEXAS LEAGUE.

Superior generalship, a capital fight for the championship and fair conditions generally were of assistance to the Waco club in winning the championship of the Texas League in 1916. In the first place, the fight for the championship had its many good features and kept the enthusiasts of the big State on edge most of



1, Kuhn; 2, Bittle; 3, Sage; 4, James; 5, Leslie; 6, Tanner; 7, Hill; 8, Malmquist; 9, Perritt; 10, Donalds; 11, Reilly; 12, Grubb; 13, Coyle; 14, Hardy, Mgr.; 15, Conwell; 16, Wohlleben; 17, Causey.

WACO TEAM—CHAMPIONS TEXAS LEAGUE.



1, Leverett; 2, Barr; 3, Bennsen; 4, Napier; 5, Duffy; 6, Schrader; 7, Becker; 8, Smith, Mgr.; 9, Knaupp; 10, Elwert; 11, Kneaves; 12, Gleason; 13, Terry; 14, Carroll.

SHREVEPORT TEAM—TEXAS LEAGUE.



1, Smith; 2, Bush; 3, Sparks; 4, Josefson; 5, Gardner; 6, McCandless; 7, Lewis; 8, Beddle; 9, Brownlow, Mgr.; 10, Sewell; 11, Conley; 12, Ens; 13, Bluejacket; 14, Smith; 15, Crouch; 16, Compere.

DALLAS TEAM—TEXAS LEAGUE.

the season. Waco began with a good team and Shreveport was not counted upon as being much of a factor, yet it was Shreveport which finished second in the league and which gave the champions a battle down to the very last minutes of the season.

Early in the year Galveston took a great spurt from nowhere to the top, but the exertion was too much for the players, and they died away after they had landed at the top, because they had nothing to hold them there. In the parlance of the day, "they were all in." Houston played average good ball. The team was never strong enough to win the championship, but flitted in and out around fourth place most of the time, now and then striking a telling blow against the leaders when it would do the most good.

Fort Worth had a fireworks career. Part of the time the team was in first place and danced around lively from first to elsewhere and back to first place again. The trouble with Fort Worth was exactly that which beset Galveston. The team could not hold its own when the advantage was with it after it had created the advantage itself. San Antonio was never a factor, and the Dallas club, hitherto one of the big organizations in the circuit, wallowed around in last place a greater part of the time.

There were players in this circuit who were taken for the season of 1917 by the clubs of the major leagues. During the winter the control of the Dallas club was transferred to new owners, one of them "Doc" White, former pitcher for the Chicago American League club.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Waco	84	60	.583	Fort Worth.....	71	75	.486
Shreveport	84	61	.579	Beaumont	66	78	.458
Galveston	73	70	.510	San Antonio	66	79	.455
Houston	74	72	.507	Dallas	61	82	.426

List of champion clubs of previous years and averages of players for past season are published complete in the Spalding Official Base Ball Record.

SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE.

With a divided season and a post-season series to settle the championship and some fairly good Base Ball games to make the year interesting, the Augusta club of the South Atlantic League won the pennant in 1916. The post-season series was played with Columbia, S. C. The first half of the season was won by Augusta, with Charleston second and Columbia in third place. The second half was won in a hard finish by Columbia, with Charleston second again and Augusta in fourth place. Meanwhile conditions had changed to some extent in that the league, which was composed of eight clubs in the first half, had but six in the second half. Montgomery and Albany had dropped out. Like other minor league cities, they found conditions too much against them.

In the post-season series the Columbia club did not win a game despite the fact that the team had appeared to be going very well in the second half of the race. Charleston was unfortunate enough to be the runner-up in both halves of the season—just good enough not to get any recognition—another unfortunate feature of the double season, which in no way recognizes the merit of a team that may have been one of the hardest fighting factors of the year.

Brazier of Augusta was the league's really best batsman, although half a dozen who had played in less than a score of games had higher batting percentages. The Columbia team led the league in batting, while the champions were third. There were



1, Hall; 2, Patterson; 3, Roth; 4, Pratt; 5, Brouters; 6, Brazier; 7, Medlock; 8, Burruss; 9, Heck; 10, Wilder; 11, Eubanks, Mgr.; 12, McDuff.

AUGUSTA TEAM—CHAMPIONS SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE.



1, Doak; 2, Norris; 3, Moorefield; 4, Hodge; 5, Cox; 6, McManus; 7, Clare; 8, Camp; 9, McMillan; 10, Hamilton, Mgr.; 11, Fillingim; 12, Cain; 13, Williams. Melchers, Photo.

CHARLESTON TEAM—SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE.

some old players among the pitchers and two or three who showed ability which is likely eventually to win them places in company of a stronger character.

The championship was the first for Augusta and its capture was a source of great gratification to the Georgia city. The season before the championship had gone to Columbus, Ga., but the 1915 champions could not get in the post-season series of 1916. They were sixth in the first half of the race and third in the second half.

CLUB STANDING.

FIRST HALF.				SECOND HALF.			
Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Augusta	37	23	.617	Columbia	40	24	.625
Charleston	33	26	.559	Charleston	35	29	.547
Columbia	32	26	.552	Columbus	34	30	.581
Jacksonville	32	27	.542	Augusta	32	33	.492
Montgomery	29	33	.468	Macon	29	35	.453
Columbus	28	32	.467	Jacksonville	25	38	.397
Macon	26	32	.448				
Albany	20	38	.345				

POST-SEASON SERIES.

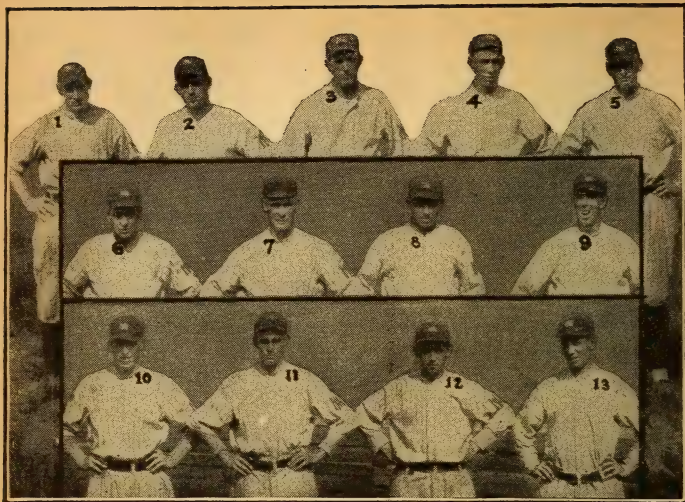
Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Augusta	4	..	1.000	Columbia .....	..	4	.000

List of champion clubs of previous years and averages of players for past season are published complete in the Spalding Official Base Ball Record.



1, Allen; 2, Gooch; 3, Manes, Mgr.; 4, Burmeister; 5, Holt; 6, Purcell; 7, Howard; 8, Williamson; 9, Crow; 10, Baker; 11, Cain; 12, Fulton; 13, Stewart; 14, Angier.

JACKSONVILLE TEAM—SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE.



1, Lake; 2, Gardinier; 3, Wratten; 4, Payne; 5, Walters; 6, Walker; 7, Smyth; 8, Voss; 9, Gaston; 10, Ray; 11, Phalmon; 12, Watts; 13, Crist.

Griffith. Photo

NEWPORT NEWS TEAM—CHAMPIONS VIRGINIA LEAGUE.



1, Edwards; 2, Talbot; 3, Jarman; 4, Applegate; 5, Ferguson; 6, Carroll; 7, Eiser; 8, Marcan; 9, Parmalee; 10, Ryan, Mgr.; 11, Calbot; 12, Teague; 13, W. S. Moye, Pres.; 14, Welcher; 15, Kircher; 16, Smithson, Mascot; 17, R. Ryan, Jr.

ROCKY MOUNT TEAM—VIRGINIA LEAGUE.

VIRGINIA LEAGUE.

For the third year in succession the Virginia League divided the season, Portsmouth winning the first half of the race and Newport News the second. In the post-season series Newport News won four games and lost one. Owing to weakness displayed by the Hopewell club, a team located not far from Richmond, the league was compelled to finish with five clubs after July 25, when Hopewell dropped out. This, however, was not until after the first half of the divided season had been finished.

The story of the Newport News club's victory for the championship is interesting. The nine started away poorly and played none too well until the latter part of May, when it began to look formidable. All through June it was in second place and finished there, with Portsmouth leading. The latter club, by the way, was



1, Bowen, Mgr.; 2, Goalby; 3, Gardin; 4, Mullin; 5, Henry; 6, Hudgins; 7, Pool; 8, Owens; 9, Simmons; 10, Shaw; 11, Whitted; 12, Barnett; 13, Spaid; 14, Allen.

Rees, Photo.

PETERSBURG TEAM—VIRGINIA LEAGUE.

never out of first place at any time in the first half of the divided season. In the second half of the season Newport News was never out of first place, while Portsmouth, first down and then up, finally managed to finish in second place, ready for the post-season games with Newport News.

Rocky Mount was third in both the first half and the second half. Norfolk did not do well at all and Petersburg was not much better. The leading batter of the league was Cueto, a Cuban, who was engaged to play with Cincinnati in 1917. On games won and lost, perhaps the best pitcher in the league was Voss of Newport News, who won nineteen out of twenty-four games. In addition to being the best batter, Cueto led the league in stolen bases, with forty-one to his credit. In thirty-six games Teague of Rocky



1, Huth, Sec.; 2, Conroy; 3, Cronin; 4, Brokaw; 5, Stevenson; 6, Moore; 7, Radloff; 8, Berger; 9, C. F. Moll, Pres.; 10, Gervais; 11, Nagle; 12, Benton; 13, Sheehan; 14, Donovan; 15, Miller.

WINNIPEG TEAM—NORTHERN LEAGUE.

Winners First Season.



1, Lawler; 2, Swahn; 3, Meisner; 4, Brautigan, Mgr.; 5, Wilkinson; 6, Matts; 7, Johnson; 8, Jardine; 9, Erickson; 10, Hewitt; 11, Tiffany; 12, Ted Bergwald.

SUPERIOR TEAM—NORTHERN LEAGUE.

Mount struck out 205 batsmen. Walters of Newport News was the best home run hitter, having fifteen to his credit. The standing of the clubs at the close of each half was as follows:

CLUB STANDING.

FIRST HALF.				SECOND HALF.			
Club,	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club,	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Portsmouth	41	22	.651	Newport News.....	41	14	.800
Newport News.....	38	25	.603	Portsmouth	35	20	.636
Rocky Mount.....	31	31	.500	Rocky Mount.....	30	29	.508
Norfolk	28	34	.451	Petersburg	30	30	.500
Hopewell	25	37	.403	*Hopewell	5	15	.250
Petersburg	24	38	.387	Norfolk	10	43	.187

*Hopewell dropped out July 25, and league finished with five clubs.

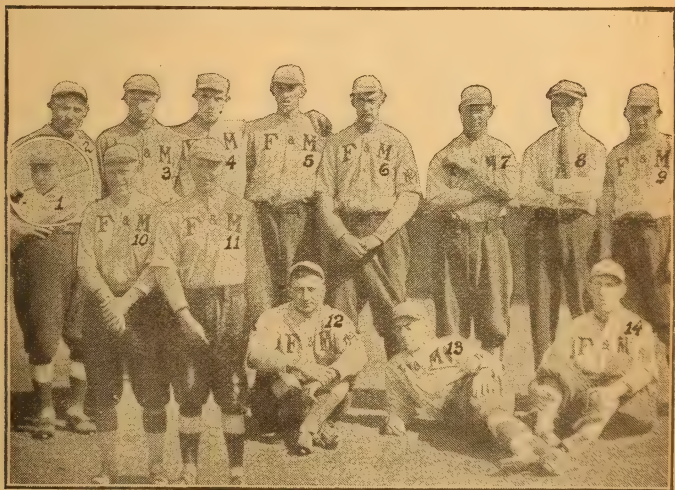
POST-SEASON SERIES.

Club,	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club,	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Newport News.....	4	1	.800	Portsmouth	1	4	.200

List of champion clubs of previous years and averages of players for past season are published complete in the Spalding Official Base Ball Record.

NORTHERN LEAGUE.

With six clubs in the first half of the race and four clubs in the second half, and no post-season, by order of the Board of Directors of the league, the championship season of 1916 was not quite so cheering as it might have been in the faraway Northwest. Yet the owners of four of the clubs were game and stuck it out until the end of the year.



1, Bachant; 2, Weidell; 3, Ellis; 4, Boardman; 5, Rook; 6, Wright; 7, Unglaub, Mgr.; 8, Debus; 9, Smith; 10, Meixell; 11, Bell; 12, Dreis; 13, Kernan; 14, Sundheim.

FARGO-MOOREHEAD TEAM—NORTHERN LEAGUE.



1, Snow; 2, Richmond; 3, Penner; 4, Lee; 5, Prough; 6, Lunte; 7, Slaterry;
8, Murphy; 9, Wanner; 10, Porkelson; 11, Boyle, Mgr.; 12, Ryan; 13,
Eunick; 14, LeBeau. Apgar, Photo.

MARSHALLTOWN TEAM—CHAMPIONS CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.



1, Drohan; 2, Schliebner; 3, Menestrina; 4, Miller; 5, Watkins; 6, Byers; 7,
Sears; 8, Wilkes; 9, Brown, Mgr.; 10, Corrigan; 11, Nolte; 12, Kluckholm.
Stoecks, Photo.

CLINTON TEAM—CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

In the first half of the season Winnipeg finished in front, with Superior second. In the second half Fargo-Moorehead led, with Winnipeg second and Duluth third. In the meanwhile Virginia and Fort William-Port Arthur, up on the north shore of Lake Superior's cold waves, decided that the first half of the season was as far as they would go and dropped out of the race.

Fargo-Moorehead had won the championship in 1915 and, had the post-season series been played in 1916, would have been entitled to another trial to hold championship honors in their city.

H. Miller of Winnipeg was the best batter of the league, with a percentage of .335. His good record helped the Winnipeg club to lead the organization in batting.

CLUB STANDING.

FIRST HALF OF SERIES.

Club.	Wpg.	Sup.	Dul.	F.-M.	Vir.	Ft.W.	W.	L.	Tie.	PC.
Winnipeg	6	11	10	3	6	36	26	2		.581
Superior	8	..	4	7	8	2	29	24	1	.547
Duluth	8	5	..	2	6	12	33	28	1	.541
Fargo-Moorehead	5	3	3	..	8	11	30	29	..	.508
Virginia	3	8	6	3	..	8	28	32	..	.467
Ft. William-Pt. Arthur.	2	2	5	6	7	..	22	39	..	.361

SECOND HALF OF SERIES.

Club.	F.-M.	Wpg.	Dul.	Sup.	W.	L.	Tie.	PC.
Fargo-Moorehead .....	..	7	16	15	38	18	3	.679
Winnipeg	11	..	11	14	36	20	2	.643
Duluth	4	6	..	12	22	33	2	.400
Superior	4	7	5	..	16	41	2	.281

Post-season series called off by Board of Directors.

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CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

Marshalltown won its first championship in the Central Association after many ups and downs, and all the league had its ups and downs. Twenty-six games won by the Muscatine club were thrown out by the league. The National Commission rules that the games could not be legally thrown out. To date there has been no correction by the league officials of the standing of the clubs as they were recorded at the end of the year.

In 1915 Burlington won the championship, and prior to then Ottumwa and Waterloo always had figured conspicuously as championship winners.

It is a little difficult to say much about the Base Ball of the association in view of the unpleasant climax. Marshalltown fought its way up from a lowly place to the lead, while Muscatine was in the lead almost all of the time. All the clubs in the circuit finished, but financially it was not as good a season as some of its predecessors.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Marshalltown	77	46	.627	Muscatine*	45	44	.506
Clinton	73	45	.619	Waterloo	58	63	.479
Cedar Rapids.....	62	54	.534	Mason City.....	50	73	.407
Ottumwa	62	60	.508	Fort Dodge.....	41	83	.330

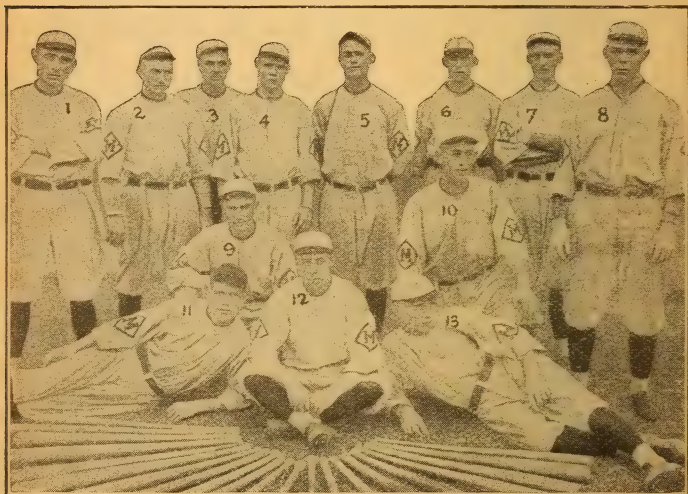
Note—26 games won by Muscatine thrown out by Association. National Commission rules action illegal. No correction received.

List of champion clubs of previous years and averages of players for past season are published complete in the Spalding Official Base Ball Record.



1, Sargent; 2, Audler; 3, Kuhns; 4, Theising; 5, Blunk; 6, Parks; 7, Boezel; 8, Meinert; 9, Morgan; 10, Link; 11, Keller; 12, Marr; 13, Gregory. Shaw, Photo.

OTTUMWA TEAM—CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.



1, Kinsey; 2, Hruska; 3, Durham; 4, Pinkerton; 5, Sheedon; 6, Hasbrook; 7, Franke; 8, Flanagan; 9, Ellison; 10, Martini; 11, Reinhart; 12, Egan, Mgr.; 13, Runser, Capt. Grossheim, Photo.

MUSCATINE TEAM—CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

The Western Association still adheres to the divided season. In 1916 the first season began April 20 and ended July 21. The second season began July 22 and ended September 4. At a meeting of the directors of the league in November the championship of the organization was awarded to the Denison club on the ground that it had the greatest percentage of victories for the season, although Denison had finished first in the first half of the season and third in the second half of the season. The reason appears later.

The year was not as prosperous as it might have been. At the expiration of the season it was said there would be changes in the circuit in 1917. When the winter meeting was had, however, in spite of the fact that there were applicants for franchises from other cities than those which were in the circuit, it was agreed to



1, Darcy; 2, Peebles, Mgr.; 3, Jansen; 4, Watson; 5, Kinney; 6, Synek; 7, Ray; 8, Harper; 9, Yockey; 10, Campbell; 11, Hellman; 12, Merritt; 13, Query; 14, Glenn; 15, Covington. Hendricks, Photo.

DENISON TEAM—CHAMPIONS WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

go forward in the season of 1917 with the same cities as had constituted the circuit in other years.

In the first half of the season of 1916 Tulsa led the league until the first of June. Then the club dropped back, but picked up again and made a bold front to the Denison club, which was coming along at a fast clip. Denison's charge was too much for Tulsa and the team was bowled over at the very last of the season, finishing in second place, with Denison first. Like all teams which finish first in the first half of a divided season, the Denison club began to wobble after the fight was over and the new race for the second half began. It was only by good management that the players were kept up to their end of the struggle, and when the second season was over the Denison club was third in the race,



1, Moore; 2, Geist; 3, Heatley; 4, Jones; 5, Gleason; 6, Clayton; 7, Kraft; 8, Brandon; 9, J. P. Scott, Pres.; 10, Wooley, Mgr.; 11, Murply; 12, Flowers; 13, Smith; 14, Lamb; 15, Brady; 16, Stewart.

TULSA TEAM—WESTERN ASSOCIATION.



1, Herrett; 2, Franklin; 3, Yardley; 4, Naylor; 5, White; 6, Nutt; 7, Besse; 8, Masters; 9, Maples; 10, Kortum; 11, J. Humphries, Mgr.; 12, Phillips; 13, Thompson; 14, Fowler.

McALESTER TEAM—WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

with Tulsa first, or at least tied with McAlester, which brought up a new situation in the league and resulted in the action of the directors in finally awarding the championship to Denison.

The leading batter of the league was Young of Sherman, whose services were transferred by purchase from the Sherman club to the New York club of the National League. No unusually good pitchers made their appearance in the organization.

CLUB STANDING.

FIRST SERIES.				SECOND SERIES.			
Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Denison	60	29	.674	Tulsa	27	18	.600
Tulsa	53	40	.570	McAlester	27	18	.600
McAlester	52	40	.565	Denison	26	20	.565
Sherman	45	46	.495	Oklahoma City.....	25	21	.543
Muskogee	43	51	.457	Paris	22	24	.478
Fort Smith.....	41	50	.451	Fort Smith.....	20	26	.435
Oklahoma City.....	39	52	.429	Muskogee	20	26	.435
Paris	34	59	.366	Sherman	16	30	.348

Denison, both series, won 86, lost 49, percentage .637.

List of champion clubs of previous years and averages of players for past season are published complete in the Spalding Official Base Ball Record.

CENTRAL TEXAS LEAGUE.

If there is any one smaller city in the United States in which Base Ball enthusiasm runs high it is Temple, Texas, and in 1916 the club in this city won the championship of the Central Texas League from Ennis, Marlin, Mexia, Terrell and Waxahachie, most



1, Selman; 2, Browning; 3, Robinson; 4, Dennis; 5, Browne; 6, Edmunds; 7, Francis; 8, Trammel, Mgr.; 9, Rogers, Sec.-Treas.; 10, Allison; 11, Scott; 12, Ball; 13, Curry; 14, Enloe; 15, Boggess.

TEMPLE TEAM—CHAMPIONS CENTRAL TEXAS LEAGUE.



1, Shaffer; 2, Gaines; 3, E. T. Wicker, Mgr.; 4, J. Fenner; 5, Wende; 6, Flowers; 7, C. Fenner; 8, Greene; 9, Lester; 10, Huey; 11, Fulwider; 12, Disharoon; 13, Hovel.

ENNIS TEAM—CENTRAL TEXAS LEAGUE.



1, Bowen; 2, White; 3, Young; 4, Davenport; 5, Kizzar; 6, Robinson; 7, Fuller; 8, Shelton; 9, Huber; 10, Hill; 11, Wren; 12, Naylor; 13, Bryant, Mascot.

MEXIA TEAM—CENTRAL TEXAS LEAGUE.



1, Cook; 2, Phillips; 3, McManus; 4, LeBlanc; 5, Comstock; 6, Andrews; 7, Murray, Mgr.; 8, Carey; 9, Dupuy; 10, Chellette; 11, Simmang; 12, Baker; 13, Lewis.

MARLIN TEAM—CENTRAL TEXAS LEAGUE.



1, Bauer; 2, Schlantz; 3, Weber; 4, Carmody; 5, Perkins; 6, Landry; 7, Palmer; 8, Edens; 9, Nance, Mgr.; 10, Robinson; 11, Meason; 12, Rayburn, Mascot.

TERRELL TEAM—CENTRAL TEXAS LEAGUE.



1, Nicholson; 2, McGlade; 3, Paschal; 4, Rowe; 5, Redding; 6, Ery; 7, Gaston; 8, Manchester; 9, Geary; 10, Smith; 11, Anderson; 12, Clancy; 13, Singleton.

CHARLOTTE TEAM—CHAMPIONS NORTH CAROLINA LEAGUE.



1, Hagar; 2, Baker; 3, Eldridge; 4, Duncan; 5, Scott; 6, Yeabsley; 7, Caveness; 8, Sneff; 9, Irmsher; 10, Kelly, Mgr.; 11, Pillion; 12, McCord.

Hayes, Photo.

RALEIGH TEAM—NORTH CAROLINA LEAGUE.

of them Texas towns that are bubbling over with Base Ball information from the time that the major league clubs come to their vicinity to train in the spring.

Marlin is the headquarters of the New York Giants and Waxahachie the headquarters of the Detroit club, while Temple is always ready for a game with anybody.

There was a real fight on between Temple and Ennis, but Temple triumphed by the narrowest of margins and captured the pennant almost in the last minute of the race. Leslie of Ennis was the best batter in the league, playing first base for the runners-up. Gains, an Ennis pitcher, led the pitchers on the record of games won and lost.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	G.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	G.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Temple	61	36	25	.590	Terrell	61	29	32	.475
Ennis	61	35	26	.574	Waxahachie	61	26	35	.426
Mexia	61	32	29	.525					

List of champion clubs of previous years and averages of players for past season are published complete in the Spalding Official Base Ball Record.

NORTH CAROLINA LEAGUE.

Four months were taken to play the divided season by the North Carolina League and in the first half of the year Asheville was the winner, with Charlotte first in the second half. In the post-season series Charlotte won four straight games and the general championship.

After winning the first half, Asheville began the second rather poorly, but finally managed to get as high as second place, from whence the team dropped to fifth, where it finished. Perhaps it was the old story, so often the case in a divided season, in which the winner of the first half felt overconfident, knowing that the club would have a chance to play in the post-season series. Charlotte, on the contrary, kept up a brisk fight all through the first half, dropping to third place in the last two weeks, but so full of grit that the team immediately started off in first place when the second half began and remained there until the end of the race.

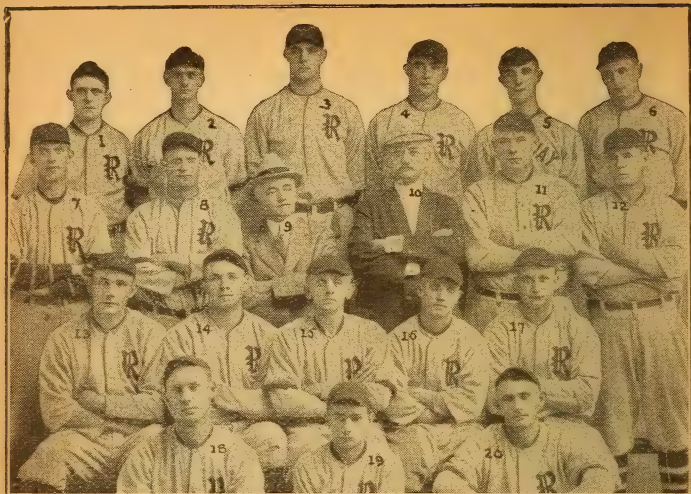
In 1915 Asheville won the championship, and for that reason the 1916 campaign was not without its reward when Asheville was able to finish first in the first half.

Some of the players of this league were singled out by the major league managers for trial in 1917. There were one or two of the pitchers who looked good enough for a trial elsewhere. Hickman of Asheville was the real leader in batting, with a percentage of .350. He also received eighty-five bases on balls in ninety-one games. Butts of Durham was the best base-stealer, with eighty-seven stolen bases to his credit, and he also led the league in making runs, with a total of ninety. Schwartze of Winston-Salem led the league in strike-outs, with 183. He had a fair amount of speed and a pretty good curve ball.

First Half. CLUB STANDING. Second Half.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Asheville	32	21	.604	Charlotte	37	21	.638
Winston	30	22	.577	Durham	35	23	.603
Charlotte	31	23	.574	Winston	33	26	.559
Durham	27	28	.491	Greensboro	31	28	.525
Raleigh	25	27	.481	Asheville	25	33	.431
Greensboro	14	39	.264	Raleigh	14	44	.241

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1, Ramsey; 2, Matteson; 3, Lafitte; 4, McCabe; 5, Belanger; 6, Marshall; 7, Diehl; 8, Watson; 9, E. B. McClain, Sec.; 10, Judge H. A. Hall, Pres.; 11, Ingerton; 12, Lennox; 13, Miller; 14, Caporal; 15, Hoffman, Mgr.; 16, McConnell; 17, Shellenberger; 18, Stellbauer; 19, McClain, Mascot; 20, Justice. Coulter, Photo.

RIDGWAY TEAM—CHAMPIONS INTERSTATE LEAGUE.



1, Miljus; 2, Adams; 3, Powers; 4, Siegfried; 5, Gross; 6, Cotter; 7, Roberts; 8, Boucher; 9, Phelan; 10, Verbout; 11, Holland; 12, Burrill; 13, Blount, Mgr.; 14, Bower, Mascot; 15, Kelly; 16, Whitcraft; 17, Osborne; 18, Keifer.

ST. MARY'S TEAM—INTERSTATE LEAGUE.

INTERSTATE LEAGUE.

The championship in the third year of this organization was won by the Ridgway club, which finished first in both the first and second seasons. The league was fairly successful in the first half of the season, but suffered a severe blow in the second half, when Olean dropped out and the Erie club did not finish. The Warren club began the second half, but as it did not play around the circuit, all games in which it was a participant with other clubs were not considered in the league standing. No players were developed in this circuit of any unusual ability. A few of the old-timers found a place, but not many of them finished the season.

The best pitcher in the league was LaFitt of Ridgway, although he did not pitch in as many games as Chapelle, who played both with Wellsville and Ridgway, winning twelve and losing three contests during the season.

CLUB STANDING.

First Season.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Ridgway	30	13	.698	Erie	20	24	.455
Bradford	26	18	.591	Johnsonburg	19	23	.452
St. Marys.....	25	18	.581	Olean	16	25	.390
Warren	24	19	.558	Wellsville	10	30	.250

Second Season.

Ridgway	26	11	.703	Wellsville	17	18	.486
St. Marys.....	24	12	.667	Erie	6	13	.316
Bradford	19	20	.487	Johnsonburg	8	26	.235

List of champion clubs of previous years and averages of players for past season are published complete in the Spalding Official Base Ball Record.



1, Harber; 2, Ritter; 3, Zeimer; 4, Hoar; 5, Lamond; 6, Linneborn; 7, Demoe; 8, Nagle; 9, Pepper; 10, Kelly; 11, Ralinger. Miller, Photo.

JOHNSONBURG TEAM—INTERSTATE LEAGUE.



1, Page; 2, Dickerson; 3, Kelton; 4, Chambers; 5, Moseley; 6, Taylor; 7, Frech; 8, Emery; 9, Reidy, Mgr.; 10, Jackson, Pres.; 11, Rich; 12, Schwartz; 13, Spitznagel.

DOTHAN TEAM—CHAMPIONS DIXIE LEAGUE.



1, Horsey; 2, Pownall; 3, Ehmling; 4, Ward; 5, H. A. Kottcamp, Sec.; 6, Thormahlen; 7, Kolseth; 8, Clauser; 9, Snyder; 10, Pedone; 11, Stricker; 12, E. E. Hooper, Mgr.; 13, Schaufele; 14, Fuhrey; 15, Ranny Carmichael, Mascot.

CHAMBERSBURG TEAM—CHAMPIONS BLUE RIDGE LEAGUE.

DIXIE LEAGUE.

The championship of the Dixie League, which is new in Base Ball, was won by the Dothan club. All of the clubs of the league finished well and will start in 1917 with a longer schedule.

Dothan won because of a good pitching staff. Eufaula was the runner up all of the season and at times in the lead. Bainbridge could bat well, but was weak in the pitching department. So far as attendance went, Moultrie did the best of all. At the close of the race the club in this town was doing as well, or better, than any in the circuit.

Reidy of Dothan was the best run-getter, with a total of fifty-six runs, and playing in every game of the season. Chambers of Dothan was the best batter, with an average of .348, while Barrow of Bainbridge was second with .347.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Dothan	38	22	.633	Moultrie	28	29	.491
Eufaula	34	24	.586	Valdosta	25	34	.424
Bainbridge	31	29	.517	Quitman	20	38	.345

BLUE RIDGE LEAGUE.

The Blue Ridge League played its second championship season in 1916 and the pennant was won by Chambersburg after a close fight with Martinsburg. The latter team won three more games than Chambersburg, but lost four more, which brought its percentage ten points lower.

The leading batter of the league was Hooper of Chambersburg, with a percentage of .332. The leading pitcher of the league was McCleary of Hagerstown, with eighteen games won and eight lost. Stricker of Chambersburg was second and Thormahlen of the same club third.

As a whole, the league had a very fair season. Interest in Base Ball in this section of the United States has been steadily on the increase in the last two or three years.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Chambersburg	53	40	.570	Hanover	46	48	.489
Martinsburg	56	44	.560	Frederick	46	51	.454
Hagerstown	49	46	.516	Gettysburg	35	56	.385

GEORGIA-ALABAMA LEAGUE.

With the same clubs that comprised the circuit in 1915, this league finished a fairly successful season last year. At the close of the season Rome led the league with a percentage of .662, while Newnan, winners in 1916, finished a good second.

Flynn of Newnan led the league in batting, stolen bases and runs scored, but was hard pressed by Shaw of Rome. The latter led the league in base hits, scoring one more than Flynn in one game less of play.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

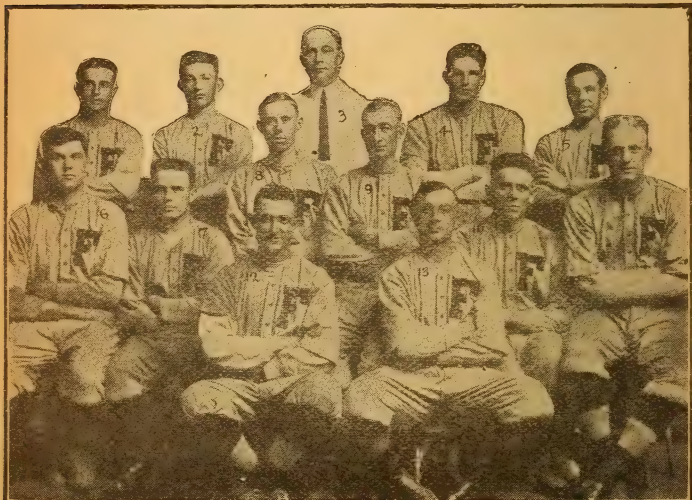
Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Rome	43	22	.662	Talladega	26	38	.406
Newnan	41	26	.612	Anniston	23	39	.371
LaGrange	39	29	.574	Griffin	23	41	.358

List of champion clubs of previous years and averages of players for past season are published complete in the Spalding Official Base Ball Record.



1, L. P. Horn, Bus. Mgr.; 2, Rooney; 3, Fleming; 4, Benson; 5, Kimble; 6, Werden; 7, Spencer; 8, Weinberg; 10, Stroh; 11, Crowder; 12, Starr; 13, Horton; 14, Caddin; 15, Kunkle.

HANOVER TEAM—BLUE RIDGE LEAGUE.



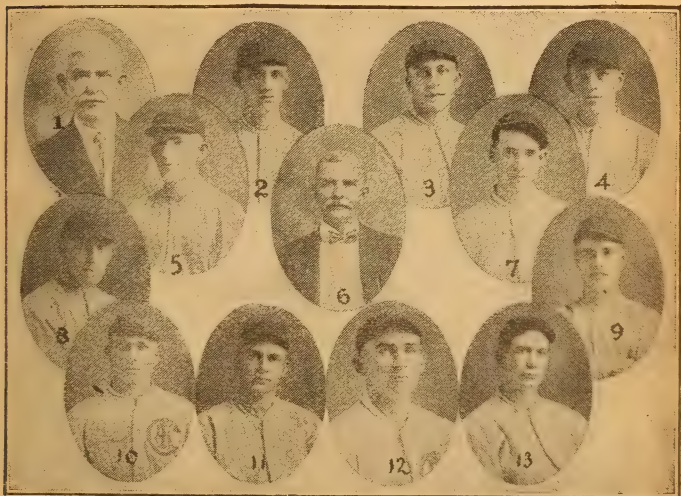
1, L. Meyer; 2, Barnhart; 3, F. K. Schmidt, Treas.; 4, Winslow; 5, Agnew; 6, Taylor; 7, Whalen; 8, King; 9, Morrison, Mgr.; 10, Orrison; 11, H. Meyers; 12, Holbig; 13, Maurer.

FREDERICK TEAM—BLUE RIDGE LEAGUE.



1, Pond; 2, Watson; 3, Webb; 4, Wiley; 5, Shaw; 6, Donaldson; 7, Tolbert;
8, Pierre; 9, Weston; 10, Cates; 11, Manush, Mgr.; 12, Livingston.

ROME TEAM—CHAMPIONS GEORGIA-ALABAMA LEAGUE.



1, H. T. Woodyard, Sec.; 2, U. S. Williams, Jr.; 3, Wilson; 4, Smith; 5,
Chalker; 6, W. A. Holmes, Pres.; 7, Ginn; 8, Waldron; 9, Jones; 10,
Leonard; 11, Poland; 12, Bowen; 13, Nolly. Davis, Photo.

LA GRANGE TEAM—GEORGIA-ALABAMA LEAGUE.



1, Wilee; 2, Kawalski; 3, Carlin; 4, Pittus, Sec.; 5, McManuses; 6, Ham-
baugh; 7, Thompson; 8, Shaw; 9, Holton; 10, Mitchell; 11, Milliken; 12,
Boykin, Mgr.; 13, Beaumont.

CLARKSVILLE TEAM—K. I. T. LEAGUE.



1, Alvey; 2, Campion; 3, Bauer; 4, Hodge; 5, Sanders; 6, Roush; 7, Cole-
man; 8, Nixon; 9, Smith; 10, Collenberger; 11, Reiney, Mgr.; 12, Lane;
13, Eith; 14, Chapman.

DAWSON SPRINGS TEAM—K. I. T. LEAGUE.

SPALDING'S SIMPLIFIED BASE BALL RULES

Simplified Base Ball Playing Rules were prepared by the late Mr. A. G. Spalding of New York and Chicago, who was the recognized authority on the National Game. They are of great assistance to beginners as well as to veterans. Based on the Official Playing Rules, as published in Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide, they state in condensed form all the technicalities that must be observed in the sport, without the somewhat dry and formal wording which is necessarily employed by the rule makers to state each fact with great explicitness.

The Ball Ground

Base Ball is played upon a level field, upon which is outlined a square, which is known as the infield or "diamond." The term "diamond," in a broader sense, is also frequently used in the United States to apply to the entire playing field. Literally, however, the "diamond" is the infield proper.

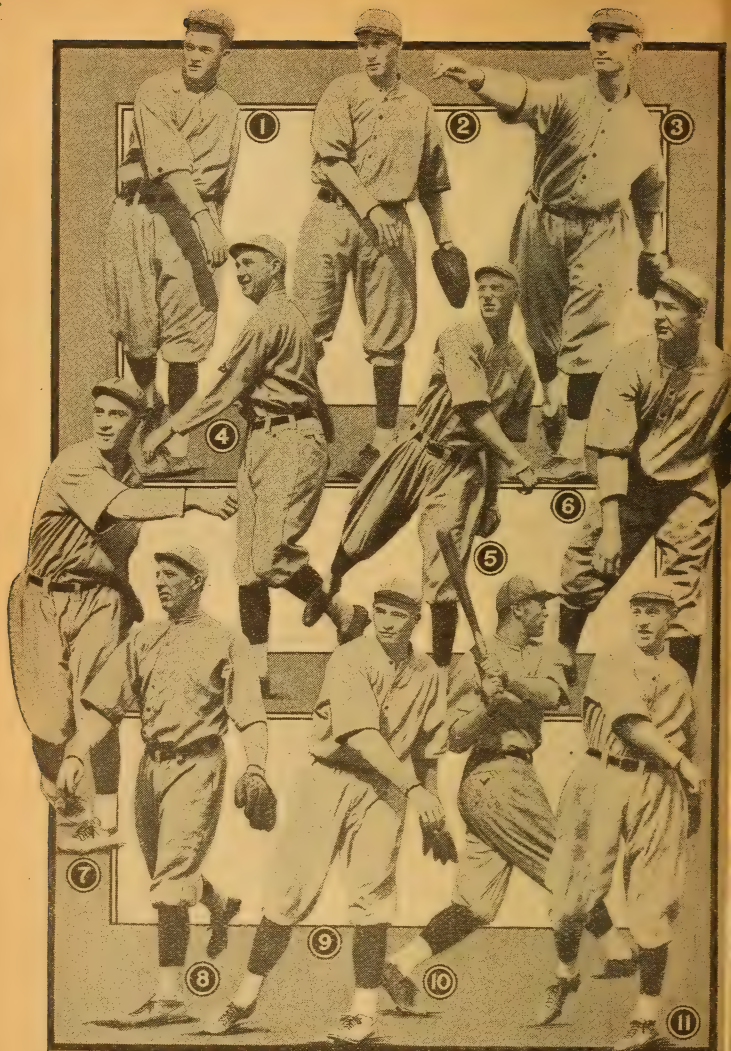
The infield is bounded by the base-running paths, which extend from base to base. The bases are placed at right angles to each other, on each corner of the "diamond," at intervals of ninety feet beginning from the home plate. Thus, first base must be ninety feet from home plate, second base ninety feet from first base, third base ninety feet from second base and also ninety feet from home plate, thus completing a perfect square.

The territory which lies behind third base, second base and first base, beyond the infield and within the lines defining fair ground and also without these lines, is known as the outfield. All that portion of the field outside of the base lines that extend from home plate to first base and from home plate to third base, all territory behind the home plate and all territory outside of straight lines reaching from the outside corner of third and first bases indefinitely to the outfield is foul ground.

Sometimes it is impossible for boys who desire to play Base Ball to obtain a field sufficiently large for the regulation diamond, whose dimensions have previously been stated, and in such cases an effort should always be made to place the bases at equal distances from each other in order that the symmetry of the diamond and the correct theory of the game may be preserved. Players of younger years may find that a smaller diamond adds more enjoyment to their amusement, since they are better able to cover the ground in fielding the ball in a smaller area and do not become so fatigued by running the bases when the latter are stationed at their full legal distance from each other.

The bases, except home plate, are best constructed of canvas bags filled with sawdust. Home plate should be of whitened rubber, whenever it is possible to obtain it. Some cruder substance may be used for bases if nothing else is obtainable, but it is best to follow the suggestions given. First, second and third bases should be attached to pegs driven in the ground, and home plate should be sunk so that its upper surface is on a level with the surface of the ground.

The pitcher's position on a diamond of regulation size is located sixty feet six inches from home plate, and on a straight



1, Hornsby; 2, Snyder; 3, Wilson; 4, Bescher; 5, Meadows; 6, Miller; 7, Betzel; 8, Ames; 9, Watson; 10, Smith; 11, Butler. Conlon, Photos.

A GROUP OF ST. LOUIS NATIONALS.

line, extending from home plate to the center of second base. It, too, should be denoted by a plate of whitened rubber, to be sunk until its upper surface is on a level with the surface of the field. This plate should be the shape of a parallelogram, twenty-four inches long by six inches wide, with the longer sides of the parallelogram at right angles to home plate.

If a diamond smaller than the regulation size be used, the pitcher's position should be relatively closer to home plate.

(For detailed description of laying out a "diamond" see Rules Nos. 1 to 13, inclusive, of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

The Ball

The Spalding Official National League Ball is used in regulation games, but for players fifteen years of age or younger, the Spalding Official "National League Junior" ball, made the same as the National League Ball, only slightly smaller in size, should be used, for it better fits the boy's hand and prevents straining the arm in throwing.

(See Rule No. 14 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

The Regulation Bat

The Bat must always be round and not to exceed $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter at the thickest part. Spalding Trade Mark Bats are made to suit all ages and physiques, and are strictly in accordance with official regulations.

(See Rule No. 15 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Regulation Gloves and Mitts

The catcher or first baseman may wear a glove or mitt of any size, shape or weight. Every other player is restricted to the use of a glove or mitt weighing not over ten ounces and measuring not over fourteen inches around the palm. Spalding's Trade Marked Gloves and Mitts are regulation weight and size and are used by all champion players.

(See Rule No. 20 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Players' Uniforms

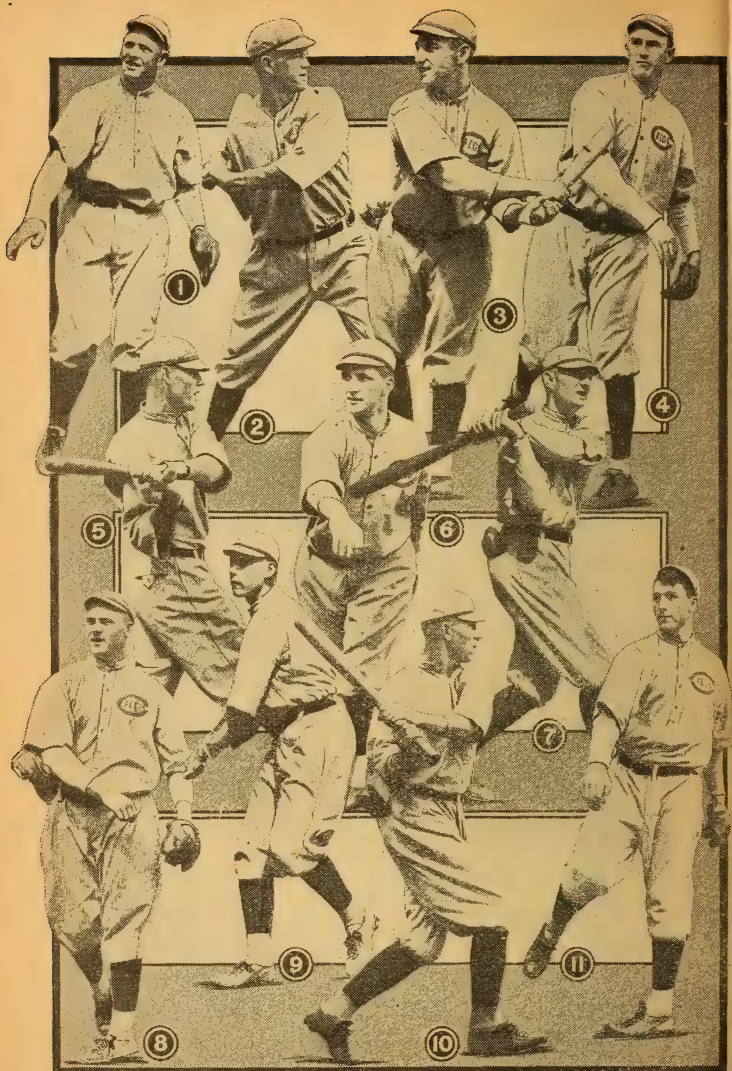
Games played by players not clad in a regular uniform are called "scrub" games and are not recorded as "match" games. Every club should adopt a regular uniform, not only to enable the players to play properly and with comfort, but to distinguish one team from the other.

(See Rule No. 19 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Players' Benches

All ball grounds should be provided with two players' benches back of and on each side of the home plate. They must be not less than twenty-five feet outside of the coaches' lines. The coaches may not go within fifteen feet of the base lines. Each team should occupy one of these benches exclusively, and their bats and accoutrements should be kept near the bench.

(See Rule No. 21 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)



1, Mathewson; 2, Chase; 3, Groh; 4, Toney; 5, Wingo; 6, Louden; 7, McKechnie; 8, Griffith; 9, Rousch; 10, Neale; 11, Schneider. Conlon, Photos.

A GROUP OF CINCINNATI NATIONALS.

Field Rules

No person shall be allowed upon any part of the playing field except the players in uniform, the manager of each side (and the latter not when the game is in progress, except that he is in uniform); the umpire and the officers of the law. No manager, captain, or player is supposed to address the spectators. In a regular League match this is considered a violation of the rules.

(See Rules Nos. 75-77 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Soiling and Providing Balls

No player shall be allowed to soil a new ball prior to putting it into play.

In League games the home team provides the ball. It is customary in smaller leagues to expect the home team to do the same. The umpire has the custody of the ball when it is not in play, but at the conclusion of the game the ball becomes the property of the winning team.

(See Rule No. 14 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Number and Positions of Players

Two teams make up each contest with nine players on each side. The fielders are known as the pitcher, the catcher, the first baseman, the second baseman, the third baseman, the shortstop, the left fielder, the center fielder and the right fielder. None of these is required to occupy an exact position on the field, except the pitcher, who must stand with his foot touching the pitcher's plate when in the act of delivering the ball to the batter, and the catcher, who must be within the "catcher's space" behind the batter and within ten feet of home plate. Players in uniform must not occupy seats in the stands or mingle with the spectators.

(See Rules Nos. 16, 17 and 18 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Substitute Players

It is always advisable to have a sufficient number of substitutes in uniform ready to take the field in case any player shall become disabled or be disqualified.

It is the duty of the captain of each team immediately to announce changes of players to the umpire, and the umpire shall announce them to the opposing team and spectators.

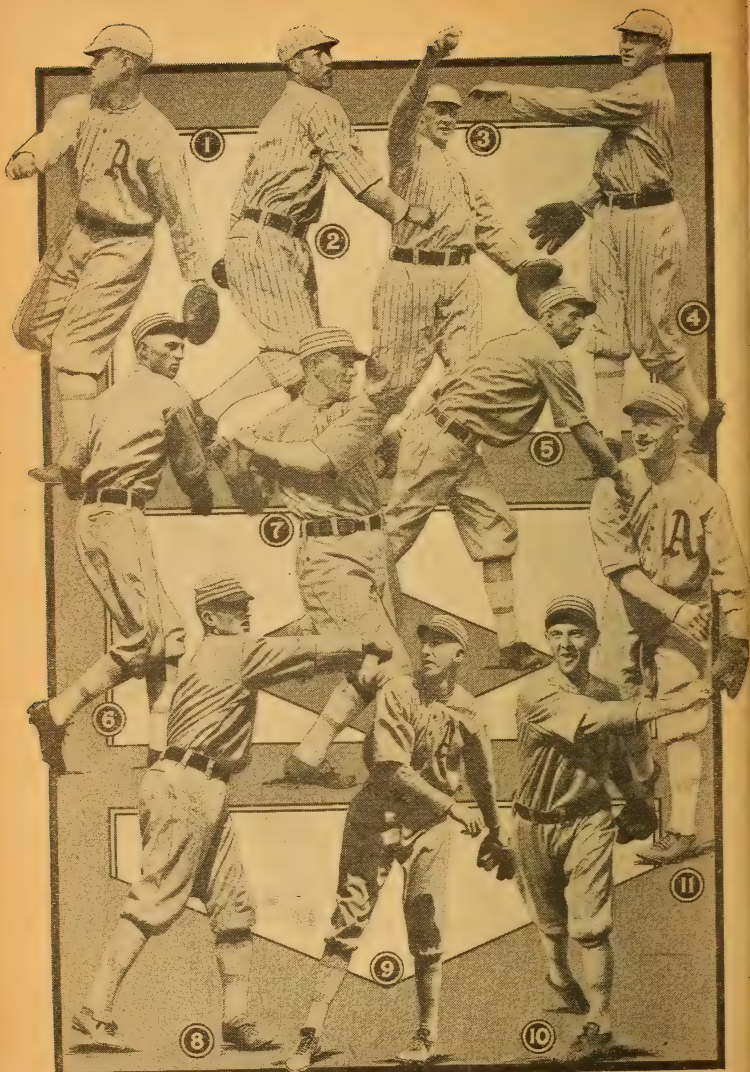
When a pitcher is taken from his position his substitute must continue to pitch until the batsman has reached first base or has been put out.

(See Rule No. 28 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Choice of Innings—

Fitness of Field for Play

The home team has the choice of innings and determines whether the ground is fit for play, provided it has rained before the beginning of the game. If two clubs from the same



1, McInnis; 2, Bush; 3, Schang; 4, Strunk; 5, Nabors; 6, Sheehan; 7, Pick;
8, Haley; 9, Myers; 10, Lawry; 11, Witt.
Conlon, Photos.

A GROUP OF PHILADELPHIA "ATHLETICS."

city are playing, the captain of the team on whose ground the game is played has the choice of innings.

(See Rule No. 29 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

A Regulation Game

The game begins with the fielders of the team having the choice of innings in their respective positions. The first batter of the opposing team is in his "box" at home plate. This "box" is a parallelogram, six feet by four, on either side of home plate, and six inches back from the furthest corner of the plate.

If it is not possible to outline a "box" it should be remembered that the batter is never allowed to step over home plate to strike at the ball, and that he must not run forward toward the pitcher, to exceed three feet from the center of the plate, to strike at the ball.

The umpire if alone (for two umpires are permissible) may take his position, at his option, either behind the pitcher or the catcher. He judges all balls and strikes, declares all outs, decides whether the ball is batted foul or fair, decides as to the legality of the pitcher's delivery, and, in fact, has complete control of the game. His decisions must never be questioned, except by the captain of either team, and only by the latter when there is a difference of opinion as to the correct interpretation of the rules.

The team at bat is allowed two coaches on the field, one opposite first base and the other opposite third base, but they must never approach either base to a distance closer than fifteen feet. They may coach either base runners or batsman.

Whenever a player is substituted on a nine he must always bat in the order of the man who retires from the game. A player may be substituted at any time, but the player whose place he takes is no longer eligible to take part in the contest.

When a substitute takes the pitcher's place in the box he must remain there until the batsman then at bat either is retired or reaches first base.

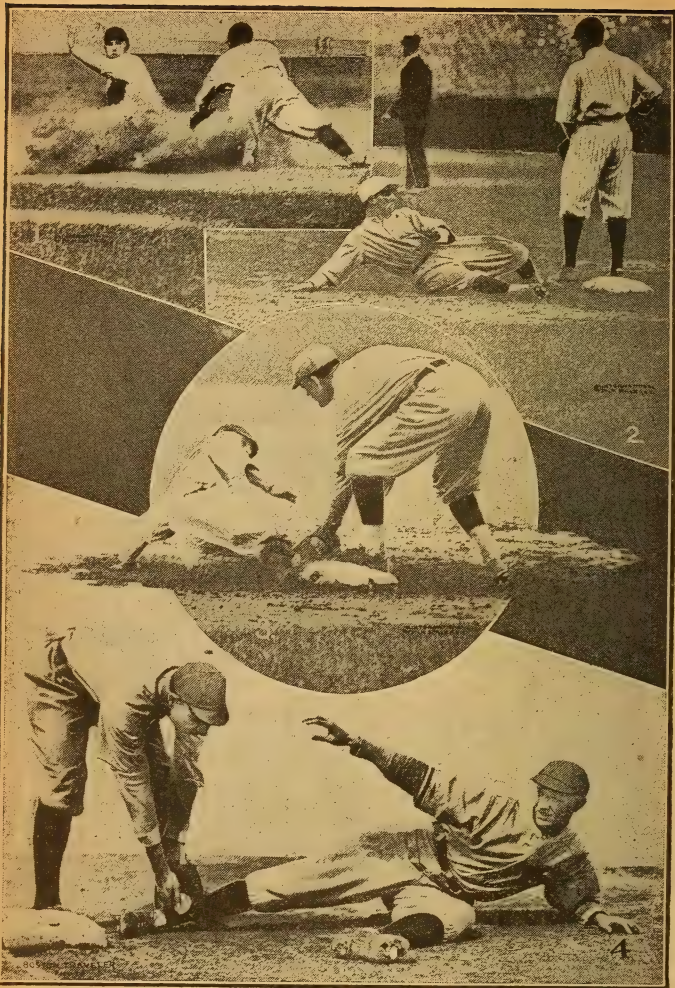
A game is won when the side first at bat scores fewer runs in nine innings than the side second at bat. This rule applies to games of fewer innings. Thus, whenever the side second at bat has scored more total runs in any part of a half inning less of play than the side first at bat it is the winner of the game, provided that the side first at bat has completed five full innings as batsmen. A game is also won if the side last at bat scores the winning run before the third hand is out.

In case of a tie game play continues until at the end of even innings one side has scored more runs than the other, provided that if the side last at bat scores the winning run before the third hand is out the game shall terminate. Rulings relative to drawn games and games that are called because of atmospheric disturbances, fire or panic will be found under the head of "Umpire's Duties."

(See Rules Nos. 22-27 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Pitching Rules

Before pitching the ball the pitcher must face the batsman with both feet squarely on the ground and in front of the pitcher's plate. When the ball is delivered the pitcher must



1, Betzel safe at third—St. Louis vs. Boston. 2, Magee safe at third—Boston vs. Chicago. 3, Snodgrass safe at third—Boston vs. St. Louis. 4, Konetchy blocks Mollwitz off first—Boston vs. Chicago.

NATIONAL LEAGUE SCENES, 1916.

face the batter and one of his feet must be in contact with the pitcher's plate or on top of the plate. Not more than one step must be taken in the act of delivery.

Whenever the ball after being pitched and without striking the ground goes over any part of home plate between the knee and the shoulder of the batsman it must be called a strike, whether the batsman strikes at it or not.

If the pitcher fails to deliver the ball over any part of the plate, or if he delivers it over the plate above the shoulder or below the knee and the batsman declines to strike at it, it is called a ball, or if the bases are unoccupied, any ball delivered by the pitcher while either foot is not in contact with the pitcher's plate shall be called a ball.

If the ball touches the ground before it passes home plate and is not struck at by the batsman, it is a ball and must be called as such by the umpire. If struck at, it is, of course, recorded as a strike.

At the beginning of each inning the pitcher is allowed to throw five balls to the catcher or to an infielder for "warming-up" practice, the batsman refraining from occupying his position in the "box" at home plate.

After the batsman steps into his position the pitcher must not throw the ball around the infield, except to retire a base runner. If he violates this rule and, in the opinion of the umpire, is trying to delay the game, the umpire may call a ball for every throw thus made. If the pitcher occupies more than twenty seconds in delivering the ball to the batter the umpire may call a ball for each offense of this nature.

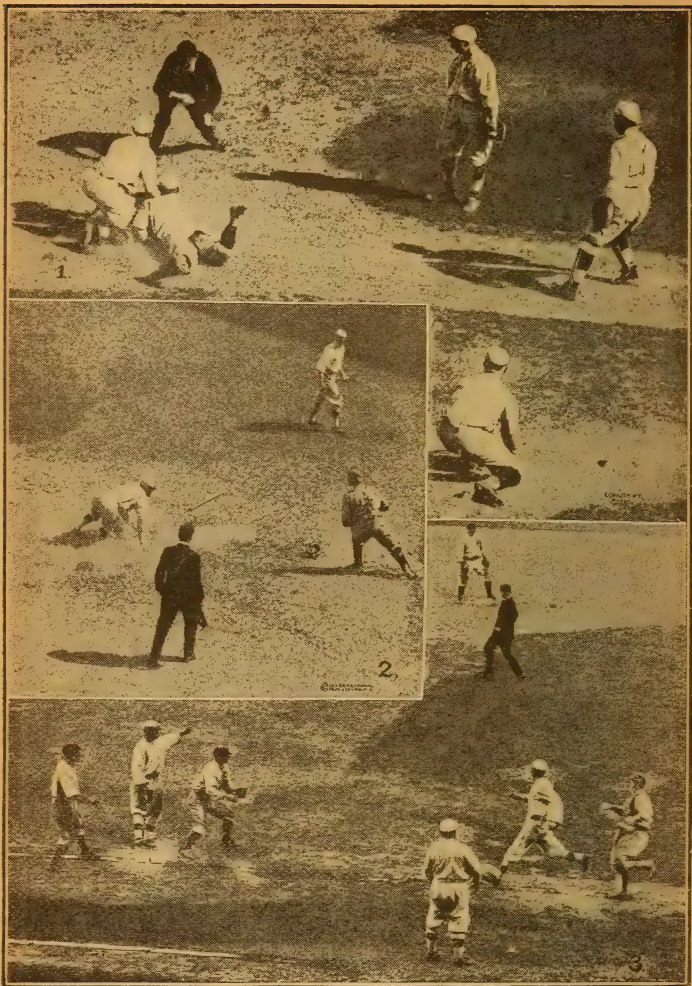
The pitcher must not make any motion to deliver the ball to the batsman and fail to do so, nor must he feint to throw to first base when it is occupied by a runner and fail to complete the throw. Violation of this rule constitutes a balk which gives all runners who are on the bases at the time an opportunity to advance a base each without being put out.

A balk is also declared when the pitcher throws to any base to catch a runner without stepping directly toward that base in the act of making the throw; when either foot of the pitcher is back of the pitcher's plate and not in contact with it when he delivers the ball; when he fails to face the batsman in the act of delivering the ball; when neither foot of the pitcher is in contact with the pitcher's plate in the act of delivering the ball; when in the opinion of the umpire the pitcher is purposely delaying the game; when he stands in his position and makes any motion with any part of his body corresponding to his customary motion when pitching and fails immediately to deliver the ball; when he delivers the ball to the catcher when the latter is outside of the catcher's box.

When a pitched ball, at which the batsman has not struck, hits the batsman before the catcher touches it, the umpire must call it a dead ball and no base runner can advance. The batsman, however, must be in his position at the time that the ball hits him and must make every effort to get out of the way of the ball if he fears that it will hit him.

If a batsman makes a foul strike, if a foul hit is not caught, if the umpire declares a dead ball or if a fair hit ball touches a base runner or umpire, if the pitcher makes a balk, or if there is interference with fielder or batsman, the ball is not in play until after it has been returned to the pitcher, standing in his position, and the umpire has given the word to resume play. No base runners may advance when the ball is not in play.

Whenever a person not engaged in the game touches a batted or thrown ball, a block follows. This must at once be an-



1, Groh out at third—Cincinnati vs. New York. 2, Myers safe at home plate—Brooklyn vs. Cincinnati. 3, Killifer running down Coombs; Myers is just reaching third—Brooklyn vs. Philadelphia.

NATIONAL LEAGUE SCENES, 1916.

nounced by the umpire, and runners shall be privileged to advance bases until the ball is thrown to the pitcher, standing in his position. After that they advance at their peril. The pitcher may then throw a runner out wherever he sees a possibility of doing so. Should a spectator retain possession of a blocked ball, or throw it or kick it out of the reach of the fielder who is endeavoring to recover it, the umpire must call "Time," and hold all runners at such bases as they occupied when he called "Time" until after he has permitted play to resume, with the ball returned to the pitcher standing in his position.

(See Rules Nos. 30-37 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Batting Rules

Before the game begins each captain must present the batting order of his team to the umpire, who shall submit it to the captain of the other side. This batting order is followed throughout the game except when a player is substituted for another, the substitute batting in the order of the retired player.

Each player of each nine must go to bat in his regular order unless a substitute has been authorized to take his place.

After the first inning the first batter in each succeeding inning is the player following the man who completed his full time at bat in the inning before. For instance, if a batter has but one strike in the first inning and the third hand be put out while he is at bat, he becomes the first batter in the following inning, not having completed his full time at bat in the inning previous. In such case, any balls and strikes called in the previous inning do not count when he resumes his time at bat.

Players of the side at bat must remain on their seats on the players' bench except when called upon to bat, to coach, or to act as substitute base runners.

No player of the side at bat except the batsman is privileged to stand in the space behind the catcher, or to cross it while the pitcher and catcher are handling the ball.

Players sitting on the bench of the side at bat must get out of the way of fielders who approach them while trying to field a batted or thrown ball.

Any legally batted ball that settles on fair ground (the infield) between home and first base, or between home and third base, or that bounds from fair ground to the outfield inside of first base, or third base, or that touches the person of a player or the umpire on fair ground, is a fair hit.

A fair hit is also any legally batted ball that first falls on fair territory beyond first base or third base.

Any legally batted ball that settles on foul ground is a foul hit, except that a ground hit, should it roll from foul to fair territory between first and home and third and home, and remain there, is a fair hit.

A ground hit that first strikes fair territory and rolls outside of the foul line between first and home, or third and home, is a foul hit.

Any legally batted ball that falls on foul territory beyond first base, or third base, or that touches the person of a player or an umpire on foul ground, is a foul hit.

A foul tip is the continuation of a strike which has merely



1, Wheat sliding into third base—Brooklyn vs. New York. 2, Compton safe at third—Boston vs. Philadelphia. 3, Saier out at home plate—Chicago vs. Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE SCENES, 1916.

been touched by the bat, shoots directly into the hands of the catcher and is held by him.

A bunt hit is legally tapping the ball slowly within the infield by the batsman. If a foul result, which is not legally caught, the batsman is charged with a strike, whether it be the first, second or third strike.

Any hit going outside the ground is fair or foul as the umpire judges its flight at the point at which it passes beyond the limitations of the enclosure in which the contest takes place. A legal home run over a wall or a fence can only be made when the wall or fence is 235 feet from the home plate. This rule is not invariably followed in amateur games.

If the batsman strikes at a pitched ball and misses it, a strike is called.

If the batsman fails to strike at a pitched ball which passes over the plate at the proper height, a strike is called.

A foul tip caught by the catcher is a strike.

A foul hit, whether a fly or a ground hit, bounding to any part of foul ground, is a strike unless the batter has two strikes. After two strikes the batter may foul the ball without penalty unless he bunts or is caught out on a foul fly.

All bunts rolling foul are strikes. If the batsman strikes at the ball and misses it but the ball hits him, it is a strike.

If the batsman, with either of his feet out of the batsman's box, hits the ball in any way it is a foul strike and the batsman is out.

If a batsman bats out of turn and it is discovered after he has completed his time at bat, but before the ball has been delivered to the succeeding batsman, the player who should have batted is out, and no runs can be scored, or bases be run, on any play made by the wrong batter. This penalty is not enforced unless the error has been discovered before the ball is delivered by the pitcher to the succeeding batsman.

If the error is discovered while the wrong batsman is at bat, the proper player may take his place, but he must be charged with whatever balls and strikes have already been recorded against the wrong batsman. Whenever this happens the batters continue to follow each other in their regular order.

Should the batsman who is declared out for batting out of order be the third hand out, the proper batsman in the next inning is the player who would have come to bat had the side been retired by ordinary play in the preceding inning.

The batsman is out if he fails to take his position within one minute after the umpire has called for him.

The batsman is out if a foul fly, other than a foul tip, is caught by a fielder, provided the latter does not use his cap, his protector, or any illegal contrivance to catch the ball, and provided the ball does not strike some object other than a fielder before being caught. It has been ruled that when the ball lodges in the catcher's protector by accident and he secures it before it falls to the ground, the catch is fair. This is a very exceptional play.

The batsman is out whenever he attempts to hinder the catcher from fielding or throwing the ball, either by stepping outside of the lines of his position or by deliberate obstruction. An exception to this is when the base runner on third is declared out for alleged interference by the batsman.

The batsman is out when three strikes are called and first base is occupied, whether the catcher holds the ball or not, except there be two hands out at the time.



1, Wheat sliding into third base—Brooklyn vs. New York. 2, Konetchy scoring—Boston vs. Brooklyn. 3, Kauff safe at third—New York vs. Philadelphia.

NATIONAL LEAGUE SCENES, 1916.

The batsman is out, if, while attempting a third strike, the ball touches any part of his person, and base runners are not allowed to advance.

Before two men are out, if the batsman pops up a fly to the infield with first and second, or first, second and third bases occupied, he is out if the umpire decides that it is an infield fly. The umpire shall immediately declare when the ball is hit whether it is an infield fly or an outfield fly. It is customary for the umpire to call the batter out in case that he decides it an infield fly, so that base runners may be protected and not force each other out through the medium of a double play.

The batsman is out on a bunt that rolls foul if the attempted bunt be made on the third strike.

The batsman is out if he steps from one batsman's box to the other after the pitcher has taken his position to pitch.

(See Rules Nos. 38-51 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Base Running Rules

After the batsman makes a fair hit in which he is not put out he must touch first, second and third bases, and then the home plate in regular succession in order to score a run. This applies to a fair hit over a fence.

No base runner may score ahead of the man who precedes him in the batting order, if that player is also a base runner.

The batsman must run to first base immediately after making a fair hit, or when four balls have been called by the umpire, or when three strikes have been declared by the umpire.

If the batsman is hit by a pitched ball, either on his person or clothing, and the umpire is satisfied that the batsman did not purposely get in the way of the ball, and that he used due precaution to avoid it, he is entitled to run to first base without being put out.

The batsman is entitled to run to first base without being put out if the catcher interferes with him or tries to prevent him from striking at the ball.

The batsman is entitled to first base, without being put out, if before touching a fielder a fair hit ball hit either the person or clothing of an umpire or a base runner who is on fair ground.

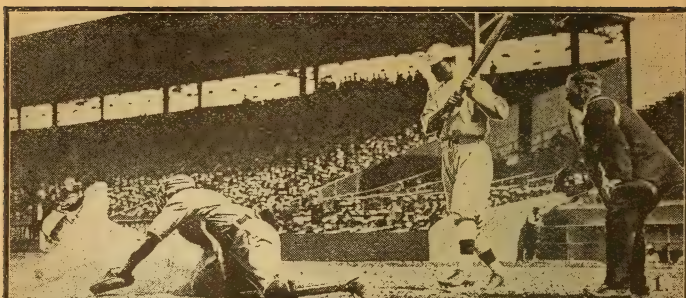
Whenever the umpire sends the batsman to first base after four balls have been called, or for being hit by a pitched ball, or because he has been interfered with by the catcher, all runners on bases immediately ahead of him may advance a base each without being put out. A runner on second or third base with first base unoccupied would not be considered a runner immediately ahead.

Any base runner is entitled to advance one base when the umpire calls a balk. The batter is not a base runner.

Any base runner is entitled to advance one base when the ball, after being delivered by the pitcher, passes the catcher and touches any fence or building within ninety feet of the home plate. The penalty in regard to touching a fence or building is frequently waived by mutual consent where the ground area is limited.

If a fielder obstructs a base runner the latter may go to the next base without being put out, provided the fielder did not have the ball in his hand with which to touch the runner.

All base runners may advance three bases whenever a fielder stops or catches a batted ball with his cap, glove, or any part



1, Hooper safe at home plate; Hoblitzel at bat—Boston vs. Athletics. 2, Miller safe at home plate—St. Louis vs. Boston. 3, Baker scoring—New York vs. St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE SCENES, 1916.

of his uniform detached from its proper place on his person. If a thrown ball, base runners may advance two bases.

Should a thrown or pitched ball strike the person or clothing of an umpire, the ball is not dead, and base runners are entitled to all the bases they can make.

The base runner shall return to his base without liability of being put out when a foul is not legally caught, when a ground ball is batted foul, or when the batter illegally bats the ball.

On a dead ball the runner shall return to his base without liability of being put out, unless it happens to be the fourth pitched ball to the batter, in which case, if first, or first and second bases, or first, second and third bases be occupied, runners shall advance to the next bases in regular order. If by accident the umpire while stationed back of the bat interferes with the catcher's throw, the runner must return to his base and is not to be put out. If a pitched ball is struck at by the batsman but missed, and the ball hits the batsman, the runner must return to his base and may not be put out. If the umpire is struck by a fair hit ball before it touches a fielder, or the umpire declares the batsman or another base runner out for interference. In any of the above cases the runner is not required to touch any intervening bases to reach the base to which he is legally entitled.

If after the third strike has been called and missed by the catcher the then batsman attempts to hinder the catcher from fielding the ball, he is out.

Any fly ball legally hit by the batsman and legally caught on fair or foul ground is out.

Three strikes are out if the catcher holds the ball. In case he drops it but picks it up and touches the batsman, or throws it to first base and the first baseman touches the base or the batsman before the latter can get to first base, the batsman is out.

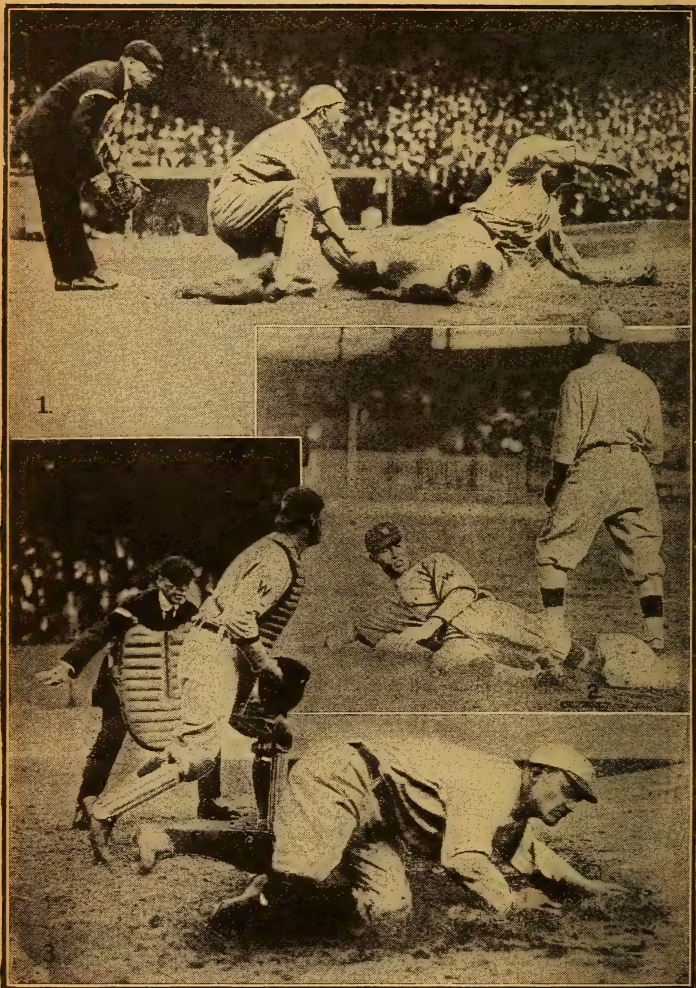
Should the batsman make a fair hit and in the last half of the distance between home plate and first base run more than three feet outside of the base line, he is out, except that he may run outside of the line to avoid interference with a fielder trying to field the ball as batted. This rule is construed rather liberally owing to the great speed with which runners go to first base.

Whenever the runner is on the way from first to second base, second to third base, or third base to home plate, or in reverse order trying to secure the base which he has just left, he must keep within three feet of a direct line between bases. If he runs out of line to avoid being touched by a fielder, he is out. However, if a fielder is on the line trying to field a batted ball, the runner may run behind him to avoid interference, and shall not be called out for it.

Interference with a fielder attempting to field a batted ball retires the runner, unless two fielders are after the same hit, and the runner collides with the one whom the umpire believes to have had the lesser opportunity to field the ball.

The runner is always out at any time that he may be touched by the ball in the hands of a fielder, unless the runner is on the base to which he is legally entitled. The ball, however, must be held by the fielder after he has touched the runner. If the runner deliberately knocks the ball out of the fielder's hands to avoid being put out when not on base, he shall be declared out.

If a runner fails to get back to a base after a foul or fair hit fly ball is caught, other than a foul tip, before the ball is fielded to that base and legally held, or the runner be touched



1, Gandil out at home plate—Cleveland vs. Boston. 2, Rice safe at third—Washington vs. Red Sox. 3, Gandil scoring—Cleveland vs. Washington.

AMERICAN LEAGUE SCENES, 1916.

by a fielder with the ball in his hands before he can get back to the base last occupied, the runner is out, except that if the ball be thrown to the pitcher, and he delivers it to the batter, this penalty does not apply. If a base should be torn from its fastenings as the runner strikes it, he cannot be put out.

If a runner is on first base, or runners are on first and second bases, or on first, second and third bases, and the ball shall be legally batted to fair ground, all base runners are forced to run, except in the case of an infield fly (previously referred to), or a long fly to the outfield. Runners may be put out at any succeeding base if the ball is fielded there and properly held, or the runners may be touched out between bases in the proper manner. After a foul fly is caught, or after a long fly to the outfield is caught, the base runners have the privilege of trying for the next base.

A base runner hit by a legally batted ball in fair territory is out. In such case no base shall be run, unless necessitated by the batsman becoming a base runner. No run shall be scored nor shall any other base runner be put out except the one hit by the batted ball, until the umpire puts the ball in play.

A runner who fails to touch each base in regular or reverse order, when a fair play is being made, is out if the ball be properly held by a fielder on the base that should have been touched, or the runner be touched out between bases by the ball legally held by a fielder, provided that the ball has not been delivered to the batsman in the meantime by the pitcher.

If a runner fails to return to the base that he occupied when "Time" was called after the umpire has announced "Play" he is out, provided that the pitcher has not in the meantime delivered the ball to the batsman.

The runner is out if he occupies third base with no one out or one out and the batsman interferes with a play that is being made at home plate.

The runner is out if he passes a base runner who is caught between two bases. The moment that he passes the preceding base runner the umpire shall declare him out.

When the batter runs to first base he may overrun that base if he at once returns and retouches it. An attempt to run to second base renders him liable to be put out.

If, while third base is occupied, the coacher at third base shall attempt to fool a fielder, who is making or trying to make a play on a batted ball not caught on the fly, or on a fly ball, or on a thrown ball, and thereby draws a throw to home plate, the runner on third base must be declared out.

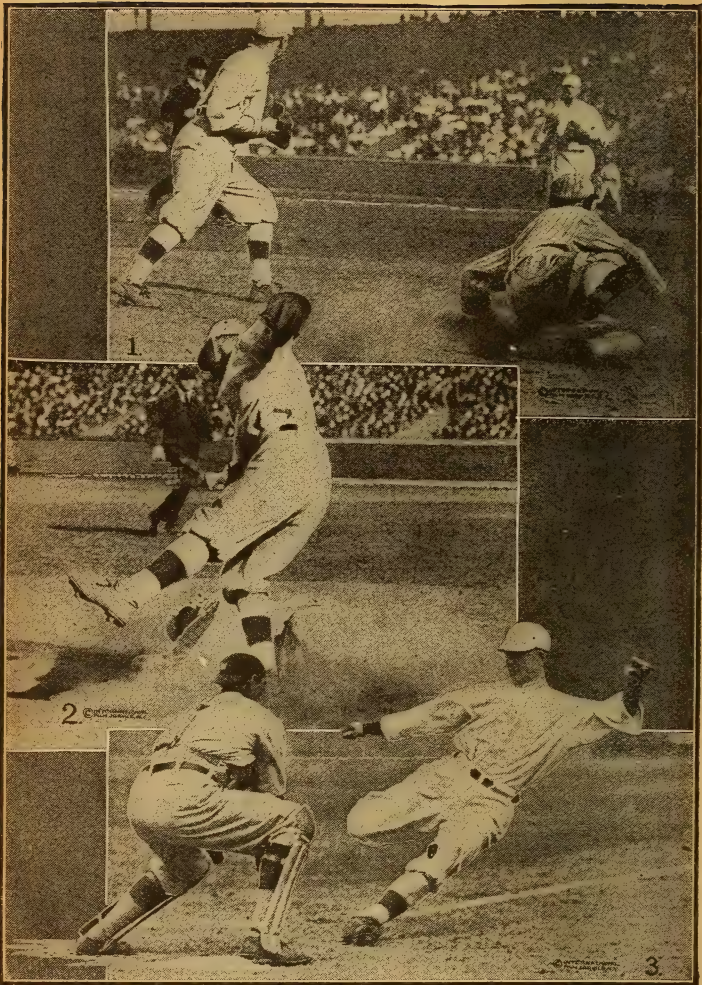
If one or more members of the team at bat gather around a base for which a runner is trying, thereby confusing the fielding side, the runner trying for the base shall be declared out.

(See Rules Nos. 52-57 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Coaching Rules

The coaches may address words of assistance and direction both to base runners and batsman, but there must never be more than two coaches on the field, one near first base and the other near third base, and they may not talk to opposing fielders except under penalty of removal from the diamond. If a coacher at third base touches or holds a base runner at third base or a base runner who is rounding third base for home the umpire must declare said runner out.

(See Rule No. 58 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)



1, Jackson out at third—Chicago vs. Boston. 2, Terry sliding back safely to first base—Chicago vs. Boston. 3, Janvrin out at home plate—Boston vs. Washington.

AMERICAN LEAGUE SCENES, 1916.

Scoring of Runs

One run shall be scored every time that a player has made the legal circuit of the bases before three men are out, provided that a runner who reaches home on or during a play in which the third man is forced out, or the third man is put out before reaching first base, the runner shall not be entitled to score.

A player who makes a legal hit to fair territory is entitled to as many bases as he can advance without being put out. If a fielder is unable to get the ball home until the man has completed the circuit of the bases, the latter is credited with a home run, provided the fielder has not made a misplay in handling the ball. The same rule applies to the making of a three-base hit, a two-base hit, or a hit for one base, which is also known as a single.

A force-out can be made only when a base runner legally loses the right to the base he occupies by the batsman becoming a base runner and he is thereby obliged to advance.

(See Rule No. 59 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Ground Rules

Any special ground rules shall be understood by both team captains and the umpire, or umpires, in case there be two officials. The captain of the home club establishes the ground rules, but if the visiting captain objects, the matter must be left to the umpire, who has final jurisdiction.

(See Rule No. 72 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Umpire's Duties

When there are two umpires, the umpire behind the plate is the "Umpire-in-Chief," and the umpire on the bases the "Field Umpire." The "Umpire-in-Chief" has full charge of the game, makes all decisions on balls and strikes and decides all fair and foul hits. If a ball is hit fair, with a runner on first, he must go to third to make a possible decision; with more than one base occupied, he decides whether a runner on third base leaves the base before a fly ball is caught; and if a runner is caught between third and home, with more than one base occupied, he decides on the runner nearest home plate. He, alone, can forfeit a game.

The Field Umpire makes the other decisions.

When there is but one umpire he has complete jurisdiction over everything.

The umpire has the right to call a draw game whenever a storm interferes, if the score is equal on the last inning played. Calling a "draw game" must not be confounded with calling "time."

If the side second at bat is at bat when a storm breaks, and the game is subsequently terminated without further play, and this side has scored the same number of runs as the other side, the umpire can call the game a draw without regard to the score of the last equal inning. In other words, the game is a draw just as it rests.

Under like conditions if the side second at bat has scored more runs than the side first at bat, it shall be declared the winner, all runs for both sides being counted.

A game can be forfeited by the umpire if a team refuses to take the field within five minutes after he has called "Play";

if one side refuses to play after the game has begun; if, after the umpire has suspended play, one side refuses to play after he has again called "Play"; if one side tries to delay the game; if the rules are violated after warning by the umpire; if there are not nine players on a team after one has been removed by the umpire. The umpire has the right to remove players for objecting to decisions or for behaving in an ungentlemanly manner.

Only by the consent of the captain of an opposing team may a base runner have a player of his own side run for him.

Play may be suspended by the umpire because of rain, and if rain falls continuously for thirty minutes the umpire may terminate the game. The umpire may call "Time" for any valid reason.

Umpire's Authority

Under no circumstances shall a captain or player dispute the accuracy of an umpire's judgment and decision on a play. If the captain thinks the umpire has erred in interpretation of the rules he may appeal to the umpire, but no other player is privileged to do so.

(See Rules Nos. 60-77 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

General Definitions

"Play" is the order of the umpire to begin the game or to resume it after "Time" has been called.

"Time" is the order of the umpire to suspend play temporarily.

"Game" is the announcement of the umpire that the contest is terminated.

"Inning" is the time at bat of one team and is terminated when three of that team have been legally put out.

"Time at Bat" is the duration of a batter's turn against the pitcher until he becomes a base runner in one of the ways prescribed in the previous rules. In scoring, a batter is exempt from a time at bat if he is given a base on balls, if he makes a sacrifice hit, if he is hit by a pitched ball, or if he is interfered with by the catcher.

(See Rules Nos. 78-82 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Scoring Rules

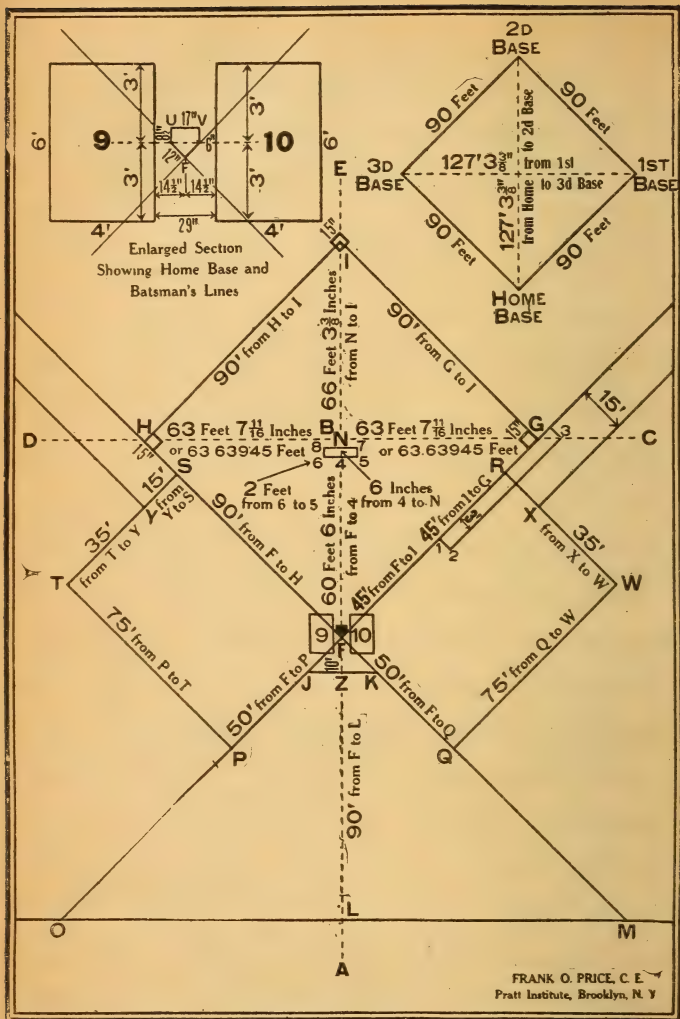
Each side may have its own scorer, and in case of disagreement the umpire shall decide, or the captain of each team may agree, upon one scorer for the match.

(See Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide for the Scoring Rules, and Spalding's Athletic Library, No. 350—"How to Score." Price 10 cents.)

READY REFERENCE INDEX

To the Official Playing Rules as Published in
Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.

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OFFICIAL MEASUREMENTS FOR LAYING OUT
A BASE BALL FIELD.

Official Playing Rules Professional Base Ball Clubs

As adopted at the meeting of the Joint Playing Rules Committee of the National League and the American League, held at National League Headquarters, New York City, March 2, 1904. Amended February 14, 1906; February 25, 1907; February 27, 1908; February 17, 1909; January 24, 1910; February 13, 1914, and February 13, 1916.

These Rules have also been adopted by

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL BASE BALL LEAGUES.

Amendments indicated by *italics*.

The Ball Ground.

RULE 1. The ball ground must be enclosed. To obviate the necessity for ground rules, the shortest distance from a fence or stand on fair territory to the home base should be 235 feet and from home base to the grand stand 90 feet.

To Lay off the Field.

RULE 2. To lay off the lines defining the location of the several bases, the catcher's and the pitcher's position and to establish the boundaries required in playing the game of base ball, proceed as follows:

Diamond or Infield.

From a point, A, within the grounds, project a straight line out into the field, and at a point, B, 154 feet from point A, lay off lines BC and BD at right angles to the line AB; then, with B as a center and 63.63945 feet as a radius, describe arcs cutting the lines BA at F and BC at G, BD at H and BE at I. Draw lines FG, GI, IH, and HF, each 90 feet in length, which said lines shall be the containing lines of the Diamond or Infield.

The Catcher's Lines.

RULE 3. SECTION 1. With F as a center and 10 feet radius, describe an arc cutting line FA at Z and draw lines ZJ and ZK at right angles to FA, and continue each out from FA not less than 10 feet.

SEC. 2. With F as a center and 90 feet radius, describe an arc cutting FA at L and draw lines LM and LO at right angles to FA, and continue each out from FL not less than 90 feet, to form the back-stop line.

The Foul Lines.

RULE 4. From the intersection point, F, continue the straight lines G F and H F until they intersect the lines L O and L M, and then from the points G and H in the opposite direction until they reach the boundary lines of the ground, and said lines shall be clearly visible from any part of the diamond, and no wood or other hard substance shall be used in the construction of such lines.

The Players' Lines.

RULE 5. With F as center and 50 feet radius, describe arcs cutting lines F O and F M at P and Q; then, with F as center again and 75 feet radius, describe arcs cutting F G and F H at R and S; then, from the points P, Q, R and S draw lines at right angles to the lines F O, F M, F G and F H, and continue the same until they intersect at the points W and T.

The Coachers' Lines.

RULE 6. With R and S as centers and 15 feet radius, describe arcs cutting the lines R W and S T at X and Y and from the points X and Y draw lines parallel with the lines F G and F H and continue same out to the boundary lines of the ground.

The Three-Foot Line.

RULE 7. With F as a center and 45 feet radius, describe an arc cutting the line F G at the figure one (1) and from the figure one (1) to the distance of three feet draw a line at right angles to F G and mark point 2; then from point 2 draw a line parallel with the line F G to a point three feet beyond the point G, marked 3; then from the point 3 draw a line at right angles to line 2, 3, back to and intersecting with F G.

The Batsman's Lines.

RULE 8. On either side of the line A F B describe a rectangle six feet long and four feet wide (marked 9 and 10, respectively). The longest side of each rectangle shall be parallel with the line A F B and the rectangles shall be 29 inches apart or $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches on either side of line A F B. The middle of the long side of each rectangle shall be on a line with the middle corners of home base.

The Pitcher's Plate.

RULE 9. SECTION 1. From point F measure along line FE a distance of 60 feet 6 inches to point 4, which marks the front of the pitcher's plate. Draw a line 5, 6, passing through point 4 at right angles to F4, and extending 12 inches on either side of line FB; then with line 5, 6, as a side, describe a rectangle 24 inches by 6 inches in which shall be placed the pitcher's plate.

SEC. 2. The pitcher's plate shall not be more than 15 inches higher than the base lines or the home plate, which shall be level with the surface of the field, and the slope from the pitcher's plate to every base line and the home plate shall be gradual.

The Bases.

RULE 10. SECTION 1. Within the angle F, describe a five-sided figure, two of the sides of which shall coincide with the lines FG and FH to the extent of 12 inches each, thence parallel with the line FB $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches to the points U and V a straight line between which, 17 inches long, will form the front of the home base or plate.

SEC. 2. Within the angles at G and H describe squares, whose sides are 15 inches in length, two of the sides of which squares shall lie along the lines FG and GI, IH and HF, which squares shall be the location of the first and third bases respectively. At point I, the intersection of GI and HI, describe a square 15 inches on each side, the center of which is directly over point I and whose sides are parallel to GI and HI. This shall locate second base.

RULE 11. The home base at F and the pitcher's plate at 4 must be each of whitened rubber, and so fixed in the ground as to be even with its surface. The size of the pitcher's plate shall be 24 inches by 6 inches.

RULE 12. The first base at G, the second base at I and the third base at H must each be a white canvas bag 15 inches square filled with soft material and securely fastened in place at the points specified in Rule 10.

RULE 13. The lines described in Rules 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 must be marked with lime, chalk or other white material, easily distinguishable from the ground or grass.

The Ball.

RULE 14. SECTION 1. The ball must weigh not less than five nor more than five and one-quarter ounces avoirdupois, and measure not less than nine nor more than nine and one-quarter inches in circumference. The Spalding National League Ball or the Reach American League Ball must be used in all games played under these rules.

SEC. 2. Two regulation balls of the make adopted by the league of which the contesting clubs are members, shall be delivered by the home club to the umpire at or before the hour for the commencement of a championship game. If the ball placed in play be batted or thrown out of the grounds or into one of the stands for spectators or in the judgment of the umpire, becomes unfit for play from any cause, the umpire shall at once deliver the alternate ball to the pitcher and another legal ball shall be supplied to him, so that he shall at all times have in his control one or more alternate balls. Provided, however, that all balls batted or thrown out of the ground or into a stand shall when returned to the field be given into the custody of the umpire immediately and become alternate balls and so long as he has in his possession two or more alternate balls, he shall not call for a new ball to replace one that has gone out of play. The alternate balls shall become the ball in play in the order in which they were delivered to the umpire.

SEC. 3. Immediately upon the delivery to him of the alternate ball by the umpire, the pitcher shall take his position and on the call of "Play," by the umpire, it shall become the ball in play. Provided, however, that play shall not be resumed with the alternate ball when a fair batted ball or a ball thrown by a fielder goes out of the ground or into a stand for spectators until the base-runners have completed the circuit of the bases unless compelled to stop at second or third base in compliance with a ground rule.

The Spalding League Ball has been adopted by the National League for the past forty years and is used in all the League contests. It has also been adopted by the majority of other professional leagues and by practically all the colleges.

For junior clubs (clubs composed of boys under 16 years of age) we recommend them to use the Spalding "Official National League" Jr. Ball, and that games played by junior clubs with this ball will count as legal games the same as if played with the Official League Ball.

Discolored or Damaged Balls.

SEC. 4. In the event of a ball being intentionally discolored by rubbing it with the soil or otherwise by any player, or otherwise damaged by any player, the umpire shall forthwith demand the return of that ball and substitute for it another legal ball, as hereinbefore described, and impose a fine of \$5.00 on the offending player.

Home Club to Provide Balls.

SEC. 5. In every game the balls played with shall be furnished by the home club, and the last in play shall become the property of the winning club. Each ball shall be enclosed in a paper box, which must be sealed with the seal of the President of the League and bear his certificate that the ball contained therein is of the required standard in all respects. The seal shall not be broken by the umpire except in the presence of the captains of the contesting teams after "Play" has been called.

Reserve Balls on Field.

SEC. 6. The home club shall have at least a dozen regulation balls on the field during each championship game, ready for use on the call of the umpire.

The Bat.

RULE 15. The bat must be round, not over two and three-fourth inches in diameter at the thickest part, nor more than 42 inches in length and entirely of hardwood, except that for a distance of 18 inches from the end, twine may be wound around or a granulated substance applied to the handle.

Number of Players in a Game.

RULE 16. The players of each club, actively engaged in a game at one time, shall be nine in number, one of whom shall act as captain; and in no case shall more or less than nine men be allowed to play on a side in a game.

Positions of the Players.

RULE 17. The players of the team not at bat may be stationed at any points of the field on fair ground their captain may elect, regardless of their respective positions, except that the pitcher, while in the act of delivering the ball to the bat must take his position

as defined in Rules 9 and 30; and the catcher must be within the lines of his position, as defined in Rule 3, and within 10 feet of home base, whenever the pitcher delivers the ball to the bat.

Must Not Mingle With Spectators.

RULE 18. Players in uniform shall not be permitted to occupy seats in the stands, or to mingle with the spectators.

Uniforms of Players.

RULE 19. Every club shall adopt two uniforms for its players, one to be worn in games at home and the other in games abroad, and the suits of each of the uniforms of a team shall conform in color and style. No player who shall attach anything to the sole or heel of his shoe other than the ordinary base ball shoe plate, or who shall appear in a uniform not conforming to the suits of the other members of his team, shall be permitted to take part in a game.

Size and Weight of Gloves.

RULE 20. The catcher or first baseman may wear a glove or mitt of any size, shape or weight. Every other player is restricted to the use of a glove or mitt weighing not over 10 ounces and measuring not over 14 inches around the palm.

Players' Benches.

RULE 21. SECTION 1. Players' benches must be furnished by the home club and placed upon a portion of the ground not less than twenty-five (25) feet outside of the players' lines. One such bench shall be for the exclusive use of the visiting team and the other for the exclusive use of the home team. Each bench must be covered with a roof and closed at the back and each end; a space, however, not more than six (6) inches wide may be left under the roof for ventilation. All players and substitutes of the side at bat must be seated on their team's bench, except the batsman, base-runners and such as are legally assigned to coach base-runners. Under no circumstances shall the umpire permit any person except the players and substitutes in uniform and the manager of the team entitled to its exclusive use to be seated on a bench.

Penalty for Violation.

SEC. 2. Whenever the umpire observes a violation of the preceding section, he shall immediately order such player or

players as have disregarded it to be seated. If the order be not obeyed within one minute the offending player or players shall be fined \$5.00 each by the umpire. If the order be not then obeyed within one minute, the offending player or players shall be debarred from further participation in the game, and shall be obliged to forthwith leave the playing field.

A Regulation Game.

RULE 22. Every championship game must be commenced not later than two hours before sunset and shall continue until each team has had nine innings, provided, however, that the game shall terminate:

SECTION 1. If the side first at bat scores less runs in nine innings than the other side has scored in eight innings.

SEC. 2. If the side last at bat in the ninth inning scores the winning run before the third man is out.

SEC. 3. If the game be called by the umpire on account of darkness, rain, fire, panic, or for other cause which puts patrons or players in peril.

Extra-Innings Games.

RULE 23. If the score be a tie at the end of nine (9) innings for each team, play shall be continued until one side has scored more runs than the other in an equal number of innings, provided, that if the side last at bat score the winning run before the third man is out in any inning after the ninth, the game shall terminate.

Drawn Games.

RULE 24. A drawn game shall be declared by the umpire if the score is equal on the last even inning played when he terminates play in accordance with Rule 22, Section 3, after five or more equal innings have been played by each team. But if the side that went second to bat is at bat when the game is terminated, and has scored the same number of runs as the other side, the umpire shall declare the game drawn without regard to the score of the last equal inning.

Called Games.

RULE 25. If the umpire calls a game in accordance with Rule 22, Section 3, at any time after five innings have been completed, the score shall be that of the last equal innings played, except that if the side second at bat shall have scored in an unequal number of

innings, or before the completion of the unfinished inning, at least one run more than the side first at bat, the score of the game shall be the total number of runs each team has made.

Forfeited Games.

RULE 26. A forfeited game shall be declared by the umpire in favor of the club not in fault, in the following cases:

SECTION 1. If the team of a club fail to appear upon the field, or being upon the field, refuse to begin a game for which it is scheduled or assigned, within five minutes after the umpire has called "Play" at the hour for the beginning of the game, unless such delay in appearing, or in commencing the game be unavoidable.

SEC. 2. If, after the game has begun, one side refuse to continue to play, unless the game has been suspended or terminated by the umpire.

SEC. 3. If, after play has been suspended by the umpire, one side fails to resume playing in one minute after the umpire has called "Play."

SEC. 4. If a team employ tactics palpably designed to delay the game.

SEC. 5. If, after warning by the umpire, any one of the rules of the game be wilfully and persistently violated.

SEC. 6. If the order for the removal of a player, as authorized by Rules 21, 58 and 67, be not obeyed within one minute.

SEC. 7. If, because of the removal of players from the game by the umpire, or for any cause, there be less than nine players on either team.

SEC. 8. If, after the game has been suspended on account of rain, the orders of the umpire are not complied with as required by Rule 29.

SEC. 9. If, when two games are scheduled to be played in one afternoon, the second game be not commenced within ten minutes of the time of the completion of the first game. The umpire of the first game shall be the timekeeper.

SEC. 10. In case the umpire declare the game forfeited he shall transmit a written report thereof to the President of the League within twenty-four hours thereafter. However, a failure on the part of the umpire to so notify the President shall not affect the validity of his award of the game by forfeiture.

No Game.

RULE 27. "No game" shall be declared by the umpire if he terminates play in accordance with Rule 22, Sec. 3, before five innings are completed by each team. Provided, however, that if the club second at bat shall have made more runs at the end of its fourth inning than the club first at bat has made in five completed innings of a game so terminated, the umpire shall award the game to the club having made the greater number of runs, and it shall count as a legal game in the championship record.

Substitutes.

RULE 28. SECTION 1. Each side shall be required to have present on the field during a championship game a sufficient number of substitute players in uniform, conforming to the suits worn by their team-mates, to carry out the provisions of this code which requires that not less than nine players shall occupy the field in any inning of the game.

SEC. 2. Any such substitute may at any stage of the game take the place of a player whose name is in his team's batting order, but the player whom he succeeds shall not thereafter participate in that game.

SEC. 3. A base-runner shall not have another player whose name appears in the batting order of his team run for him except by the consent of the captain of the other team.

SEC. 4. Whenever one player is substituted for another, whether as batsman, base-runner or fielder, the captain of the side making the change must immediately notify the umpire, who in turn must announce the same to the spectators. A fine of \$5.00 shall be assessed by the umpire against the captain for each violation of this rule, and the President of the League shall impose a similar fine against the umpire, who, after having been notified of a change, fails to make proper announcement. Play shall be suspended while announcement is being made, and the player substituted shall become actively engaged in the game immediately upon his captain's notice of the change to the umpire.

Choice of Innings—Fitness of Field for Play.

RULE 29. The choice of innings shall be given to the captain of the home club, who shall be the sole judge of the fitness of the ground for beginning a game after a rain: but, after play has been called by the umpire, he alone shall be the judge as to the fitness of the ground for resuming play after the game has been suspended

on account of rain, and when time is so called the ground-keeper and sufficient assistants shall be under the control of the umpire for the purpose of putting the ground in proper shape for play, under penalty of forfeiture of the game by the home team.

THE PITCHING RULES.

Delivery of the Ball to the Bat.

RULE 30. Preliminary to pitching, the pitcher shall take his position facing the batsman with both feet squarely on the ground and in front of the pitcher's plate or on top of the pitcher's plate; and in the act of delivering the ball to the bat he must keep one foot in contact with the pitcher's plate defined in Rule 9. He shall not raise either foot until in the act of delivering the ball to the bat, nor make more than one step in such delivery.

A Fairly Delivered Ball.

RULE 31. A fairly delivered ball is a ball pitched or thrown to the bat by the pitcher while standing in his position and facing the batsman that passes over any portion of the home base, before touching the ground, not lower than the batsman's knee, nor higher than his shoulder. For every such fairly delivered ball the umpire shall call one strike.

An Unfairly Delivered Ball.

RULE 32. An unfairly delivered ball is a ball delivered to the bat by the pitcher while standing in his position and facing the batsman that does not pass over any portion of the home base between the batsman's shoulder and knees, or that touches the ground before passing home base, unless struck at by the batsman; or, with the bases unoccupied, any ball delivered by the pitcher while no foot is in contact with the pitcher's plate. For every unfairly delivered ball the umpire shall call one ball.

Delaying the Game.

RULE 33. SECTION 1. If, after the batsman be standing in his proper position ready to strike at a pitched ball, the ball be thrown by the pitcher to any player other than the catcher when in the catcher's lines and within 10 feet of the home base (except in an attempt to retire a base-runner), each ball so thrown shall be called a ball.

SEC. 2. The umpire shall call a ball on the pitcher each time he delays the game by failing to deliver the ball to the bats-

man for a longer period than 20 seconds, excepting that at the commencement of each inning, or when a pitcher relieves another, the pitcher may occupy one minute in delivering not to exceed five balls to the catcher or an infielder, during which time play shall be suspended.

SEC. 3. In event of the pitcher being taken from his position by either manager or captain, the player substituted for him shall continue to pitch until the batsman then at bat has either been put out or has reached first base.

Balking.

A balk shall be:

RULE 34. SECTION 1. Any motion made by the pitcher while in position to deliver the ball to the bat without delivering it, or to throw to first base when occupied by a base-runner without completing the throw.

SEC. 2. Throwing the ball by the pitcher to any base to catch the base-runner without stepping directly toward such base in the act of making such throw.

SEC. 3. Any delivery of the ball to the bat by the pitcher while either foot is back of and not in contact with the pitcher's plate.

SEC. 4. Any delivery of the ball to the bat by the pitcher while he is not facing the batsman.

SEC. 5. Any motion in delivering the ball to the bat by the pitcher while not in the position defined by Rule 30.

SEC. 6. Holding of the ball by the pitcher so long as, in the opinion of the umpire, to unnecessarily delay the game.

SEC. 7. Making any motion to pitch while standing in his position without having the ball in his possession.

SEC. 8. Making any motion of the arm, shoulder, hip or body the pitcher habitually makes in his method of delivery, without immediately delivering the ball to the bat.

SEC. 9. Delivery of the ball to the bat when the catcher is standing outside the lines of the catcher's position as defined in Rule 3.

If the pitcher shall fail to comply with the requirements of any section of this rule, the umpire shall call a "balk."

Dead Ball.

RULE 35. A dead ball is a ball delivered to the bat by the pitcher, not struck at by the batsman, that touches any part of the batsman's person or clothing while he is standing in his position.

Ball Not in Play.

RULE 36. In case of an illegally batted ball, a balk, foul hit ball not legally caught, dead ball, interference with the fielder or batsman, or a fair hit ball striking a base-runner or umpire before touching a fielder, the ball shall not be considered in play until it be held by the pitcher standing in his position, and the umpire shall have called "Play."

Block Balls.

RULE 37. **SECTION 1.** A block is a batted or thrown ball that is touched, stopped or handled by a person not engaged in the game.

SEC. 2. Whenever a block occurs the umpire shall declare it, and base-runners may run the bases without liability to be put out until the ball has been returned to and held by the pitcher in his position.

SEC. 3. If a person not engaged in the game should retain possession of a blocked ball, or throw or kick it beyond the reach of the fielders, the umpire shall call "Time" and require each base-runner to stop at the base last touched by him until the ball be returned to the pitcher in his position and the umpire shall have called "Play."

THE BATTING RULES.**The Batsman's Position.**

RULE 38. Each player of the side at bat shall become the batsman and must take his position within the batsman's lines (as defined in Rule 8) in the order that his name appears in his team's batting list.

The Order of Batting.

RULE 39. **SECTION 1.** The batting order of each team must be on the score card and must be delivered before the game by its captain to the umpire at the home plate, who shall submit it to the inspection of the captain of the other side. The batting order delivered to the umpire must be followed throughout the game unless a player be substituted for another, in which case the substitute must take the place in the batting order of the retired player.

SEC. 2. When the umpire announces the pitcher prior to commencement of game, the player announced must pitch until the first batsman has either been put out or has reached first base.

The First Batter in an Inning.

RULE 40. After the first inning the first striker in each inning shall be the batsman whose name follows that of the last man who completed his "time at bat" in the preceding inning.

Players Belong on Bench.

RULE 41. When a side goes to the bat its players must immediately seat themselves on the bench assigned to them as defined in Rule 21, and remain there until their side is put out, except when called to the bat or to act as coaches or substitute base-runners.

Reserved for Umpire, Catcher and Batter.

RULE 42. No player of the side "at bat," except the batsman, shall occupy any portion of the space within the catcher's lines as defined in Rule 3. The triangular space back of the home base is reserved for the exclusive use of the umpire, catcher and batsman, and the umpire must prohibit any player of the side "at bat" from crossing the same at any time while the ball is in the hands of the pitcher or catcher, or passing between them while standing in their positions.

Fielder Has Right of Way.

RULE 43. The players of the side at bat must speedily abandon their bench and hasten to another part of the field when by remaining upon or near it they or any of them would interfere with a fielder in an attempt to catch or handle a thrown or a batted ball.

A Fair Hit.

RULE 44. A fair hit is a legally batted ball that settles on fair ground between home and first base or between home and third base or that is on fair ground when bounding to the outfield past first or third base or that first falls on fair territory beyond first or third base, or that, while on or over fair ground, touches the person of the umpire or a player.

A Foul Hit.

RULE 45. A foul hit is a legally batted ball that settles on foul territory between home and first base or home and third base, or that bounds past first or third base on foul territory or that falls on foul territory beyond first or third base, or, while on or over foul ground, touches the person of the umpire or a player.

A Foul Tip.

RULE 46. A foul tip is a ball batted by the batsman while standing within the lines of his position, that goes sharp and direct from the bat to the catcher's hands and is legally caught.

A Bunt Hit.

RULE 47. A bunt hit is a legally batted ball, not swung at, but met with the bat and tapped slowly within the infield by the batsman. If the attempt to bunt result in a foul not legally caught, a strike shall be called by the umpire.

Balls Batted Outside the Ground.

RULE 48. SECTION 1. When a batted ball passes outside the ground or into a stand the umpire shall decide it fair or foul according to where it disappears from the umpire's view.

SEC. 2. A fair batted ball that goes over the fence or into a stand shall entitle the batsman to a home run unless it should pass out of the ground or into a stand at a less distance than two hundred and thirty-five (235) feet from the home base, in which case the batsman shall be entitled to two bases only. In either event the batsman must touch the bases in regular order. The point at which a fence or stand is less than 235 feet from the home base shall be plainly indicated by a white or black sign or mark for the umpire's guidance.

Strikes.

A strike is:

RULE 49. SECTION 1. A pitched ball struck at by the batsman without its touching his bat.

SEC. 2. A fair ball legally delivered by the pitcher at which the batsman does not strike.

SEC. 3. A foul hit ball not caught on the fly unless the batsman has two strikes.

SEC. 4. An attempt to bunt which results in a foul not legally caught.

SEC. 5. A pitched ball, at which the batsman strikes but misses and which touches any part of his person.

SEC. 6. A foul tip, held by the catcher, while standing within the lines of his position.

An Illegally Batted Ball.

RULE 50. An illegally batted ball is a ball batted by the batsman when either or both of his feet are upon the ground outside of the lines of the batsman's position.

When Batsman is Out.

The batsman is out:

RULE 51. SECTION 1. If he fail to take his position at the bat in the order in which his name appears on the batting list unless the error be discovered and the proper batsman replace him before he becomes a base-runner, in which case, the balls and strikes called must be counted in the time "at bat" of the proper batsman. But only the proper batsman shall be declared out, and no runs shall be scored or bases run because of any act of the improper batsman. Provided, this rule shall not be enforced unless the out be declared before the ball be delivered to the succeeding batsman. Should the batsman declared out under this section be the third hand out and his side be thereby put out, the proper batsman in the next inning shall be the player who would have come to bat had the players been put out by ordinary play in the preceding inning.

SEC. 2. If he fail to take his position within one minute after the umpire has called for the batsman.

SEC. 3. If he make a foul hit other than a foul tip as defined in Rule 46, and the ball be momentarily held by a fielder before touching the ground; provided, it be not caught in a fielder's cap, protector, pocket or other part of his uniform, or strike some object other than a fielder before being caught.

SEC. 4. If he bat the ball illegally, as defined in Rule 50.

SEC. 5. If he attempt to hinder the catcher from fielding or throwing the ball by stepping outside the lines of the batsman's position, or in any way obstructing or interfering with that player; except that the batsman shall not be out under this section if the base-runner be declared out according to Section 15 of Rule 56.

SEC. 6. If, while first base be occupied by a base-runner, the third strike be called on him by the umpire, unless two men are already out.

SEC. 7. If, while attempting a third strike, the ball touch any part of the batsman's person, in which case base-runners occupying bases shall not advance as prescribed in Rule 55, Section 5.

SEC. 8. If, before two hands are out, while first and second or first, second and third bases are occupied, he hit a fly ball, other than a line drive, that can be handled by an infielder. In such case the umpire shall, as soon as the ball be hit, declare it an infield or outfield hit.

SEC. 9. If the third strike be called in accordance with Sections 4 or 5 of Rule 49.

SEC. 10. If he steps from one batsman's box to the other while the pitcher is in his position ready to pitch.

BASE RUNNING RULES.

Legal Order of Bases.

RULE 52. The Base-Runner must touch each base in legal order, viz., First, Second, Third and Home Bases; and when obliged to return while the ball is in play, must retouch the base or bases in reverse order. He can only acquire the right to a base by touching it, before having been put out, and shall then be entitled to hold such base until he has legally touched the next base in order, or has been legally forced to vacate it for a succeeding base-runner. However, no base-runner shall score a run to count in the game ahead of the base-runner preceding him in the batting order, if there be such preceding base-runner who has not been put out in that inning.

When the Batsman Becomes a Base-Runner.

The batsman becomes a base-runner:

RULE 53. SECTION 1. Instantly after he makes a fair hit.

SEC. 2. Instantly after "Four Balls" have been called by the umpire.

SEC. 3. Instantly after "Three Strikes" have been declared by the umpire.

SEC. 4. If, without making any attempt to strike at the ball, his person or clothing be hit by a pitched ball unless, in the opinion of the umpire, he plainly makes no effort to get out of the way of the pitched ball.

SEC. 5. If the catcher interfere with him in or prevent him from striking at a pitched ball.

SEC. 6. If a fair hit ball strike the person or clothing of the umpire or a base-runner on fair ground.

Entitled to Bases.

RULE 54. The base-runner shall be entitled, without liability to be put out, to advance a base in the following cases:

SECTION 1. If, while the batsman, he becomes a base-runner by reason of "four balls," or for being hit by a pitched ball, or for being interfered with by the catcher in striking at a pitched ball, or if a fair hit ball strike the person or clothing of the umpire or a base-runner on fair ground before touching a fielder.

SEC. 2. If the umpire awards to a succeeding batsman a base on four balls, or for being hit by a pitched ball, or being interfered with by the catcher in striking at a pitched ball and the base-runner be thereby forced to vacate the base held by him.

SEC. 3. If the umpire call a "Balk."

SEC. 4. If a ball delivered by the pitcher pass the catcher and touch any fence or building within ninety (90) feet of the home base.

SEC. 5. If he be prevented from making a base by the obstruction of a fielder, unless the latter have the ball in his hand ready to touch the base-runner.

SEC. 6. If the fielder stop or catch a batted ball or a thrown ball with his cap, glove or any part of his uniform, while detached from its proper place on his person, the runner or runners shall be entitled to three bases if a batted ball or to two bases if a thrown ball.

SEC. 7. If a thrown or pitched ball strike the person or clothing of an umpire the ball shall be considered in play and the base-runner or runners shall be entitled to all the bases they can make.

Returning to Bases.

The base-runner shall return to his base without liability to be put out:

RULE 55.

SECTION 1. If the umpire declares any foul not legally caught.

SEC. 2. If the umpire declares an illegally batted ball.

SEC. 3. If the umpire declares a dead ball, unless it be also the fourth unfair ball, and he be thereby forced to take the next base, as provided in Rule 54, Section 2.

SEC. 4. If the person or clothing of the umpire, while stationed back of the bat, interfere with the catcher in an attempt to throw.

SEC. 5. If a pitched ball at which the batsman strikes but misses, touch any part of the batsman's person.

SEC. 6. If the umpire be struck by a fair hit ball before touching a fielder; in which case no base shall be run unless necessitated by the batsman becoming a base-runner, and no run shall be scored unless all the bases are occupied.

SEC. 7. If the umpire declares the batsman or another base-runner out for interference.

SEC. 8. In any and all of these cases the base-runner is not required to touch the intervening bases in returning to the base he is legally entitled to.

When Base-Runners are Out.

The base-runner is out:

RULE 56. SECTION 1. If, after three strikes have been declared against him while the batsman, the third strike ball be not legally caught and he plainly attempts to hinder the catcher from fielding the ball.

SEC. 2. If, having made a fair hit while batsman, such fair hit ball be momentarily held by a fielder before touching the ground or any object other than a fielder; provided, it be not caught in a fielder's hat, cap, protector, pocket or other part of his uniform.

SEC. 3. If, when the umpire has declared "Three Strikes" on him while the batsman, the third strike ball be momentarily held by a fielder before touching the ground; provided, it be not caught in a fielder's cap, protector, pocket or other part of his uniform, or touch some object other than a fielder before being caught.

SEC. 4. If, after three strikes or a fair hit, he be touched with the ball in the hand of a fielder before he shall have touched first base.

SEC. 5. If, after three strikes or a fair hit, the ball be securely held by a fielder while touching first base with any part of his person before such base-runner touch first base.

SEC. 6. If, in running the last half of the distance from home base to first base, while the ball is being fielded to first base, he run outside the three-foot lines, as defined in Rule 7, unless he do so to avoid a fielder attempting to field a batted ball.

SEC. 7. If, in running from first to second base, from second to third base, or from third to home base, he run more than three feet from a direct line between a base and the next one in regular or reverse order to avoid being touched

by a ball in the hands of a fielder. But in case a fielder be occupying a base-runner's proper path in attempting to field a batted ball, then the base-runner shall run out of direct line to the next base and behind said fielder and shall not be declared out for so doing.

SEC. 8. If he fail to avoid a fielder attempting to field a batted ball, in the manner described in Sections 6 and 7 of this rule, or in any way obstruct a fielder in attempting to field a batted ball, or intentionally interfere with a thrown ball; provided, that if two or more fielders attempt to field a batted ball, and the base-runner come in contact with one or more of them, the umpire shall determine which fielder is entitled to the benefit of this rule, and shall not decide the base-runner out for coming in contact with a fielder other than the one the umpire determines to be entitled to field such batted ball.

SEC. 9. If at any time while the ball is in play, he be touched by the ball in the hands of a fielder, unless some part of his person be touching the base he is entitled to occupy; provided, however, that the ball be held by the fielder after touching him, unless the base-runner deliberately knock it out of his hand.

SEC. 10. If, when a fair or foul hit ball (other than a foul tip as defined in Rule 46) be legally caught by a fielder, such ball be legally held by a fielder on the base occupied by the base-runner when such ball was batted, or the base-runner be touched with the ball in the hands of a fielder, before he retouch such base after such fair or foul hit ball was so caught; provided, that the base-runner shall not be out in such case, if, after the ball was legally caught as above, it be delivered to the bat by the pitcher before the fielder hold it on said base, or touch the base-runner out with it; but if the base-runner, in attempting to reach a base, detach it from its fastening before being touched or forced out, he shall be declared safe.

SEC. 11. If, when the batsman becomes a base-runner, the first base, or the first and second bases, or the first, second and third bases be occupied, any base-runner so occupying a base shall cease to be entitled to hold it, and may be put out at the next base in the same manner as in running to first base, or by being touched with the ball in the hands of a fielder at any time before any base-runner following him in the batting order be put out, unless the umpire should decide the hit of the batsman to be an infield fly.

SEC. 12. If a fair hit ball strike him before touching a fielder, and, in such case, no base shall be run unless necessi-

tated by the batsman becoming a base-runner, but no run shall be scored or any other base-runner put out until the umpire puts the ball back into play.

SEC. 13. If, when advancing bases, or forced to return to a base, while the ball is in play, he fail to touch the intervening base or bases, if any, in the regular or reverse order, as the case may be, he may be put out by the ball being held by a fielder on any base he failed to touch, or by being touched by the ball in the hands of a fielder in the same manner as in running to first base; provided, that the base-runner shall not be out in such case if the ball be delivered to the bat by the pitcher before the fielder hold it on said base or touch the base-runner with it.

SEC. 14. If, when the umpire call "Play," after the suspension of a game, he fail to return to and touch the base he occupied when "Time" was called before touching the next base; provided, the base-runner shall not be out, in such case, if the ball be delivered to the bat by the pitcher, before the fielder hold it on said base or touch the base-runner with it.

SEC. 15. If with one or no one out and a base-runner on third base, the batsman interferes with a play being made at home plate.

SEC. 16. If he pass a preceding base-runner before such runner has been legally put out he shall be declared out immediately.

SEC. 17. If a coacher at third base touch or hold a base-runner at third base or a base-runner who is rounding third base for home plate the umpire shall declare such base-runner out.

Overrunning First Base.

SEC. 18. The base-runner in running to first base may overrun said base after touching it in passing without incurring liability to be out for being off said base, provided he return at once and retouch the base, after which he may be put out as at any other base. If, after overrunning first base, he attempts to run to second base, before returning to first base, he shall forfeit such exemption from liability to be put out.

SEC. 19. If, while third base is occupied, the coacher stationed near that base shall run in the direction of home base on or near the base line while a fielder is making or trying to make a play on a batted ball not caught on the fly, or on a thrown ball, or a fly ball, and thereby draws a throw to home base, the base-runner entitled to third base

shall be declared out by the umpire for the coacher's interference with and prevention of the legitimate play.

SEC. 20. If one or more members of the team at bat stand or collect at or around a base for which a base-runner is trying, thereby confusing the fielding side and adding to the difficulty of making such play, the base-runner shall be declared out for the interference of his teammate or team-mates.

When Umpire Shall Declare an Out.

RULE 57. The umpire shall declare the batsman or base-runner out, without waiting for an appeal for such decision, in all cases where such player be put out in accordance with any of these rules, except Sections 13 and 18 of Rule 56.

Coaching Rules.

RULE 58. A coacher may address words of assistance and direction to the base-runners or to the batsman. He shall not, by words or signs, incite or try to incite the spectators to demonstrations, and shall not use language which will in any manner refer to or reflect upon a player of the opposite club, the umpire or the spectators. Not more than two coachers, who must be players in the uniform of the team at bat, shall be allowed to occupy the space between the players' and the coachers' lines, one near first and the other near third base, to coach base-runners. If there be more than the legal number of coachers or this rule be violated in any respect the umpire must order the illegal coacher or coachers to the bench, and if his order be not obeyed within one minute, the umpire shall assess a fine of \$5.00 against each offending player, and upon a repetition of the offense, the offending player or players shall be debarred from further participation in the game, and shall leave the playing field forthwith.

The Scoring of Runs.

RULE 59. One run shall be scored every time a base-runner, after having legally touched the first three bases, shall legally touch the home base before three men are put out; provided, however, that if he reach home on or during a play in which the third man be forced out or be put out before reaching first base, a run shall not count. A force-out can be made only when a base-runner legally loses the right to the base he occupies by reason of the batsman becoming a base-runner, and he is thereby obliged to advance.

UMPIRES AND THEIR DUTIES.

Power to Enforce Decisions.

RULE 60. The umpires are the representatives of the League and as such are authorized and required to enforce each section of this code. They shall have the power to order a player, captain or manager to do or omit to do any act which in their judgment is necessary to give force and effect to one or all of these rules, and to inflict penalties for violations of the rules as hereinafter prescribed. In order to define their respective duties, the umpire judging balls and strikes shall be designated as the "Umpire-in-Chief"; the umpire judging base decisions as the "Field Umpire."

The Umpire-in-Chief.

RULE 61. SECTION I. The Umpire-in-Chief shall take position back of the catcher; he shall have full charge of and be responsible for the proper conduct of the game. With exception of the base decisions to be made by the Field Umpire, the Umpire-in-Chief shall render all the decisions that ordinarily would devolve upon a single umpire, and which are prescribed for "The Umpire" in these Playing Rules.

SEC. 2. He shall call and count as a "ball" any unfair ball delivered by the pitcher to the batsman. He shall also call and count as a "strike" any fairly delivered ball which passes over any portion of the home base, and within the batsman's legal range as defined in Rule 31, whether struck at or not by the batsman; or a foul tip which is caught by the catcher standing within the lines of his position, within 10 feet of the home base; or which, after being struck at and not hit, strike the person of the batsman; or when the ball be bunted foul by the batsman; or any foul hit ball not caught on the fly unless the batsman has two strikes; provided, however, that a pitched ball shall not be called or counted a "ball" or "strike" by the umpire until it has passed the home plate.

SEC. 3. He shall render base decisions in the following instances: (1) If the ball is hit fair, with a runner on first, he must go to third base to make a possible decision; (2) with more than one base occupied, he shall decide whether or not a runner on third leaves that base before a fly ball is caught; (3) in case of a runner being caught between third and home, when more than one base is oc-

cupied, he shall make the decision on the runner nearest the home plate.

SEC. 4. The Umpire-in-Chief alone shall have authority to declare a game forfeited.

The Field Umpire.

SECTION 1. The Field Umpire shall take
RULE 62. such positions on the playing field as in his judgment are best suited for the rendering of base decisions. He shall render all decisions at first base and second base, and all decisions at third base except those to be made by the Umpire-in-Chief in accordance with Sec. 3, Rule 61.

SEC. 2. He shall aid the Umpire-in-Chief in every manner in enforcing the rules of the game and, with the exception of declaring a forfeiture, shall have equal authority with the Umpire-in-Chief in fining or removing from the game players who violate these rules.

No Appeal From Decisions Based on Umpire's Judgment.

There shall be no appeal from any decision of either umpire on the ground that he was not correct in his conclusion as to whether a batted ball was fair or foul, a base-runner safe or out, a pitched ball a strike or a ball, or on any other play involving accuracy of judgment, and no decision rendered by him shall be reversed, except that he be convinced that it is in violation of one of these rules. The captain shall alone have the right to protest against a decision and seek its reversal on a claim that it is in conflict with a section of these rules. In case the captain does seek a reversal of a decision based solely on a point of rules, the umpire making the decision shall, if he is in doubt, ask his associate for information before acting on the captain's appeal. Under no circumstances shall either umpire criticise or interfere with a decision unless asked to do so by his associate.

Duties of Single Umpire.

If but one umpire be assigned, his duties
RULE 64. and jurisdiction shall extend to all points, and he shall be permitted to take his stand in any part of the field that in his opinion will best enable him to discharge his duties.

Must Not Question Decisions.

RULE 65. Under no circumstances shall a captain or player dispute the accuracy of the umpire's judgment and decision on a play.

Clubs Can Not Change Umpire.

RULE 66. The umpire can not be changed during a championship game by the consent of the contesting clubs unless the official in charge of the field be incapacitated from service by injury or illness.

Penalties for Violations of the Rules.

RULE 67. SECTION 1. In all cases of violation of these rules, by either player or manager, the penalty shall be prompt removal of the offender from the game and grounds, followed by a period of such suspension from actual service in the club as the President of the League may fix. In the event of removal of player or manager by either umpire, he shall go direct to the club house and remain there during the progress of the game, or leave the grounds; and a failure to do so will warrant a forfeiture of the game by the Umpire-in-Chief.

SEC. 2. The umpire shall assess a fine of \$5.00 against each offending player in the following cases: (1) If the player intentionally discolor or damage the ball; (2) if the player fail to be seated on his bench within one minute after ordered to do so by the umpire; (3) if the player violate the coaching rules and refuse to be seated on his bench within one minute after ordered to do so by the umpire; (4) if the captain fail to notify him when one player is substituted for another.

SEC. 3. In cases where substitute players show their disapproval of decisions by yelling from the bench, the umpire shall first give warning. If the yelling continues he shall fine each offender \$10.00, and if the disturbance is still persisted in he shall clear the bench of all substitute players; the captain of the team, however, to have the privilege of sending to the club house for such substitutes as are actually needed to replace players in the game.

Umpire to Report Violations of the Rules.

RULE 68. The umpire shall within twelve hours after fining or removing a player from the game, forward to the President a report of the penalty inflicted and the cause therefor.

RULE 69. Immediately upon being informed by the umpire that a fine has been imposed upon any manager, captain or player, the President shall notify the person so fined and also the club of which he is a member; and, in the event of the failure of the person so fined to pay to the Secretary of the League the amount of said fine within five days after notice, he shall be debarred from participating in any championship game or from sitting on a player's bench during the progress of a championship game until such fine be paid.

RULE 70. When the offense of the player debarred from the game be of a flagrant nature, such as the use of obscene language or an assault upon a player or umpire, the umpire shall within four hours thereafter forward to the President of the League full particulars.

Warning to Captains.

RULE 71. The umpire shall notify both captains before the game, and in the presence of each other, that all the playing rules will be strictly and impartially enforced, and warn them that failure on their part to co-operate in such enforcement will result in offenders being fined, and, if necessary to preserve discipline, debarred from the game.

On Ground Rules.

RULE 72. **SECTION 1.** Before the commencement of a game the umpire shall see that the rules governing all the materials of the game are strictly observed.

SEC. 2. In case of spectators overflowing on the playing field, the home captain shall make special ground rules to cover balls batted or thrown into the crowd, provided such rules be acceptable to the captain of the visiting club. If the latter object, then the umpire shall have full authority to make and enforce such special rules, and he shall announce the scope of same to the spectators.

SEC. 3. In all cases where there are no spectators on the playing field, and where a thrown ball goes into a stand for spectators, or over or through any fence surrounding the playing field, or into the players' bench (whether the ball rebounds into the field or not), or remains in the meshes of a wire screen protecting the spectators, the runner or run-

ners shall be entitled to two bases. The umpire in awarding such bases shall be governed by the position of the runner or runners at the time the throw is made.

SEC. 4. The umpire shall also ascertain from the home captain whether any other special ground rules are necessary, and if there be he shall advise the opposing captain of their scope and see that each is duly enforced, provided they do not conflict with any of these rules and are acceptable to the captain of the visiting team.

Official Announcements.

RULE 73. The umpire shall call "Play" at the hour appointed for the beginning of a game, announce "Time" at its legal interruption and declare "Game" at its legal termination. Prior to the commencement of the game he shall announce the batteries, and during the progress of the game shall announce each change of players. In case of an overflow crowd, he shall announce the special ground rules agreed upon, and he shall also make announcement of any agreement entered into by the two captains to stop play at a specified hour.

Suspension of Play.

RULE 74. The umpire shall suspend play for the following causes:

1. If rain fall so heavily as in the judgment of the umpire to prevent continuing the game, in which case he shall note the time of suspension, and should rain fall continuously for thirty minutes thereafter he shall terminate the game.

2. In case of an accident which incapacitates him or a player from service in the field, or in order to remove from the grounds any player or spectator who has violated the rules, or in case of fire, panic or other extraordinary circumstances.

3. In suspending play from any legal cause the umpire shall call "Time"; when he calls "Time," play shall be suspended until he calls "Play" again, and during the interim no player shall be put out, base be run or run be scored. "Time" shall not be called by the umpire until the ball be held by the pitcher while standing in his position, except that this does not apply to Section 3, Rule 37 nor does it apply in case of fire, panic or storm.

Field Rules.

RULE 75. No person shall be allowed upon any part of the field during the progress of a game except the players in uniform, the manager of each side, the umpire, such officers of the law as may be present in uniform, and such watchmen of the home club as may be necessary to preserve the peace.

RULE 76. No manager, captain or player shall address the spectators during a game except in reply to a request for information about the progress or state of the game, or to give the name of a player.

Every club shall furnish sufficient police force to preserve order upon its own grounds, and in the event of a crowd entering the field during the progress of a game, and interfering with the play in any manner, the visiting club may refuse to play until the field be cleared. If the field be not cleared within 15 minutes thereafter, the visiting club may claim and shall be entitled to the game by a score of nine runs to none (no matter what number of innings has been played).

General Definitions.

RULE 78. "Play" is the order of the umpire to begin the game or to resume it after its suspension.

RULE 79. "Time" is the order of the umpire to suspend play. Such suspension must not extend beyond the day.

RULE 80. "Game" is the announcement of the umpire that the game is terminated.

RULE 81. "An inning" is the term at bat of the nine players representing a club in a game and is completed when three of such players have been legally put out.

RULE 82. "A Time at Bat" is the term at bat of a batsman. It begins when he takes his position, and continues until he is put out or becomes a base-runner. But a time at bat shall not be charged against a batsman who is awarded first base by the umpire for being hit by a pitched ball, or on called balls, or when he makes a sacrifice hit, or for interference by the catcher.

RULE 83. "Legal" or "Legally" signifies as required by these rules.

THE SCORING RULES.

RULE 84. To promote uniformity in scoring championship games the following instructions are given and suggestions and definitions made for the guidance of scorers, and they are required to make all scores in accordance therewith.

The Batsman's Record.

RULE 85. **SECTION 1.** The first item in the tabulated score, after the player's name and position, shall be the number of times he has been at bat during the game, but the exceptions made in Rule 82 must not be included.

SEC. 2. In the second column shall be set down the runs, if any, made by each player.

SEC. 3. In the third column shall be placed the first base hits, if any, made by each player.

The Scoring of Base Hits.

SEC. 4. A base hit shall be scored in the following cases:

When the ball from the bat strikes the ground on or within the foul lines and out of the reach of the fielders, provided the batter reaches first base safely.

When a fair-hit ball is partially or wholly stopped by a fielder in motion, but such player can not recover himself in time to field the ball to first before the striker reaches that base or to force out another base-runner.

When the ball be hit with such force to an infielder or pitcher that he can not handle it in time to put out the batsman or force out a base-runner. In a case of doubt over this class of hits, a base hit should be scored and the fielder exempted from the charge of an error.

When the ball is hit so slowly toward a fielder that he cannot handle it in time to put out the batsman or force out a base-runner.

In all cases where a base-runner is retired by being hit by a batted ball, unless batted by himself, the batsman should be credited with a base hit.

When a batted ball hits the person or clothing of the umpire, as defined in Rule 53, Section 6.

In no case shall a base hit be scored when a base-runner is forced out by the play.

When a fielder after handling a batted ball, elects to try to retire a base-runner instead of the batter, the play is

known as a "fielder's choice." In case the runner is retired, or would be retired but for an error, the batter shall be charged with a time at bat, but no hit. If the runner is not retired, and no error is made, the batter shall be charged with a time at bat, but no hit, provided he swung at the ball, and shall be credited with a sacrifice hit, provided he bunted the ball; if, however, in the judgment of the scorer the batter could not have been retired at first base by perfect fielding, he shall be credited with a base hit.

Sacrifice Hits.

SEC. 5. Sacrifice hits shall be placed in the Summary.

A sacrifice hit shall be credited to the batsman who when no one is out or when but one man is out, advances a runner a base by a bunt hit, which results in the batsman being put out before reaching first, or would so result if it were handled without error.

A sacrifice hit shall also be credited to a batsman who, when no one is out or when but one man is out, hits a fly ball that is caught but results in a run being scored on the catch, or would in the judgment of the scorer so result if caught.

Fielding Records.

SEC. 6. The number of opponents, if any, put out by each player shall be set down in the fourth column. Where the batsman is given out by the umpire for an illegally batted ball, or fails to bat in proper order, or is declared out on third bunt strike, the put-out shall be scored to the catcher. In cases of the base-runner being declared "out" for interference, running out of line, or on an infield fly, the "out" should be credited to the player who would have made the play but for the action of the base-runner or the announcement of the umpire.

SEC. 7. The number of times, if any, each player assists in putting out an opponent shall be set down in the fifth column. One assist and no more shall be given to each player who handles the ball in aiding in a run-out or any other play of the kind, even though he complete the play by making the put-out.

An assist should be given to a player who makes a play in time to put a runner out, even if the player who could complete the play fails, through no fault of the assisting player.

And generally an assist should be given to each player who handles or assists in any manner in handling the ball

from the time it leaves the bat until it reaches the player who makes the put-out, or in case of a thrown ball, to each player who throws or handles it cleanly, and in such a way that a put-out results, or would result if no error were made by a team-mate.

Assists should be credited to every player who handles the ball in the play which results in a base-runner being called "out" for interference or for running out of line.

A double play shall mean any two continuous put-outs that take place between the time the ball leaves the pitcher's hands until it is returned to him again standing in the pitcher's box.

Errors.

SEC. 8. An error shall be given in the sixth column for each misplay which prolongs the time at bat of the batsman or prolongs the life of the base-runner or allows a base-runner to make one or more bases when perfect play would have insured his being put out. But a base on balls, a base awarded to a batsman by being struck by a pitched ball, a balk, a passed ball or wild pitch shall not be included in the sixth column.

An error shall not be charged against the catcher for a wild throw in an attempt to prevent a stolen base, unless the base-runner advance an extra base because of the error.

An error shall not be scored against the catcher or an infielder who attempts to complete a double play, unless the throw be so wild that an additional base be gained. This, however, does not exempt from an error a player who drops a thrown ball when by holding it he would have completed a double play.

In case a base-runner advance a base through the failure of a baseman to stop or try to stop a ball accurately thrown to his base the latter shall be charged with an error and not the player who made such throw, provided there was occasion for it. If such throw be made to second base the scorer shall determine whether the second baseman or shortstop shall be charged with an error.

In event of a fielder dropping a fly but recovering the ball in time to force a runner at another base, he shall be exempted from an error, the play being scored as a "force-out."

Stolen Bases.

SEC. 9. A stolen base shall be credited to the base-runner whenever he advances a base unaided by a base hit, a put-out, a fielding or a battery error, subject to the following exceptions:

In event of a double or triple steal being attempted, where either runner is thrown out, the other or others shall not be credited with a stolen base.

In event of a base-runner being touched out after sliding over a base, he shall not be regarded as having stolen the base in question.

In event of a base-runner making his start to steal a base prior to a battery error, he shall be credited with a stolen base and the battery error shall also be charged.

In event of a palpable muff of a ball thrown by the catcher, when the base-runner is clearly blocked, the infielder making the muff shall be charged with an error and the base-runner shall not be credited with a stolen base.

Definition of Wild Pitch and Passed Ball.

SEC. 10. A wild pitch is a legally delivered ball, so high, low or wide of the plate that the catcher cannot or does not stop and control it with ordinary effort, and as a result the batsman, who becomes a base-runner on such pitched ball, reaches first base or a base-runner advances.

A passed ball is a legally delivered ball that the catcher should hold or control with ordinary effort, but his failure to do so enables the batsman, who becomes a base-runner on such pitched ball, to reach first base or a base-runner to advance.

Definition of Run Earned Off Pitcher.

SEC. 11. *A run earned off the pitcher shall be scored every time a player reaches home base by the aid of safe hits, sacrifice hits, stolen bases, bases on balls, hit batsmen, wild pitches and balks, before fielding chances have been offered to retire the side.*

The pitcher shall be given the benefit of doubt whenever fielding errors are made and in determining the base to which a runner should have been held with perfect support on part of fielders. A fielding error made by the pitcher shall be considered the same as any other fielding error. No run can be earned that scores as result of batsman having reached first base on a fielding error or passed ball; nor can any run be earned after the fielding side has failed to accept chances offered to retire the side.

To determine the pitcher's percentage for the season, the total number of runs earned off his pitching shall be divided by the total number of innings he has pitched; then multiplied by nine, to find his average effectiveness for a complete game.

The Summary.

The Summary shall contain:

RULE 86.

SECTION 1. The score made in each inning of the game and the total runs of each side in the game.

SEC. 2. The number of stolen bases, if any, made by each player.

SEC. 3. The number of sacrifice hits, if any, made by each player.

SEC. 4. The number of sacrifice flies, if any, made by each player.

SEC. 5. The number of two-base hits, if any, made by each player.

SEC. 6. The number of three-base hits, if any, made by each player.

SEC. 7. The number of home runs, if any, made by each player.

SEC. 8. The number of double and triple plays, if any, made by each team and the players participating in same.

SEC. 9. The number of innings each pitcher pitched in.

SEC. 10. The number of base hits, if any, made off each pitcher and the number of legal "at bats" scored against each pitcher.

SEC. 11. The number of times, if any, the pitcher strikes out the opposing batsmen.

SEC. 12. The number of times, if any, the pitcher gives bases on balls.

SEC. 13. The number of wild pitches, if any, charged against the pitcher.

SEC. 14. The number of times, if any, the pitcher hits a batsman with a pitched ball, the name or names of the batsman or batsmen so hit to be given.

SEC. 15. The number of passed balls by each catcher.

SEC. 16. The time of the game.

SEC. 17. The name of the umpire or umpires.

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Base Ball Around the World

BY JOHN B. FOSTER.

One of the most interesting chapters from year to year of the BASE BALL GUIDE has come to be the notation of the progress of Base Ball from one country to another around the earth. In this issue the editor of the GUIDE is able to enter, as a matter of record, that there is a Base Ball league in the far away Samoan Islands—the islands that were made famous by Robert Louis Stevenson. Information has been received from a correspondent at Paco Paco that a league has been formed in American Samoa of four teams, representing the United States Naval Station, the U.S.S. Fortune, Tutuila and Fitaftas (the latter of the native guard), and that a playing schedule of games, thirty in all, was formally adopted and that they are being played at the present time. Possibly, to be more accurate, at the time that this is being written.

Well did the late Albert G. Spalding say that "Base Ball follows the flag." If he had done nothing more during his busy life to make him famous among men, that one statement alone will live during the life of the American republic.

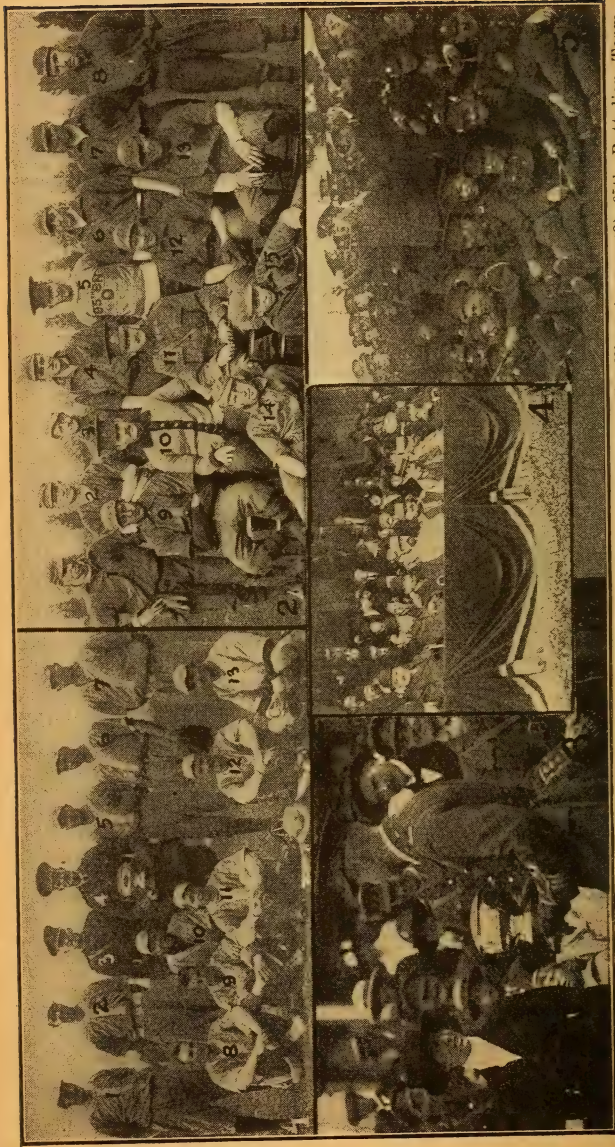
The editor of the GUIDE has been in direct correspondence during the winter with the Vicomte de la Panouse, president of the International Sporting Club of France. It is the intention of that organization to establish a Base Ball club at Monte Carlo and perhaps another at Nice the moment the war is ended. Undoubtedly that means a league in a very short time in Southern France. From that it is equally as certain that the organization will spread to Northern France. Indeed, there is little room to doubt that a Base Ball league would have been in healthy and active operation at the present time had it not been for the war in Europe, which has blighted so much that was good and so much that was intended for the good. Frequent games have been played within the past year both in France and in England. The Canadians, who have volunteered to the defense of their mother country, have played on the Continent and in England. Their matches have attracted a great deal of attention, so much so that the lethargy of England has been shaken tremendously, and it is gradually beginning to dawn upon the English athletes that Base Ball has an attraction all its own, for the reason that it makes men think and act quickly.

Following is the report of one of the most unusual and interesting ball games in the history of the national game. It was printed in the New York *Times*, to which newspaper it was sent by special correspondence. It reads as follows:

"In a hollow between hills that conveniently screened it from the prying eyes of German observation balloons, but within range of the German guns on the Verdun front, with an occasional shell bursting in sight, a 'cup match' was contested, which is probably unique in the history of Base Ball. It was the final game of a series arranged between five American ambulance sections, and the championship lay between Section II. and Richard Norton's special section (which is one of the two directly under the American Red Cross).

"The games had been played during the rest periods while the players were waiting to take their turn at the advance posts, their cars being tuned up for a fast trip in case of an emergency call. Changes in the lineup while the games were in progress had frequently to be made, for the calls came.

"There was a long delay in obtaining an umpire. Harry Hollinshed, who had been badly wounded in June and had only just returned from the hospital at Neuilly, after some protest, finally accepted the post. There was also some difficulty in placing left and right fields on account of the



(1) Canadian Field Artillery Reserve Brigade, champions of Shorncliffe and Sandling Areas. (2) 95th Battalion Reserve Team, Toronto, runners-up. (3) Championship cup being presented to Colonel Mills, D. S. O., O. O., of the O. F. A. Reserve Brigade. (4) Spectators in the stand. (5) "Rooters" on the field.

Photos 1, 2 and 5 Copyrighted by J. Weston & Sons, Folkestone, Eng.

BASE BALL TEAMS OF CANADIAN RESERVES IN ENGLAND.

encroachment of barbed-wire entanglements, while the River Meuse closed in the field behind home plate.

"The equipment, for a 'cup match,' was somewhat limited, consisting of two catchers' mitts, two other gloves, a catcher's mask, and one bat. It was the last item which caused more concern to the players than the proximity of bursting shells, for there was no knowing what fate might attend the single bat, in view of the fact that some members of the teams had been brought up in England and were apt to treat the 'grain' as a cricket bat.

"Interruptions during the game were frequent, the players insisting on calling every one's attention to a bursting shell or particularly accurate shooting at German aeroplanes by the French gunners. Another time a long foul was hit into the barbed wire over by left field, and the ball was only recovered at the expense of part of the garments of a fielder who was sent in search and gave a detailed report of the difficulties of advancing through wire entanglements. The interruption, however, which most demoralized the field was caused in the third inning, when someone shouted that one of the many German aeroplanes which had been sailing overhead had been hit. Time was called and general attention centered on the doomed machine, which was seen to be turning over and over in the sunshine as it descended to earth.

"At the end of the seventh inning the game was suddenly called owing to the fact that all the Norton team were summoned to go on a special trip into the sector of the front adjoining their own. The team had come on the field in true college fashion, crowded into a Rolls-Royce ambulance, singing American songs. Thirty seconds after the special call had come the Norton ambulance had disappeared and the other ambulances of the American section were back at their permanent post near the château. Victory lay with the Norton team, which had scored 17 runs with eight hits, against 6 runs with five hits."

The following communication was received from Captain Fred J. Smith, Y.M.C.A. officer in charge Shorncliffe and Sandling Areas:

"Base Ball was by far the most popular sport among the Canadian troops at Shorncliffe during the past summer. Two big tournaments, organized under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A., interested no less than fifty-eight teams. The first tournament, with twenty-eight teams, finished early in July, and immediately a tournament with thirty teams was started. The final games for both tournaments were played on the beautiful grounds of the Folkestone Cricket Club.

"On September 9 the Ninety-fifth Battalion of Toronto, Ontario, played the Canadian Field Artillery Reserve Brigade, before three thousand spectators, and the game proved to be an excellent exhibition of America's national game. The score was tied in the fifth inning and the cheering and excitement at this stage of the game was a revelation to the natives. The final score was 7-1 in favor of the Artillery. A handsome trophy was presented by Mrs. R. Burritt, wife of Colonel R. Burritt of the Headquarters Staff; then both teams were entertained by Frank Curtis, a well-known Folkestone business man. Base Ball has taken hold in a wonderful way in this part of England and there is no doubt that the summer of 1917 will see the game very popular in England."

In Newfoundland, where the game has quite a foothold, the G. G. Allen trophy is the prize for which the teams of the St. John's Amateur Base Ball League annually compete. Owing to the number of enlistments, the majority of the best players are in active service, which necessitates using high school boys. The names of the members of the Wanderers, the winning team of the league last season were: Manager, T. V. Hartnett; D. McLoud, P. E. King, R. S. Hocken, F. Britt, W. McCrindle, C. S. Ford, C. Hunt, P. Dobbin, F. Brien, Dr. Pritchard.

In the late summer of 1916 an All-America soccer team, representing the United States Football Association and managed by its secretary, Thomas W. Cahill, who is also an ardent Base Ball enthusiast, made a successful tour of Norway and Sweden.

On Thursday, August 17, the team journeyed to Västerås, Sweden, for an exhibition Base Ball game against Västerås. It resulted in



1, Phillips; 2, Hitlin; 3, Hayes; 4, Rehmyer; 5, Noonan; 6, McEnelly;
7, Tuthill; 8, Herrod; 9, Tuero; 10, Houston.

BUENOS AIRES ALL-STARS—CHAMPIONS SOUTH AMERICA, 1916.



1, T. W. Cahill, Manager of American Team; 2, Axell; 3, Wersall; 4, Blomme; 5, J. S. Edstrom; 6, Johnson; 7, Johnson; 8, Ledin; 9, Svensson;
10, Oscarson; 11, Johanson; 12, Fernstrom; 13, Nygren; 14, Wailen; 15, Larson; 16, Lonnkvist; 17, Malmstrom.

VASTERAS BASE BALL CLUB VASTERAS SWEDEN

a 21—15 victory for the American team, although at the end of the third inning the game was so one-sided that the players were redistributed so as to give Västerås several of the Americans.

Tuesday, August 22, the All-America tourists again played the Västerås Base Ball Club, but this time at the Olympic Stadium, Stockholm. The Americans were divided between the teams at the start and the nine carrying the name of the U.S.F.A. won, 8 to 7, in ten innings.

Now the reader is asked to jump down to the Isthmus. There is only one Isthmus for America in these days, and that is at Panama. All other important strips of land in the world are forgotten for the one on which so much has been expended by the United States Government for the ultimate benefit of the commerce of the world.

There is a Base Ball league at Panama. It is a real league and is managed and conducted by real Americans. The *Panama Canal Sports*, of which R. T. Martin of Brooklyn is editor, tells of conditions, as follows:

"The thrills furnished the fans on the Isthmus in the battles for Base Ball supremacy have never been so plentiful as those developed by the Panama Canal League teams during the past two seasons. The race for the Governor's pennant was the closest and most exciting ever witnessed by Isthmian fans. By that statement I do not wish to detract from the closeness of last year's race, as both pennants were won by a single game, the two contenders fighting the final game for the stellar honors.

"Quite all the players on the Balboa team did well. Otherwise they would not be the champions. The team throughout the season held the never-say-die-spirit that was thoroughly instilled into their minds by Manager Hodnett. Take the Balboa team and I am forced to say that I have not been able to pick one star among them. They were well balanced in all departments, particularly in the pitching department.

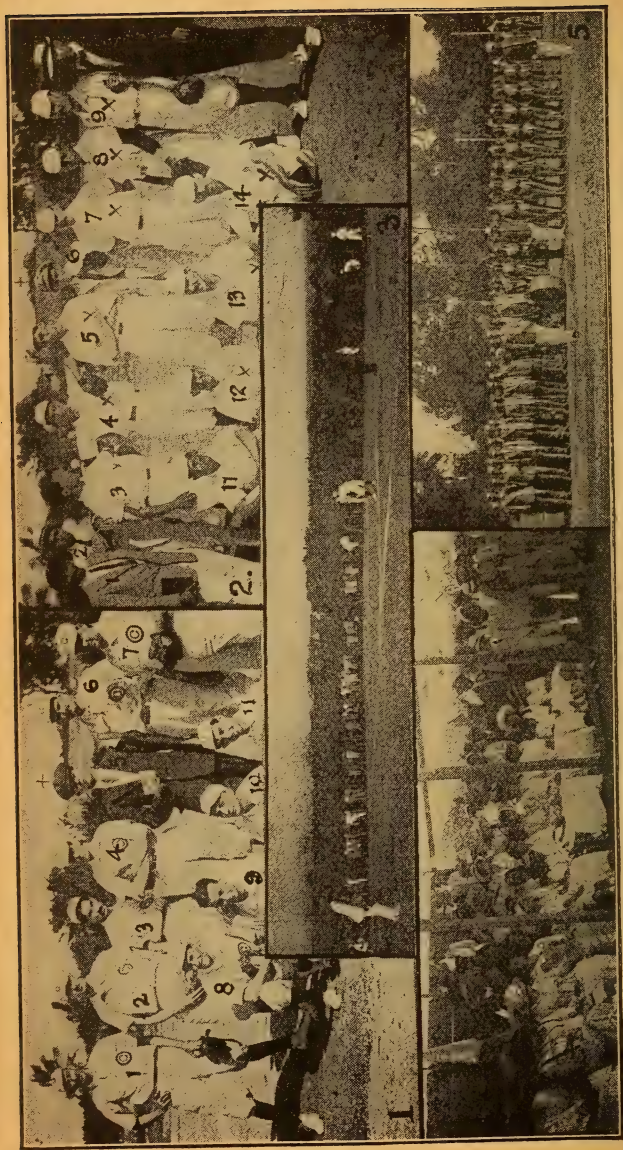
"It simply brings to one's mind the old saying that a chain is no stronger than its weakest link. The runner-up, the Twenty-ninth Infantry, was lamentably weak in the outfield, a fact that was amazingly shown up in the final game with Balboa. The Fifth were not over-strong in the box; only the superb work of Milburn kept his pitchers from being annihilated on several occasions. Ancon's weak spot behind the bat was shown up in several games.

"The future of Base Ball upon the Isthmus is assured. The stamp of approval has been placed upon the honor of the game by the attendance of our leading officials—both civil and military—and sport loving classes with red blood flowing briskly through their veins. The big league park now in course of construction near the Balboa Prado will be a thing of beauty and will fulfill a long-felt want.

"Notice our neighbors, the Panamanians, how they have adopted the sport. It was only a few years back that we saw the children playing the sport of bull fighting; now the little chaps are armed with a Base Ball bat and the miniature wooden sword has been discarded."

Now for another jump. This time we go to Nicaragua. Base Ball entered there. It was bound to do so in time, but it has done so to a much larger extent than any of us imagined it would. Following is an extract from the report of the American Collector General of Customs in Nicaragua, which shows how much Base Ball there is in that Central American government:

"In the Review of Reviews is an article by Clifford D. Ham, collector general of customs in Nicaragua. The finances of this republic are in the hands of the United States Government, and a legation guard of about one hundred marines is maintained at the capital of the country. The perpetual revolutionists want the marines sent away; the wealthy merchant element and the planters want them to stay; the middle class of Nicaragua, consisting of the skilled laborers, the small trades people and such elements known as 'artesanos' have turned the scale in favor of the marines. Read what Mr. Ham says and then reflect on the universal appeal of Base Ball:



BLUE AND RED TEAMS OF COLOMBIA BASE BALL CLUB AND SPECTATORS AT GAME HELD AT BARRANQUILLA, COLOMBIA, S. A.

"At first these middle class people (artesanos) were unfavorable and resented the presence of the American soldiers. Then they got interested in seeing the marines playing Base Ball. A few got balls and bats and soon others joined. The American soldiers aided and instructed them. The 'artesanos' found the soldiers were personally all right and good chaps and mutual acquaintance began. Under the guidance of the officers and soldiers of the marines, local 'nines' were formed to play among themselves. Afterwards they and the marine team began to play. The Nicaraguans at first were woefully beaten, but the soldiers encouraged them and they kept at it. Now they occasionally defeat the marines. The result is a league of Nicaraguan clubs, some at Managua, others at Granada and Masaya. The marine team visits and plays with them all.

"The Nicaraguan children play ball in every vacant lot. American Base Ball terms only are used—'strike,' 'foul,' 'batter up,' 'you're out,'—for the Spanish language does not provide them. Immense crowds full of enthusiasm attend the games. They are under the patronage of the president and archbishop, who frequently attend. Two of the marines are always invited to officiate as umpires. The result of all this is that the American marines are now very popular with the 'artesanos' and many other Nicaraguans who once looked askance.

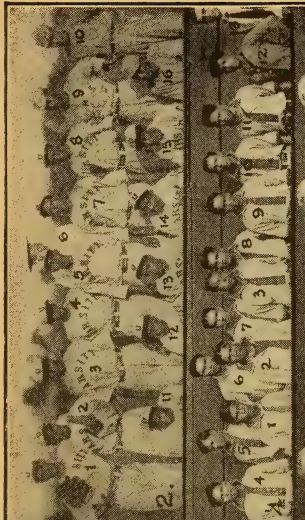
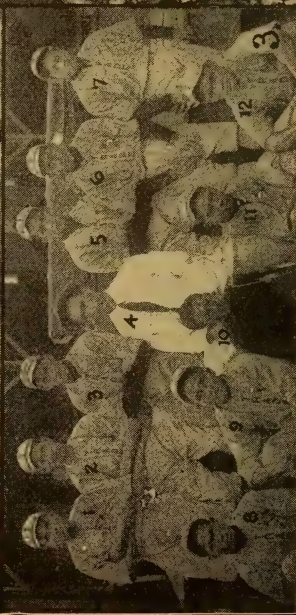
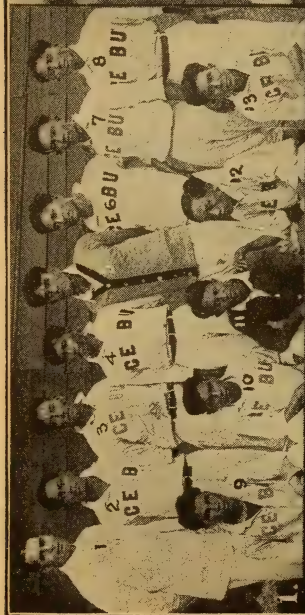
"Base Ball has done it. It would be a crime to withdraw the marines and stop the Base Ball craze in Nicaragua. It is the best step towards order, peace and stability that has ever been taken. It beats the work of politicians and statesmen. People who will play Base Ball and turn out by the thousands every week to see games are too busy to participate in revolutions. Three cheers for the American marine who is teaching Base Ball and real sportsmanship. Incidentally it should be said that the marines are a fine set of representative Americans."

Going a little farther south, we find that the game of Base Ball has found a home in Venezuela. We know that Base Ball has been played in the Argentine, in Peru, in Chili and in Brazil, but it is news to hear that it has arrived in Venezuela. The latter country is farther north and possibly would have been expected to "catch it" quicker. In any event, it is played in Venezuela, and it will be played more. A story of a game which took place at Rio Chico reads as follows:

"That the American game of Base Ball is becoming more popular in South America is vouched for in the report of a game played at Rio Chico, Venezuela. The opposing teams were a native nine of Rio Chican players and an American team made up of the crew of the steamship Alpha, which had been purchased from a Philadelphia concern by a wealthy Venezuelan. When the Philadelphia crew delivered the vessel at the port of Carenero they were invited to a celebration in their honor at Rio Chico, which included a Base Ball game. The native team wore regular Base Ball uniforms surmounted by red sashes, while the visiting Americans had to don overalls, which were a bit heavy in the tropic heat.

"The Rio Chicans proved to be very fast base runners and took the lead in the early innings, but as the game progressed the visitors easily outplayed their opponents, who ceased playing at the beginning of the 'lucky seventh' and acknowledged defeat by the score of 17 to 8 in favor of the Yankees. The Philadelphia team was captained by H. H. Weeks, of yachting fame, who played first base; Lingo, assistant engineer and graduate of Girard College, was the boxman, while Anderson, chief engineer, of the municipal nine, of Philadelphia, was the other end of the battery."

At the end of the war Base Ball leagues abroad are a certainty. It is a fact that Base Ball follows war. It followed war in the United States, and it is one of the best and most efficacious peace-makers and civilizing influences devised to render soothing influences to the human mind. It is possible to work off a tremendous amount of steam in Base Ball, whether a spectator or a player. Steam thus distributed to the empty air prevents mischief that follows when it happens to be accumulated and there is no healthful vent for it.



1, Cebu Team; 2, Varsity Team; 3, School of Arts and Trades; 4, Leyte Team; 5, Mizuno Team.
 BASE BALL TEAMS IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Base Ball on the Border

Base Ball was by far the favorite sport of the militiamen who were sent to the Mexican border to uphold the dignity of Uncle Sam. Though the weather was extremely hot at times and seriously interfered with the comfort of the players, especially those who were used to a more northern climate, it did not in the least dim the ardor of those who participated. In the latter part of October the weather became cooler, which added greatly to the pleasure of the players.

Owing to inability to get in correspondence with members of the various teams after their regimental units had returned from the border, it was impossible in the short time before the GUIDE went to press to collect data and pictures that would have made a more complete account of Base Ball activities while the troops were on



1, Kelleher; 2, Rossell; 3, Hagermann; 4, Racke; 5, Klauberg; 6, Trainor, Capt.; 8, Mendenhall; 9, Flynn; 10, Sergeant Brodhead, Asst. Mgr.; 11, Lieutenant Loeser, Mgr.; 12, Corporal Hobart, Scorer; 13, Drake; 14, Cunningham; 15, Von Klein; 16, Irvine; 17, Stevens.

Photo by C. Klauberg & Bros., N. Y.

SEVENTH INFANTRY TEAM, N. Y.

active duty, but the following reports will give some idea of the number of teams which took part at the different stations.

The Seventh Infantry, New York Division, U.S.A., had one of the best playing aggregations and made most of the sport. Their team played consistently through the long series of victories. The team won the majority of their long schedule and only on rare occasions did the ball tossers sink in defeat. Aside from the Seventh team, there are others that boasted of good teams, the First Cavalry, on which played several Troop D (Syracuse) men; Twenty-second Engineers, and Squadron A, all ratling good teams, and at all times the competition was keen for championship honors.



(1) SECOND VIRGINIA INFANTRY—1, Lieutenant Holtzman; 2, Mathews; 3, Gray; 4, Weaver; 5, Strother; 6, Russell; 7, Johnsen; 8, Skeen; 9, Shipe; 10, Kunkle; 11, Whitehouse; 12, Menefee; 13, Painter; 14, Rastus Ragor, Mascot. (2) FOURTH SOUTH DAKOTA INFANTRY—1, Lieutenant Sperbeck, Mgr.; 2, Hausman; 3, Griffith; 4, Guthrie; 5, Gilbertson; 6, Kelly; 7, Calfee; 8, Meade; 9, McIntyre; 10, Hart; 11, Eglund; 12, Holly; 13, Larson; 14, Barton. (3) COMPANY "K," FIRST MINNESOTA INFANTRY—1, Hendricksen, Mgr.; 2, De Bark; 3, Carlson; 4, Wickenberg; 5, Harrington; 6, Betts; 7, Lund; 8, McDonald, Coach; 9, Ferguson; 10, Von; 11, Franzke; 12, Koob; 13, Goodrie.

Corporal Edward Franzke of Company K, First Minnesota Infantry, writes: "Of the twenty games played the team won fifteen, lost five, and finished second in the championship race of the Thirteenth Division stationed at Llano Grande, Texas."

Lieutenant Charles T. Holtzman, Jr., of the Second Virginia Infantry, writes as follows: "Our team tied for second place in League No. 2, Brownsville District, winning eight and losing six games. A good many of our games were played under trying circumstances and on account of a number of injuries to players our chances of winning the pennant were very much impaired."

Sergeant J. H. Guthrie of Company B, Fourth South Dakota Infantry, stationed at San Benito, Texas, sends in some data which shows his team finished only second in the Cactus League, with the fine record of eighteen games won and three lost.



Top row (left to right)—W. O'Connor, Rose, Turner, Logsdon, Wilson.
Bottom row—"Shorty" O'Connor, Capt.; Simmons, Felton, Sullivan.

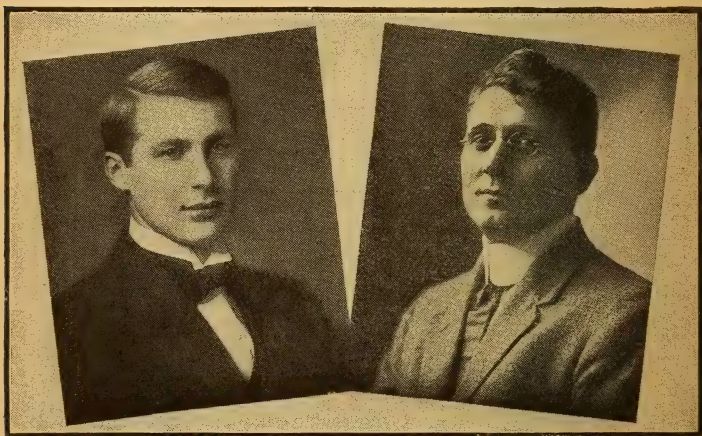
COLORADO INFANTRY TEAM.

The Colorado Infantry team has probably a record for last season that is almost unbeatable. From Denver the fastest semi-pro teams came to Golden and, with one exception, every team that traveled out to Golden met with defeat. Not only that, but the Cavalry, Engineers, Field Hospital and the Artillery from Colorado also met defeat at the hands of the "Dough Boys." After reaching Douglas, Ariz., the boys took on all of the fastest teams in and around Douglas and defeated them all, except one, and that game resulted in a twelve-inning tie. With a team selected from men from all parts of Colorado and with very little time for practice, Major P. J. Hamrock, commanding the infantry of Colorado, feels pretty proud of the record of his team. Out of twenty-nine games played the Infantry boys won twenty-seven, lost one, and the other game resulted in a 4-4 tie, which lasted twelve innings.

National Base Ball Federation

President, C. C. Townes, 1208 Illuminating Building, Cleveland, Ohio; first vice-president, C. E. Martin, 801 First National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio; second vice-president, Sam Karpf, 222 Gibbons Arcade, Dayton, Ohio; secretary, Tom Nokes, Johnstown, Pa.; treasurer, Virgil E. Zetterlind, 115 West Columbia Street, Detroit, Mich. Executive committee: David Johnston, *The Item*, New Orleans, La.; Frank R. Coates, Railway and Light Company, Toledo, Ohio; O. C. Seikel, *The Press*, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Henry M. Tufo, 1010 Fisher Building, Chicago, Ill.

The next annual meeting of the federation will be held at Johnstown, Pa., on Thursday and Friday, January 17 and 18, 1918. All city associations wishing to enter in the championship intercity series to be conducted during 1917 must file their entries before July 1, 1917.



CLAYTON C. TOWNES,
President National Base Ball
Federation.

TOM NOKES,
Secretary National Base Ball
Federation.

Approximately two hundred cities and towns in the United States were approached during the year regarding the National Base Ball Federation. Data has been received from over seventy and is being filed. The federation classifies its members as follows:

"The membership of this federation shall be composed of cities supporting and fostering regular non-commercialized Base Ball associations of four or more clubs, which must conduct a series of games for their championships, and no city may be represented by more than one association."

The city association is absolutely in charge of the affairs in its city as far as the federation is concerned. The players are classified as follows: Class A—A player eligible to Class A is one who receives no monetary remuneration for his services as a player during the current season. (Amateur division.) Class AA—A player eligible to Class AA is one who does not earn his livelihood by his services as a player. (Semi-professional division.)

A player eligible to Class A shall not have played with a professional club for one year previous to August 1 of the current season. A player eligible to Class AA shall not be under contract or reserve to any club operating under the National Agreement after July 1 of the current season, unless he be placed on the voluntary retired list.

The National Base Ball Federation, the largest and most successful organization ever launched for the promotion, development and supervision of amateur and semi-professional Base Ball (under the term, "Non-commercialized Base Ball") in the United States, last season conducted a championship intercity series that proved most interesting, a great success, and attracted countrywide attention. Fourteen cities entered their representative teams in Class AA and four cities entered teams in Class A.

The Norwoods of Cincinnati won the first honors in the Class AA series, with the Rail Lights of Toledo runners-up.

FINAL GAME, CLASS AA—OCTOBER 8.

Cincinnati.	AB.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Toledo.	AB.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Weil, ss.....	4	0	0	3	2	1	Ohland, lf.....	3	0	1	0	0	0
Mulvaney, lf.....	4	0	2	3	0	0	Meitzke, lf.....	1	0	0	1	0	0
Holly, cf.....	5	1	2	1	0	0	Bresnahan, 3b.....	5	0	0	1	4	0
Magness, 2b.....	4	0	1	2	4	0	Nichols, 2b.....	3	0	0	4	1	1
Tiemeier, 1b.....	5	0	1	10	0	1	Schaeffer, rf.....	4	0	1	1	1	0
Albert, rf.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	Van Dyke, cf.....	4	0	0	2	0	0
Short, 3b.....	3	0	1	1	4	0	Hackett, 1b.....	4	0	0	10	1	0
Munson, c.....	4	1	3	10	2	1	Wilde, ss.....	4	1	0	2	3	1
White, p.....	2	0	1	0	0	0	McGivern, c.....	3	0	0	7	1	0
							Collamore, p.....	4	0	2	0	5	0
Totals	35	2	11	30	12	3	Totals	35	1	4	28	16	2

*One out when winning run scored.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—2
Toledo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Holly, Magness. Stolen bases—Holly, Bresnahan, Schaeffer, Van Dyke. Sacrifice hits—McGivern, Mulvaney, Magness, White. Struck out—By Collamore 4, by White 11. Bases on balls—Off Collamore 2, off White 2. Passed ball—Munson. Left on bases—Toledo 7, Cincinnati 11. Umpires—Carney and Shibley of Cleveland. Paid attendance—14,472. Scorer—Tom Swope. Time—2h. 9m.

The Klesch club of Cleveland won the first honors in Class A, with the Knights of Columbus of Louisville, runners-up.

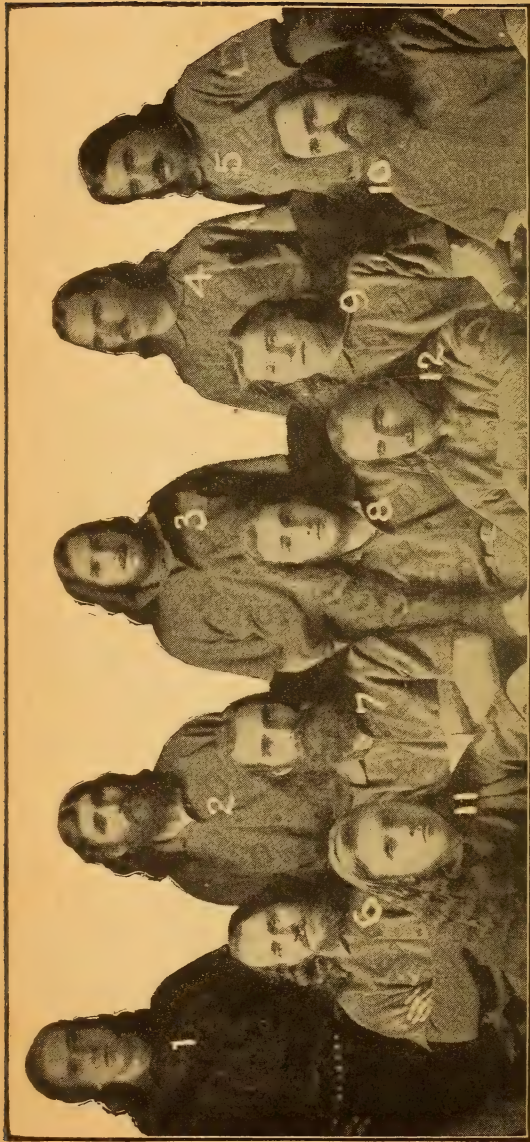
FINAL GAME, CLASS A—OCTOBER 1.

Cleveland.	AB.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Louisville.	AB.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Carr, 1b.....	2	2	2	14	0	0	Madden, 1b.....	5	0	2	11	1	0
Felske, ss.....	4	1	1	2	4	0	Clifford, lf.....	4	1	3	2	0	1
Gladden, 3b.....	4	0	1	1	2	0	Kenealy, 3b.....	3	0	1	2	2	1
Poland, lf.....	4	0	1	1	0	0	Bosmeyer, ss.....	4	0	1	4	3	1
Fisher, 2b.....	4	0	0	2	2	0	Hammond, rf.....	4	0	0	0	0	0
O'Neil, cf.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	Franz, c.....	2	2	1	3	1	1
Campbell, rf.....	3	0	2	0	0	0	Hamilton, cf.....	4	0	0	0	0	0
McHugh, c.....	3	2	1	6	2	1	Curley, 2b.....	3	0	1	2	0	0
Peterson, p.....	3	0	0	1	4	0	Ciresi, p.....	4	0	1	0	5	0
							O'Loughlin*	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	31	5	8	27	14	1	Totals	34	3	10	24	12	4

*Batted for Curley in ninth inning.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	x—5
Louisville	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0—3

Two-base hits—Carr 2, Felske. Three-base hit—Clifford. Home run—Franz. Sacrifice hit—Kenealy. Stolen bases—Bosmeyer, Hammond, Ciresi, Carr, Felske, Poland, McHugh 4. First base on balls—Off Ciresi 4, off Peterson 2. Struck out—By Ciresi 3, by Peterson 5. Umpires—Killeen and Shibley. Attendance—7,000.



1, J. Hansell, cf.; 2, F. Wyland, lf.; 3, P. Mooney, p.; 4, E. Hannaford, 1b.; 5, J. L. Talley, p.; 6, B. Talley, 3b.; 7, H. Hannaford, ss.; 8, F. Hornbeck, 2b.; 9, A. Williams rf.; 10, F. M. Thorpe, Mgr.; 11, G. Klumm, util.; 12, S. Talley, c.

ISRAELITE HOUSE OF DAVID BASE BALL TEAM—CHAMPIONS OF BERRIEN COUNTY, MICH.

The House of David team, members of the Chicago Intercity Association, is absolutely one of the most unique playing semi-pro Base Ball teams in the Middle West. All players are members of the Israelite Colony, a large religious organization at Benton Harbor, Mich. One of the main attractions of this team, besides playing fast ball, is that all the men, following the teaching of the Colony, allow no trimming of the hair or rounding of the beard. During the past season they played 28 games, winning 22, drawing 1, and losing 5.

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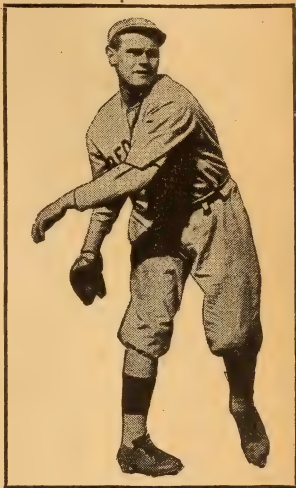
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	AT BOSTON	AT BROOKLYN	AT NEW YORK	AT PHILADELPHIA	AT PITTSBURGH	AT CINCINNATI	AT CHICAGO	AT ST. LOUIS
BOSTON.....		Apr. 25, 26, 27, 28 June 23, 25, 26, 27 Oct. 2, 3, 4	Apr. 20, 21, 23, 24 June 28, 29, 30 July 2 Sept. [3, 3], 4	Apr. 30 May 1, 2, 3 July 3 [4, 4], 5 Aug. 30, 31 Sept. 1	June 9, 11, 12 Aug. 3, 4, 6, 7 Sept. 17, 18, 19 Oct. 1	June 1, 2, 3, 4 Aug. 8, 9, 10, 11 Sept. 24, 25, 26	June 13, 14, 15 June 16, 17 July 30, 31 Aug. 1, 2 Sept. 29, 30	June 5, 6, 7, 8 July 26, 27, 28, 29 Sept. 21, 22, 23
BROOKLYN.....	May 4, 5, 7, 8 May 28, 29 [30, 30] Sept. 5, 6, 7	Apr. 30 May 1, 2, 3 Aug. 13, 14, 15 Sept. 8, 10, 11, 12	Apr. 20, 21, 23, 24 June 19, 20, 21, 22 Sept. 13, 14, 15	Apr. 20, 21, 23, 24 June 19, 20, 21, 22 Sept. 13, 14, 15	June 5, 6, 7, 8 July 25, 26, 27, 28 Sept. 27, 28, 29	June 9, 10, 11, 12 July 30, 31 Aug. 1, 2 Sept. 20, 22, 23	June 1, 2, 3, 4 Aug. 8, 9, 10, 11 Sept. 24, 25, 26	June 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 Aug. 3, 4, 5, 6 Sept. 18, 19
NEW YORK.....	Apr. 11, 12, 13, 14 June 19, 20, 21, 22 Sept. 13, 14, 15	Apr. 16, 17, 18, 19 July 3 [4, 4], 5 Aug. 30, 31 Sept. 1	Apr. 25, 26, 27, 28 June 23, 25, 26, 27 Oct. 2, 3, 4	Apr. 25, 26, 27, 28 June 23, 25, 26, 27 Oct. 2, 3, 4	June 13, 14, 15, 16 July 30, 31 Aug. 1, 2 Sept. 20, 21, 22	June 5, 6, 7, 8 Aug. 3, 4, 5, 6 Sept. 27, 29, 30	June 9, 10, 11, 12 July 26, 27, 28, 29 Sept. 17, 18, 19	June 1, 2, 3, 4 Aug. 8, 9, 10, 11 Sept. 24, 25, 26
PHILADELPHIA..	April 16, 17 April 18 [19, 19] Aug. 13, 14, 15 Sept. 8, 10, 11	Apr. 11, 12, 13, 14 June 28, 29, 30 July 2 Sept. [3, 3], 4	May 4, 5, 7, 8 May 28, 29 [30, 30] Sept. 5, 6, 7	June 28, 29 [30, 30] Sept. 5, 6, 7	May 31 June 1, 2, 4 Aug. 8, 9, 10, 11 Sept. 24, 25, 26	June 13, 14, 15 July 16, 17 June 26, 27, 28, 29 Sept. 17, 18	June 5, 6, 7, 8 Aug. 3, 4, 5, 6 Sept. 20, 22, 23	June 9, 10, 11, 12 July 30, 31 Aug. 1, 2 Sept. 28, 29, 30
PITTSBURGH....	May 9, 10, 11, 12 July 16, 17, 18, 19 Aug. 23, 24, 25	May 23, 24, 25, 26 July 11, 12, 13, 14 Aug. 20, 21, 22	May 18, 19, 21, 22 July 20, 21, 23, 24 Aug. 27, 28, 29	May 14, 15, 16, 17 July 6, 7, 9, 10 Aug. 16, 17, 18	May 14, 15, 16, 17 July 6, 7, 9, 10 Aug. 16, 17, 18	Apr. 15, 16, 17, 18 Apr. 29, 30 July 1 Sept. 2, 14, 15, 16	Apr. 11, 12, 13, 14 May 6, 7 June 24 Aug. 12, 13, 14 Sept. 9	Apr. 22, 23, 24, 25 June 18, 19, 20 Sept. 10, 11, 12, 13
CINCINNATI.....	May 18, 19, 21, 22 July 6, 7, 9, 10 Aug. 27, 28, 29	May 14, 15, 16, 17 July 20, 21, 23, 24 Aug. 16, 17, 18	May 9, 10, 11, 12 July 11, 12, 13, 14 Aug. 20, 21, 22	May 23, 24, 25, 26 July 16, 17, 18, 19 Aug. 23, 24, 25	April 27, 28 June 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 Aug. 15 Sept. [3, 3], 4	May 2, 3, 4, 5 July 2, 3 [4, 4] Sept. 10, 11, 12	May 2, 3, 4, 5 July 2, 3 [4, 4] Sept. 10, 11, 12	Apr. 19, 20, 21 Jun. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 Aug. 12, 13, 14
CHICAGO.....	May 14, 15, 16, 17 July 20, 21, 23, 24 Aug. 16, 17, 18	May 9, 10, 11, 12 July 6, 7, 9, 10 Aug. 27, 28, 29	May 23, 24, 25, 26 July 16, 17, 18, 19 Aug. 23, 24, 25	May 18, 19, 21, 22 July 11, 12, 13, 14 Aug. 20, 21, 22	Apr. 19, 20, 21 May 28, 29 [30, 30] June 18, 19, 20 Sept. 7, 8	April 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 May 27 June 18, 19, 20 Aug. 31 Sept. 1	Apr. 19, 20, 21 May 1 Sept. 2 [3, 3]	Apr. 27, 28, 29, 30 May 1 May 26, 27, 28 Sept. 2 [3, 3]
ST. LOUIS.....	May 23, 24, 25, 26 July 11, 12, 13, 14 Aug. 20, 21, 22	May 18, 19, 21, 22 July 16, 17, 18, 19 Aug. 23, 25, 26	May 14, 15, 16, 17 July 6, 7, 9, 10 Aug. 16, 17, 18	May 9, 10, 11, 12 July 20, 21, 23, 24 Aug. 27, 28, 29	May 2, 3, 4, 5 July 2, 3 [4, 4] Aug. 30, 31 Sept. 1	Apr. 11, 12, 13, 14 May 6, 7 May 29 [30, 30] Sept. 8, 9	Apr. 15, 16, 17, 18 June 30 July 1 Sept. 4, 5, 6, 15, 16	

Figures in brackets denote holidays; morning and afternoon games.

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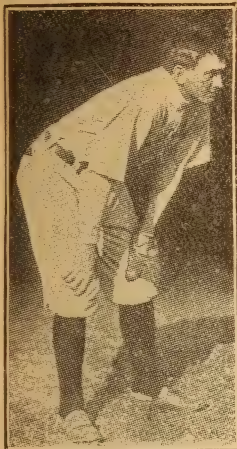
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OFFICIAL AMERICAN LEAGUE SCHEDULE, 1917

	AT CHICAGO	AT ST LOUIS	AT DETROIT	AT CLEVELAND	AT WASHINGTON	AT PHILADELPHIA	AT NEW YORK	AT BOSTON
CHICAGO.....	April 11, 12, 13, 14 May 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 Sept. 4, 5	April 15, 16, 17, 18 July 3 [4, 4], 5, 6 Sept. 14, 15	April 24, 25, 26, 27 June 21, 22, 23, 24 Aug. 12, 13, 14	May 2, 3, 4 June 29, 30 July 1, 2 Aug. 12, 13, 14, 15	June 6, 7, 8, 9 Aug. 8, 9, 10, 11 Sept. 25, 26, 27	June 1, 2, 4, 5 Aug. 3, 4, 6, 7 Sept. 18, 19, 20	June 11, 12, 13, 14 July 25, 26, 27, 28 Sept. 28, 29 Oct. 1	June 15, 16, 18, 18 July 30, 31 Aug. 1, 2 Sept. 21, 22, 24
ST. LOUIS.....	April 19, 20, 21, 22 May 29 [30, 30] Aug. 30, 31 Sept. 1, 16	April 24, 25, 26, 27 June 21, 22, 23, 24 Aug. 12, 13, 14	April 24, 25, 26, 27 June 21, 22, 23, 24 Aug. 12, 13, 14	April 28, 29, 30 May 1 June 25, 26, 27, 28 Sept. 2 [3, 3]	June 1, 2, 4, 5 Aug. 3, 4, 6, 7 Sept. 18, 19, 20	June 6, 7, 8, 9 Aug. 8, 9, 10, 11 Sept. 25, 26, 27	June 11, 12, 13, 14 July 25, 26, 27, 28 Sept. 28, 29 Oct. 1	June 15, 16, 18, 18 July 30, 31 Aug. 1, 2 Sept. 21, 22, 24
DETROIT.....	April 28, 29, 30 May 1, June 25 June 26, 27, 28 Sept. 2 [3, 3]	May 2, 3, 4 June 29, 30 July 1, 2 Sept. 6, 7, 8, 9	April 11, 12, 13, 14 May 5, 6, 7, 8 Sept. 11, 12 Sept. 16	April 19, 20, 21, 22 May 29 [30, 30] Aug. 29, 30, 31 Sept. 1	June 15, 16, 18, 19 July 30, 31 Aug. 1, 2 Sept. 21, 22, 24	June 11, 12, 13, 14 July 26, 27, 28 Sept. 28, 29 Oct. 1	May 31 June 1, 2, 4, 5 Aug. 3, 4, 6, 7 Sept. 25, 26	June 6, 7, 8, 9 Aug. 8, 9, 10, 11 Sept. 18, 19, 20 Oct. 1
CLEVELAND....	April 24, 25, 26, 27 June 20, 21 June 22, 23, 24 Sept. 8, 9	April 15, 16, 17, 18 July 3 [4, 4], 5, 6 Sept. 14, 15	April 11, 12, 13, 14 May 5, 6, 7, 8 Sept. 11, 12 Sept. 16	May 18, 19, 20, 21 July 19, 20, 21, 22 Aug. 20, 21, 22	June 11, 12, 13, 14 July 25, 26, 27, 28 Sept. 28, 29 Oct. 1	June 15, 16, 18 July 30, 31 Aug. 1, 2 Sept. 21, 22, 24	June 6, 7, 8, 9 Aug. 8, 9, 10, 11 Sept. 18, 19, 20	May 31 June 1, 2, 4, 5 Aug. 3, 4, 6, 7 Sept. 25, 26
WASHINGTON..	May 23, 24 May 25, 26, 27 July 15, 16, 17, 18 Aug. 23, 25	May 18, 19, 20, 21 July 19, 20, 21, 22 Aug. 20, 21, 22	May 14, 15, 16, 17 July 7, 8, 9, 10 Aug. 17, 18, 19	May 10, 11, 12, 13 July 11, 12, 13, 14 Aug. 26, 27, 28	May 10, 11, 12, 13 July 11, 12, 13, 14 Aug. 26, 27, 28	April 16, 17, 18, 19 July 3 [4, 4], 5 Aug. 30, 31 Sept. 1	April 25, 26, 27, 28 June 23, 25, 26, 27 Oct. 2, 3, 4	April 25, 26, 27, 28 June 23, 25, 26, 27 Oct. 2, 3, 4
PHILADELPHIA..	May 14, 15, 16, 17 July 7, 8, 9, 10 Aug. 17, 18, 19	May 10, 11, 12, 13 July 11, 12, 13, 14 Aug. 26, 27, 28	May 23, 24 May 25, 26, 27 July 15, 16, 17, 18 Aug. 23, 25	May 18, 19, 20, 21 July 19, 20, 21, 22 Aug. 20, 21, 22	April 20, 21, 23, 24 June 20, 21, 22 Sept. 13, 14, 15, 17	April 25, 26, 27, 28 June 23, 25, 26, 27 Oct. 2, 3, 4	April 30 May 1, 2, 3 July 3 [4, 4], 5 Aug. 30, 31, Sept. 1	April 30 May 1, 2, 3 July 3 [4, 4], 5 Aug. 30, 31, Sept. 1
NEW YORK.....	May 10, 11, 12, 13 July 11, 12, 13, 14 Aug. 26, 27, 28	May 14, 15, 16, 17 July 7, 8, 9, 10 Aug. 17, 18, 19	May 18, 19, 20, 21 July 19, 20, 21, 22 Aug. 20, 21, 22	May 23, 24 May 25, 26, 27 July 15, 16, 17, 18 Aug. 23, 25	May 18, 19, 20, 21 July 19, 20, 21, 22 Aug. 20, 21, 22	May 4, 5, 7, 8 May 28, 29 [30, 30] Sept. 10, 11, 12	April 20, 21, 23, 24 June 28, 29, 30 July 2 Sept. [3, 3], 4	April 20, 21, 23, 24 June 28, 29, 30 July 2 Sept. [3, 3], 4
BOSTON.....	May 18, 19, 20, 21 July 19, 20, 21, 22 Aug. 20, 21, 22	May 23, 24 May 25, 26, 27 July 15, 16, 17, 18 Aug. 23, 25	May 10, 11, 12, 13 July 11, 12, 13, 14 Aug. 26, 27, 28	May 14, 15, 16, 17 July 7, 8, 9, 10 Aug. 17, 18, 19	May 14, 15, 16, 17 July 7, 8, 9, 10 Aug. 17, 18, 19	April 16, 17, 18, 19 Aug. 13, 14, 15 Sept. 5, 6, 7, 8	April 11, 12, 13, 14 June 20, 21, 22 Sept. 13, 14, 15, 17	April 11, 12, 13, 14 June 20, 21, 22 Sept. 13, 14, 15, 17

Figures in brackets denote holidays morning and afternoon games.



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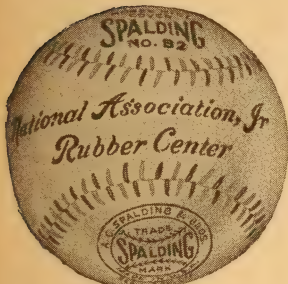
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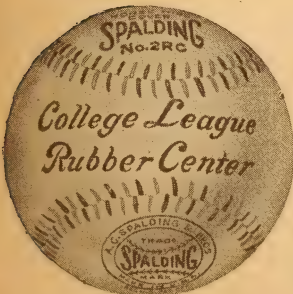
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Furnished in following models. Mention name of player when ordering.



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Large and heavy bat. Weights from 51 to 55 ounces. Length 35 inches.

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Fairly thin handle, well distributed striking surface. Weights 40 to 44 ounces. Length 34 inches.

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More tapered than Saier model, good striking surface. Weights from 38 to 42 ounces. Length 33 1-2 inches.

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Sufficient wood to give splendid driving power. Weights from 40 to 44 ounces. Length 34 inches.

DAVIS ROBERTSON Autograph Model
Longest bat in regular line. Fairly thin handle, even tapered. Weights from 37 to 42 ounces. Length 35 1-2 inches.

ROGER P. BRESNAHAN Autograph Model
Short large handle, well rounded end. Weights from 40 to 44 ounces. Length 32 1-2 inches.

FRED WILLIAMS Autograph Model
Handle slightly thicker than Zimmerman model, good striking surface. Weights from 36 to 42 ounces. Length 34 inches.

MILLER J. HUGGINS Autograph Model
Short small handle, body quite thick. Weights from 38 to 42 ounces. Length 32 inches.

NORMAN ELBERFELD Autograph Model
Specially adapted to small or light men. Weights from 35 to 39 ounces. Length 31 inches.

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Light weight but well balanced. Weights from 36 to 40 ounces. Length 34 1-2 inches.

FRANK M. SCHULTE Autograph Model
An excellent model. Weights from 37 to 41 ounces. Length 35 inches.

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Comparatively small handle, well balanced. Weights from 40 to 44 ounces. Length 35 inches.

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Extra large heavy bat with thick handle. Weights from 44 to 48 ounces. Length 35 inches.

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HERZOG, New York, National League Model H
BAKER, New York, American League Model B
OLDRING, New York, American League Model O

LUDERUS, Philadelphia, National League Model L
MEYERS, Brooklyn, National League Model M
PASKERT, Philadelphia, National League Model P
WHEAT, Brooklyn, National League Model W
SPEAKER, Cleveland, American League Model S
THOMAS, Philadelphia, American League Model T

Original bats of the above-named players are held at our bat factory, making duplicates on special order only. These bats do not bear players' autographs. Professional oil finish.....Each, \$1.25.

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No. 150H. Spalding Autograph "Old Hickory" Bats. Silver gray stained, hard filled, French polished. 12 models. Ea. \$1.50; ★\$15.00 doz.

No. 150G. Spalding Autograph Professional Finished "Old Hickory" Bats. Finished, hard filler, dark silver gray stained, hand rubbed. Second growth white hickory. 12 models. ...Each, \$1.50; ★\$15.00 doz.

SPECIFICATIONS of Models furnished in the Nos. 150A, 150P, 150H and 150G Bats listed above.

MODEL	LENGTH	WEIGHT	MODEL	LENGTH	WEIGHT	MODEL	LENGTH	WEIGHT
150	34 in.	37 to 44 oz.	154	33 in.	36 to 43 oz.	158	34 1-2 in.	37 to 43 oz.
151	32 1-2 in.	38 to 45 oz.	155	32 1-2 in.	37 to 45 oz.	159	33 1-2 in.	36 to 43 oz.
152	34 in.	37 to 44 oz.	156	33 1-2 in.	37 to 44 oz.	160	33 in.	37 to 45 oz.
153	34 in.	37 to 45 oz.	157	33 1-2 in.	35 to 42 oz.	161	34 in.	37 to 45 oz.

We require at least two weeks' time for the execution of special bat orders.

★ Prices quoted only on orders for one-half dozen or more at one time.

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Nos. 125N, 125P, 125T, 125D and 125B made of specially selected second growth northern white ash.

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No. 125P. Spalding Professional Oil Finished Ash Bats. Finish, hard filler, special oil tempered, hand rubbed, smooth dead surface. 12 special models.....Each, \$1.25 ★\$12.00 doz.

No. 125D. Spalding Dark Brown Ash Bats. Stained full length. Hard filled, high French polished. 12 special models. Each, \$1.25 ★\$12.00 doz.

SPECIFICATIONS of Models furnished in the Nos. 125N, 125P and 125D Bats listed above.

MODEL	LENGTH	WEIGHT	MODEL	LENGTH	WEIGHT	MODEL	LENGTH	WEIGHT
N1	31 in.	32 to 39 oz.	N5	34 in.	36 to 44 oz.	N9	34 1-2 in.	37 to 45 oz.
N2	33 in.	34 to 43 oz.	N6	35 in.	36 to 44 oz.	N10	34 in.	36 to 44 oz.
N3	33 in.	35 to 44 oz.	*N7	34 1-2 in.	35 to 43 oz.	N11	35 in.	40 to 48 oz.
N4	33 in.	32 to 40 oz.	N8	34 in.	36 to 43 oz.	N12	35 in.	36 to 44 oz.

*Special Bottle Shaped Model.

No. 125T. Spalding Natural Oil Tempered Ash Bats. Stained yellow, genuine oil tempered, hard filled, hand rubbed to special dead smooth finish. 12 special models.....Each, \$1.25 ★\$12.00 doz.

SPECIFICATIONS of Models furnished in No. 125T Bats listed above.

MODEL	LENGTH	WEIGHT	MODEL	LENGTH	WEIGHT	MODEL	LENGTH	WEIGHT
T1	33 1-2 in.	33 to 41 oz.	T5	32 1-2 in.	40 to 48 oz.	T9	33 1-2 in.	41 to 49 oz.
*T2	34 in.	35 to 43 oz.	T6	34 1-2 in.	37 to 45 oz.	T10	36 in.	40 to 48 oz.
T3	35 in.	36 to 44 oz.	T7	34 in.	39 to 47 oz.	T11	34 in.	34 to 41 oz.
T4	34 1-2 in.	34 to 42 oz.	T8	33 in.	41 to 49 oz.	T12	35 in.	37 to 45 oz.

*Bottle Shaped.

No. 125B. Spalding Dark Brown Taped Ash Bats. Very dark brown stained, except 12 in. of handle left natural. Tape wound grip. Hard filled, high French polished. 12 models.... Each, \$1.25 ★\$12.00 doz.

SPECIFICATIONS of Models furnished in No. 125B Bats listed above.

MODEL	LENGTH	MODEL	LENGTH	MODEL	LENGTH	MODEL	LENGTH
B1	31 in.	B4	33 in.	B7	34 in.	B10	35 in.
B2	31 1-2 in.	B5	34 in.	B8	33 in.	B11	33 in.
B3	32 1-2 in.	B6	34 1-2 in.	B9	34 in.	B12	35 in.

No. 100S. Spalding "All-Star" Ash Bats. Yellow stained, mottle burnt, hard filled, high French polished. Good quality second growth white ash. Supplied in twelve special models similar to those in No. 150A, but usually lighter in weight.....Each, \$1.00 ★\$10.00 doz.

No. 100M. Spalding New Special College Ash Bats. Special oil tempered, natural finish, hard filled. Fine quality second growth white ash. Supplied in twelve special models similar to those in No. 150A but usually lighter in weight.....Each, \$1.00 ★\$10.00 doz.

No. 100X. Spalding New Special High School Ash Bats. Hard filled, dark flame burnt, high French polished. Fine quality second growth white ash. Models similar to No. 125B....Each, \$1.00 ★\$10.00 doz.

No. 100Y. Spalding Special National Association Ash Bats. Yellow stained, hard filled, two-thirds of bat dark flame burnt, French polished. Fine grade second growth white ash. Supplied in twelve models similar to No. 125B, but usually lighter in weight..Each, \$1.00 ★\$10.00 doz.

No. 100Z. Spalding League Special Ash Bats. Green stained, mottle burnt, hard filled, French polished. Fine grade second growth white ash. Supplied in twelve models similar to those in No. 150A, but usually lighter in weight.....Each, \$1.00 ★\$10.00 doz.

No. 100W. Spalding Special Intercollegiate Ash Bat. Dark Silver stained, mottle burnt, hard filled, French polished. Fine second growth white ash. Models similar to No. 125P....Each, \$1.00 ★\$10.00 doz.

No. F. Spalding Hardwood Fungo Bat. 38 in. long, thin model, professional oil finish.....Each, \$1.00

We carry in stock a line of bats of assorted lengths and weights at 50c., 25c. and 10c. Send for Catalogue.

We do not guarantee bats against breaking.

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No. 9-0. "Three-and-Out." Brown leather. Patented Molded Face and hand-formed pocket. Padded with best hair felt; patent laced back; leather lace; leather strap and brass buckle fastening. . . . Each, \$10.00

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No. 0G. "Conqueror." Semi-molded face, brown leather, felt padding; patent laced back and thumb; leather strap and brass buckle fastening. Heel of hand piece felt lined. Each, \$7.00

No. OK. "OK Model." Semi-molded face. Brown leather face, back and finger-piece, oak colored side-piece. Felt padding, patent laced back and thumb; leather lace. Leather strap and brass buckle fastening. Heel of hand piece felt lined. Each, \$7.00

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No. 5-OR. "League Extra." Molded face. Black leather, felt padding; strap-and-buckle fastening; laced at thumb, patent laced back. Heel of hand piece felt lined. Leather bound edges. Each, \$6.00

No. 4-0. "League Special." Molded face. Special brown leather; felt padding, laced at thumb; patent laced back, strap-and-buckle fastening at back. Heel of hand piece felt lined. Leather bound edges. Each, \$5.00

No. 3-0. "Decker Patent." Brown oak leather; laced back, laced at thumb. Sole leather Decker Patent finger protection. . . . Each, \$5.00

Made in Rights and Lefts. When ordering for Left Hand Players Specify "Full Right."

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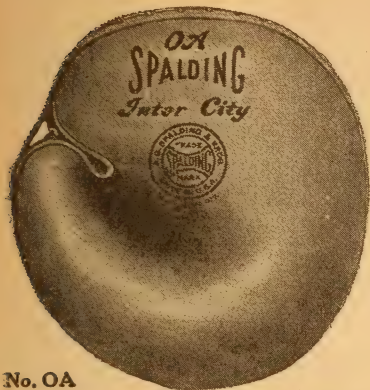
THE SPALDING



TRADE-MARK

GUARANTEES
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SPALDING CATCHERS' MITTS



No. OA

- No. OA. "Inter-City." Buff colored face, black leather back and trim. Leather binding and leather lace. Strap-and-buckle fastening at back; laced at thumb; patent laced back. Each, \$3.50
- No. 1S. "Athletic." Large model. Smoked horse hide, brown leather side piece and back; laced at thumb; patent laced back, leather lace; strap-and-buckle fastening at back. Each, \$3.00
- No. 1X. "Trade League." Large model. Buff-colored leather, black leather back and side piece; leather bound and leather lace; strap-and-buckle fastening; patent laced back. Special felt padding. Each, \$3.00
- No. 1C. "Back-Stop." Large model. Gray leather face and finger piece; oak leather side and back. Padded; strap-and-buckle fastening; reinforced and laced at thumb; patent laced back, leather lace. Each, \$2.50
- No. 1D. "Champion." Black leather face, back and finger piece, brown leather side. Padded; patent laced back; laced and reinforced at thumb; strap-and-buckle fastening; leather lace. Each, \$2.50
- No. 1A. "Catcher." Oak tanned leather, black leather side piece. Face reinforced on outside with extra leather palm. Padded; patent laced back, laced at thumb; strap-and-buckle fastening. Each, \$2.00
- No. 1AR. "Right Here." Durable black leather, with reinforced oak colored leather palm. Patent laced back, leather lace; strap-and-buckle fastening. Each, \$2.00
- No. 2C. "Foul Tip." Oak tanned leather face and finger piece, imitation leather back. Padded; reinforced and laced at thumb; back patent full laced, strap-and-buckle fastening. Each, \$1.50
- No. 3. "Amateur." Oak tanned leather face, and finger piece, imitation leather back. Laced thumb, patent laced back. Padded Each, \$1.25
- No. 3R. "Interscholastic." Black leather face, and finger piece imitation leather back; padded; laced at thumb. Each, \$1.25
- No. 3A. "Public School." Oak colored leather face and fingers, with imitation leather back. Laced thumb and patent laced back. Each, \$1.00
- No. 4E. "Boy's Amateur." Oak colored leather face and fingers canvas back. Good size. Each, 75c
- No. 4D. "Boy's Own." Oak colored leather patch palm and fingers canvas face and back. Good size. Each, 50c

All Styles Made in Rights and Lefts.

When Ordering for Left Handed Players Specify "Full Right."

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SPALDING INFIELDER'S GLOVES

- No. BBH.** "Honor" All horsehide, special buck tanning, including full lining, making this really the most durable and "wearable" fielders' glove ever put out. Leather welted seams, King Patent Padding..... Each, \$6.00
- No. VXL.** "Just Right." "Broken-In" style. Brown calfskin, specially treated. Full leather lined. Welted seams. Supplied in regular or "Cadet" fingers. King Patent Padding..... Each, \$6.00
- No. SXL.** "All-Players." "Broken-In" style. Specially prepared buckskin. Needs no breaking in. Finest quality material. Full leather lined. Welted seams. King Patent Padding..... Each, \$6.00
- No. BB1.** "World Series." Finest quality buckskin. It is most carefully constructed, being of good width and length, but not clumsy. Leather lined. Welted seams. King Patent Felt Padding..... Each, \$5.00
- No. AA1.** "World Series." Finest quality buckskin, specially treated. Very little padding and that in just the right place. Welted seams. Leather lined. Regular padding..... Each, \$5.00
- No. SS.** "Leaguer." Made with shorter "Cadet" fingers than in other gloves. We might really call it a special "short-stop" glove, although an all around style and is equally suitable for any infield player. Best quality buckskin, welted seams and leather lined..... Each, \$5.00
- No. PXL.** "Professional." Finest buckskin obtainable. Heavily padded around edges and little finger. Extra long to protect the wrist. Leather lined. Welted seams. In regular and "Cadet" fingers. Each, \$4.50
- No. RXL.** "League Extra." Finest quality black calfskin. Full leather lined. Welted seams..... Each, \$4.50
- No. PXN.** "Professional." Fine quality buckskin. Similar to No. PXL, but has special "no button" back. Leather lined..... Each, \$4.50
- No. XWL.** "League Special." Specially tanned calfskin. Padded with felt. Extra long to protect wrist. Leather lined. Welted seams... Each, \$4.50
- No. 2W.** "Minor League." Smoked horse hide. Professional model; leather lined, King Patent Felt Padding. Welted seams. Each, \$4.50
- No. 2Y.** "International." Special quality smoked horse hide; professional style, specially padded little finger; welted seams. Full leather lined..... Each, \$4.00
- No. PX.** "Professional." Finest quality buckskin. Felt lined. Properly padded according to ideas of some very prominent players, who prefer felt instead of leather lining. Welted seams..... Each, \$4.00
- No. 2XR.** "Inter-City." Black calfskin, specially treated. Specially padded little finger; welted seams; leather lined..... Each, \$4.00
- No. 2X.** "League." Specially tanned pearl colored grain leather. Model same as our No. SS. Welted seams; leather lined throughout. Ea., \$4.00
- No. 3X.** "Semi-Pro." Gray buck tanned leather. A very large model. Correctly padded; welted seams. Leather lined..... Each, \$3.50
- No. 2RL.** "Intercollegiate." Black leather. Full leather lined. Laced at wrist to adjust padding. Leather welted seams..... Each, \$3.50
- No. 2YC.** "Acme." Light brown colored leather. Full leather lined. Laced at wrist to adjust padding. Leather welted seams Each, \$3.50



No. VXL

An extra piece of felt padding is enclosed with each King Patent Glove.

All of above gloves are made with Diverted Seam (Pat. March 10, 1908), and have web of leather between thumb and first finger which can be cut out if not required.

Made in Rights and Lefts. When ordering for Left Hand Players Specify "Full Right."

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SPALDING INFIELDER'S' GLOVES

- No. CH. "Well Made." Buff colored horse hide, specially treated. Leather welted seams; leather lined throughout. Each, \$3.50
- No. PBL. "Professional Jr." Velvet tanned buckskin. Leather lined. Welted seams. Same as No. PXL, only smaller. Each, \$3.00
- No. 3XR. "Amateur." Black tanned leather; laced at wrist to adjust padding; welted seams. Leather lined. Each, \$3.00
- No. XL. "Club Special." Special white tanned leather; laced at wrist to adjust padding; welted seams; leather lined. Ea., \$3.00
- No. 11. "Match." Professional style; special tanned buff colored leather; welted seams; correctly padded; leather lined. Each, \$3.00
- No. 4X. "Association." Brown leather, specially treated. Padded little finger. Welted seams; leather lined. Each, \$2.50
- No. MRL. "Fielders' Choice." Good quality black tanned leather, welted seams. Laced at wrist to adjust padding. Leather lined. . . Each, \$2.50
- No. ML. "Diamond." Special model, very popular. Made of smoked leather, properly padded, full leather lined. Each, \$2.50
- No. MO. "Ours." Made of selected oak tanned leather, leather welt and binding. Full leather lined. Each, \$2.50
- No. MR. "Wizard." Made of good quality black tanned grain leather. Welted seams. Full leather lined. Each, \$2.50
- No. XS. "Practice." Good quality pearl tanned leather; well finished; welted seams; full leather lined. Each, \$2.00
- No. XT. "Defender." Men's size. Oak tanned leather, welted seams. Laced at wrist to adjust padding. Palm leather lined. . . Each, \$2.00
- No. XR. "Champion." Black tanned leather, welted seams; correctly padded. Leather lined. Each, \$2.00
- No. XO. "Leader." Olive tanned leather, welted seams. Popular model. Leather lined. Each, \$2.00
- No. 15. "Regulation." Men's size. Brown tanned leather, padded; welted seams; leather lined. Each, \$1.50
- No. 15R. "Regulation." Men's size. Black tanned leather, laced at wrist for padding adjustment; leather lined. Each, \$1.50
- No. XB. "Boys' Special." Boys' professional style; special tanned white leather, welted seams; leather lined. Each, \$1.50
- No. 15W. "Mascot." Men's size. Oak colored leather, correctly padded, with inside hump; leather lined. Each, \$1.25
- No. 15S. "Public School." Men's size. Olive colored leather, nicely padded; inside hump; leather lined. Each, \$1.25
- No. X. "Special." Men's size. Gray leather, professional model; padded; welted seams and leather lined. Each, \$1.25
- No. 13. "Interscholastic." Youths' size. Oak tanned brown leather, professional model, padded; welted seams and leather lined. Each, \$1.25
- No. 12R. "League Jr." Youth's size. Special black tanned leather, padded, otherwise same as No. 13. Each, \$1.25
- No. 17. "Youths'." Good size, special brown tanned leather, padded; inside hump; palm leather lined. Each, \$1.00
- No. 16W. "Star." Good size; white chrome tanned leather; welted seams; correctly padded; palm leather lined. Each, \$1.00
- No. 17X. "Old Scout." Good size; brown colored leather face with olive canvas back and lining; correctly padded. Each, 75c.
- No. 31X. "The Winner." Olive colored leather face with canvas back; felt padded. Each, 50c.



No. ML

All of above Gloves are made with Diverted Seam (Pat. March 10, 1908), and have web of leather between thumb and first finger which can be cut out if not required. Made in Rights and Lefts. When ordering for Left Hand Players Specify "Full Right."

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SPALDING BASEMEN'S MITTS



No. AAX

No. AAX. "First Choice." "Broken-In" Model. Special leather prepared so that it holds its shape. Ready to put on and play, no breaking in necessary. King Patent Padding. Laced entirely around mitt, including thumb. Leather lace. Strap reinforcement at thumb. Each, \$7.00

No. ABX. "Stick-on-the-Hand." The "Stick-on-the-Hand" construction will prove of wonderful assistance. Laced, except around thumb and heel, leather lace; strap-and-buckle adjustment at thumb, and special strap "Stick-on-the-Hand," with buckle at back. Each, \$7.00

No. AXP. "World Series." Finest white tanned buck; leather lacing around mitt, including thumb; strap-and-buckle fastening. Leather strap support at thumb. King Patent Padding Ea. \$6.50

No. BXP. "World Series." Finest selected brown calfskin; leather lacing; strap-and-buckle fastening. Leather strap support at thumb. Each, \$6.50

No. AXX. "Good Fit." Selected brown calfskin, bound with black leather. Leather laced, except heel, strap-and-buckle support at thumb, and strap-and-buckle at back. Each, \$6.00

No. BXS. "League Special." Selected brown calfskin, bound with brown leather. Leather laced, except heel; leather strap support at thumb; strap-and-buckle fastening. Each, \$6.00

No. BXB. "Well Broke." Brown horse hide, bound with black leather. Leather laced, except thumb and heel. Strap-and-buckle adjustment at thumb. Special strap "Stick-on-the-Hand," buckle at back. Each, \$5.00

No. BXR. "Right Here." Selected black horse hide, bound with brown leather. Leather laced, except thumb and heel. Strap-and-buckle adjustment at thumb. Special strap "Stick-on-the-Hand," with brass buckle at back. Each, \$5.00

No. CO. "Professional." Selected calfskin, specially treated. Correctly padded; leather laced, except at heel. Strap-and-buckle fastening Ea. \$4.00

No. CD. "Red Oak." Leather binding. Leather laced, except at thumb and heel, leather strap support at thumb. Strap-and-buckle fastening. Each, \$3.50

No. CX. "Semi-Pro." Face of specially tanned smoke color leather, back of firm tanned brown leather, laced all around, except heel; extra well padded at wrist and thumb. Strap-and-buckle fastening. Each, \$3.00

No. CXS. "Amateur" Special oak colored leather. Correctly padded; laced, except at heel. Strap-and-buckle fastening. Each, \$2.50

No. CXR. "Amateur". Black leather face, back and finger piece. Padded; laced, except at heel. Strap-and-buckle fastening. Each, \$2.50

No. DX. "Double Play." Oak tanned leather, laced all around, except at heel. Strap-and-buckle fastening. Nicely padded. Each \$2.00

No. EX. "League Jr." Black, smooth leather, laced all around, except at heel. Suitably padded, Strap-and-buckle fastening. Each, \$1.50

No. EXC. "Practice." Good size. Oak covered leather face and back with canvas inside palm. Leather laced all around, except at heel. Each, \$1.25

No. FX. "Public School." Good size. Oak colored leather face and back with canvas inside palm. Each, \$1.00

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SPALDING TAILOR-MADE BASE BALL UNIFORMS

SPALDING "WORLD SERIES" UNIFORMS

(Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.)

No. 0. Single suit. \$16.50 No. 0A. Single suit. \$15.00
 Net price to clubs ordering for Entire Team, suit. 13.50 Net price to clubs ordering for Entire Team, suit. 12.50
 The only difference between No. 0 and No. 0A uniforms is in the lighter weight shirt supplied with No. 0A. Highest quality throughout. Used exclusively by the major league teams and by teams of the most prominent colleges.

SHIRT.	PANTS.	CAP.	BELT.	STOCKINGS.	COLORS OF MATERIAL.
Any style. Style A, Style B, Style C, or Convertible Collar. See our catalogue.	Either tape or elastic bottoms; tunnel belt loops no extra charge.	Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, Brooklyn or Boston styles. See our catalogue.	No. 3-0 leather lined; solid leather belt No. 400 or solid leather belt No. 4-0, Black.	No. 3-0 plain or No. 3-00 Striped.	White Brown Gray Navy Gray with Line Navy Stripe White with Line Navy Stripe Gray with Small Blue Check White with 1/8-inch Navy Stripe Gray with 1/8-inch Navy Stripe Gray with Navy and Red Stripes

SPALDING "LEAGUE" UNIFORMS

No. 1. Single suit. \$13.50 No. 1A. Single suit. \$12.50
 Net price to clubs ordering for Entire Team, suit. 10.75 Net price to clubs ordering for Entire Team, suit. 10.00
 The only difference between No. 1 and No. 1A uniforms is in the lighter weight shirt supplied with No. 1A. Heavy weight, first grade, special twill material. Made to answer the demand for heavy weight uniforms at less than price of our Nos. 0 and 0A. Workmanship and finish same as Nos. 0 and 0A.

SHIRT.	PANTS.	CAP.	BELT.	STOCKINGS.	COLORS OF MATERIAL.
Any style. Style A, Style B, Style C, or Convertible Collar. See our catalogue.	Either tape or elastic bottoms; tunnel belt loops no extra charge.	Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, Brooklyn or Boston styles. See our catalogue.	No. 47 web or solid leather belt No. 800, Tan or Black.	No. 1R Plain or No. 1RO, Striped.	White Brown Gray Navy Gray with Line Navy Stripe White with 1/8-inch Navy Stripe Gray with 1/8-inch Navy Stripe Gray with Navy and Red Stripes Gray with Navy and Red Stripes

To satisfy a special call from Army Posts—a new color—Army Olive

SPALDING "INTERSCHOLASTIC" UNIFORM

No. 2. Single suit. \$10.00 Net price to clubs ordering for Entire Team, suit. \$8.00
 Medium weight, nearly all wool. Particularly adapted to college and school teams. NOT recommended for professionals. No extra charge for lettering shirts with name of club. Extra charge for all lettering on caps.

SHIRT.	PANTS.	CAP.	BELT.	STOCKINGS.	COLORS OF MATERIAL.
Any style. Styles A, B, C, or Convertible Collar. See our catalogue.	Either tape or elastic bot- toms; tunnel belt loops no extra charge.	Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, Brooklyn or Boston styles.	No. 47 web or solid leather belt No. 725, Tan, Orange or Black.	No. 2R Plain or No. 2RO Striped.	Brown Gray White Gray with Green Stripe Gray with Navy Stripe White with Line Navy Stripe

SPALDING BASE BALL UNIFORMS

SPALDING "MINOR LEAGUE" UNIFORM

No. M. Single suit..... \$10.00 Net price to clubs ordering for Entire Team, suit... **\$8.00**
 Put out originally by us as a special uniform for some of the more prominent minor league teams. Heavy weight material, nearly **all** wool. No extra charge for lettering shirts with name of club. Extra charge for all lettering on caps.

SHIRT.	PANTS.	CAP.	BELT.	STOCKINGS.	COLORS OF MATERIAL.
Any style. Style A, Style B, Style C, or Convertible Collar. See our catalogue.	Either tape or elastic bot- toms; tunnel belt loops no extra charge.	Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, Brooklyn or Boston styles. See catalogue.	No. 23 web or solid leather belt No. 725, Tan, Orange or Black.	No. 1R Plain or No. 1RO Striped.	White White with 1/8-inch Navy Stripe Brown Gray with Green Stripe Gray with 1/8-inch Navy Stripe Gray with White Stripe

SPALDING "CITY LEAGUE" UNIFORM

No. W. Single suit..... \$8.50 Net price to clubs ordering for Entire Team, suit... **\$6.25**
 Good quality material in plain White or Gray, and Gray with various stripes. Finished like our best quality. No extra charge for lettering shirts with name of club. Extra charge for all lettering on caps.

Any style. Style A, Style B, Style C, or Convertible Collar. See our catalogue.	Either tape or elastic bot- toms; tunnel belt loops no extra charge.	Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, Brooklyn or Boston styles. See catalogue.	No. 23 web or solid leather belt No. 725, Tan, Orange or Black.	No. 3R, Plain or No. 3RO Striped.	White Gray with Green and White Stripes Gray with 1/8-inch Brown Stripe Gray with Purple and Red Stripes Gray with Navy Stripe Brown Gray with Green Stripes Blue Gray with Broad Navy Stripe
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SPALDING "COMMERCIAL LEAGUE" UNIFORM

No. X. Excellent material, variety of patterns. Single suit, \$7.50. Net price to clubs ordering for Entire Team, suit, **\$6.00**

Button front. Styles A, B or C only. Three-quarter length sleeves only. See our catalogue.	Plain.	Plain, Philadelphia style or New York style, same color as in uniform See catalogue.	No. 23 web or solid leather belt No. 754, Tan or Black	No. 3R plain or No. 3RO Striped	Blue Gray Brown Gray Blue Gray with Navy Stripe Gray with Green Stripe White with Navy Stripe Gray with Broad Navy Stripe Steel Gray with Medium Green Stripe
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SPALDING "CLUB SPECIAL" UNIFORM

No. 3. Good quality flannel. Well finished. Single suit, \$6.00 Net price to clubs ordering for Entire Team, suit. \$5.00
A most excellent outfit for amateur clubs. No extra charge for lettering shirts. Extra charge for all lettering on caps.

SHIRT.	PANTS.	CAP.	BELT.	STOCKINGS.	COLORS OF MATERIAL.
Button front. Styles A, B or C only. Three-quarter length sleeves only. See our catalogue.	Plain.	Plain, Philadelphia style or New York style, same color as material in uniform.	No. 23 web or solid leather belt No. 754. Tan or Black.	No. 3R Plain or No. 3RC Striped.	Navy White Gray with Narrow Green Stripe Brown Gray with Navy Stripe Yale Gray with Navy Stripe Brownish Blue Shadow Plaid Light Blue Plaid, Brown Stripe Cadet Blue with Navy Stripe

SPALDING "AMATEUR SPECIAL" UNIFORM

No. 4. Single suit, \$5.00 Net price to clubs ordering for Entire Team, suit. \$4.00
Good quality material, and compares favorably with uniforms of other makers quoted at a much higher price. No extra
charge for lettering shirts with name of club. Extra charge for all lettering on caps.

Button front. Styles A B or C only. Three-quarter length sleeves only. See our catalogue.	Plain.	Plain, Phila. style or New York style, same color as material in uniform.	No. 4 web or solid leather belt No. 754. Tan or Black.	No. 4R Plain or No. 4RO Striped, but in stock colors only.	Blue Gray Light Gray Brown Gray Brown Gray with Green Stripe White with Navy Stripe Gray with Navy Stripe Yale Gray with Purple Stripe Gray with 1/2-inch Navy Stripe Gray with Green Stripe
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SPALDING "JUNIOR" UNIFORM

No. 5. Made for boys and youths clubs. Single suit, \$3.50 Net price to clubs ordering nine or more uniforms, suit. \$3.00
Will stand a great deal of wear. One letter only furnished on shirts. Extra charge for all lettering on caps.

Style A only, button front, with A style collar, same color as material in uniform. Half length plain sleeves only.	Plain.	Plain, Phila. style, same color as goods in uniform. See catalogue.	No. 5 web.	No. 4R Plain or No. 4RO Striped, but in stock colors only.	Light Gray Brown Gray White with Navy Stripe Gray with White Stripe Gray with Navy Stripe Brown Gray with Red Stripe
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SPALDING "YOUTHS" UNIFORM

No. 6. Good quality gray material. Single suit, \$1.50 Net price to clubs ordering for Entire Team, suit... \$1.25

Style A only, button front, with A style collar; collar of solid Navy Blue or solid Maroon, Half length sleeves only.	Plain.	Plain, Phila. style, same color as goods in uniform. See catalogue.	No. 5 web.	No. 4R Plain or No. 4RO Striped, but in stock colors only.	Gray only No larger sizes than 30-inch waist and 34-inch chest furnished in this uni- form. One letter only furnished on shirts.
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THE BOYS KNOW—

You can't "put one over" on them when it comes to base ball.

They know what the Spalding Trade-Mark stands for, just as their "daddies"—the boys of thirty years ago—did before them.

Their "daddies," however, did not know of the Cork Center ball—the big leagues' official ball. The Spalding Official National League Cork Center ball, price \$1.25, is the official ball of the world series. Every boy should insist on using a Cork Center ball when he plays, otherwise he is not getting the full value of his ability.

Dealers everywhere carry Spalding goods.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN!!

- | | |
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| 1. The Art of Curve Pitching. | 3. The Art of Zigzag Curve Pitching. |
| 2. The Art of Batting. | 4. The Art of Base Running. |
| 5. Base Ball and How to Play It. | |

The first four of these books are too well known to require detailed description. They are acknowledged by all to be the best special treatises on base ball ever issued. Over 75,000 copies sold to date. They are plain, practical and scientific, and you can learn more from them in two hours of careful study than you can from field practice in two years. But as valuable as they are, No. 5 is worth more than all of them put together. This is a much later work of 64 large pages, covering every department of base ball, and is warranted to be the best and most complete treatise on the game ever written. It contains special chapters for umpires, captains, etc., and also tells how to become a professional. The chapter on Pitching is the very latest, and contains full directions for throwing three special curves. This chapter alone is worth more than the price of the book. Price of Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, 15 cents each—the four at one time for 50 cents in cash or 55 cents in stamps. Price of No. 5, 25 cents in cash or 30 cents in stamps—all by mail postpaid.

THE MAGIC BASE BALL CURVER!! This little mechanical device is the greatest invention in base ball since the discovery of the "curve," as thousands who have used it can testify. The pitcher who uses one can strike out the batsmen about as fast as they can take their places. 21 men struck out in 9 innings is its record. It is so small that the batsmen cannot see it, and they all wonder where those awful curves come from. With it an amateur with a little practice, can beat a professional. Price, by mail, only 25c., two for 40c., three for 50c. If stamps are sent, 5c. additional in either case.

PREMIUM OFFER! Any one purchasing direct from me 75 cents' worth of these goods at one time may select any one of the above named articles free, as a premium. No goods exchanged. Address

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SPALDING CATCHERS' MASKS

No. 14SF. "Super-Protected" Wires in this mask support each other and are arranged according to an entirely new principle of mask construction. Eye opening is straight across with "Diamond" point wired protection. Extra ear wiring and patented steel spring head strap adjustment. Each, \$7.50

No. 12-CL. "Double Diamond." Has special truss supported frame besides double wiring at point where greatest strength is needed. Padding of new design. Each, \$6.50

No. 11-0D. "Safety First" Double Wire Frame, Open Vision, Electric Welded. No question about safety with this mask. Double wiring adds little to ordinary weight of a mask. Properly padded. Circular opening in front. Each, \$6.50

No. 10-0W. "World Series." Special electric welded, "Open Vision," black finish frame, including wire ear guards and circular opening in front. Weight is as light as consistent with absolute safety; padding made to conform to the face with comfort. Each, \$5.50

No. 6-0. "Special Soldered." Principal crossings of wires steel reinforced. "Open Vision," extra heavy wire frame, black finished; improved design padding, with soft chin-pad; special elastic head-band. Each, \$5.00

No. 4-0. "Sun Protecting." Patent leather sunshade, protects eyes without obstructing view. "Open Vision," electric welded frame of finest steel wire, heavy black finish. Diamond shaped opening in front. Fitted with soft chin-pad; improved design hair-filled pads, including forehead pad, and special elastic head-band; soft chin-pad. Each, \$4.50

No. 3-0. "Neck Protecting." Arrangement affords positive protection to neck. "Open Vision," electric welded and black finish frame; improved style padding, with soft chin-pad and special elastic head-strap. Ea., \$4.00

No. 0-P. "Semi-Pro" League. "Open Vision," electric welded best black annealed steel wire frame. Special continuous pads, leather covered; soft forehead and chin-pad; elastic head-band. . . . Each, \$3.00

"Regulation League" Masks

No. 2-0. "Open Vision," heavy black annealed steel wire frame, clinched and welded. Padded. Soft chin-pad; elastic head-band. . . Each, \$2.50

No. 0-X. Men's size, "Open Vision," electric welded frame, finished in black. Leather covered pads, including forehead pad, molded leather chin-strap; elastic head-band. Each, \$2.00

No. 0XB. Youths' "Open Vision," electric welded frame, black finish. Improved padding; molded leather chin-pad. Each, \$2.00

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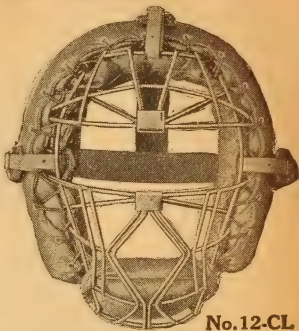
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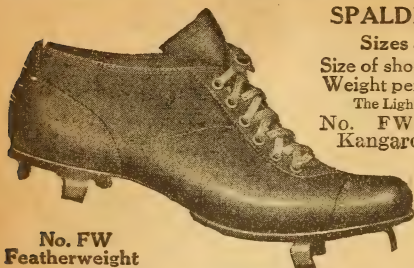
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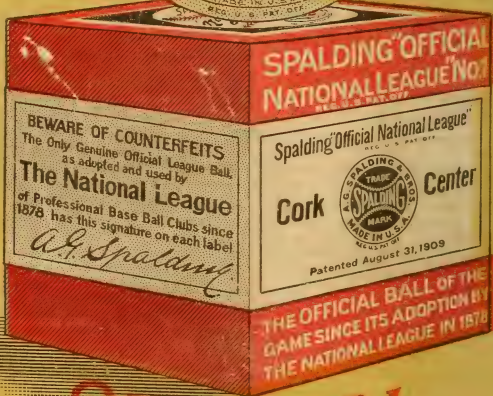
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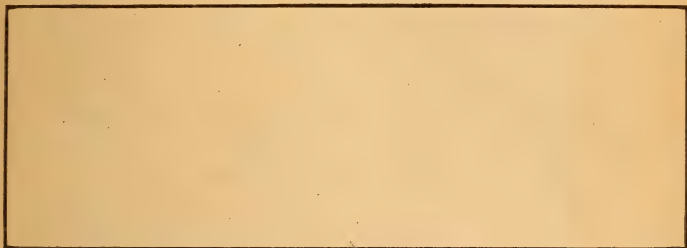
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Introduction

The editor of the GUIDE would like to preface anything that may be said about Base Ball with the request that the reader, if he is so inclined, will see that any GUIDES be not thrown away, because they become a little worn, but be sent to the other side of the ocean. There have been many requests during the past winter for the GUIDE, requests coming from the firing line. Every effort will be made to send plenty of GUIDES, yet there may be someone on the other side who fails to get one in the first supply that goes over, and the single editions that may be sent by "Base Ball fans" may be just the copies that shall go to the right source.

A great deal has been said about the question of professional Base Ball and the war, some of which has not been so accurate as it might have been. Sports in general, whether they be professional or amateur, stand in exactly the same relation to the public as everything else stands in time of war. If there is desire to witness exhibitions there will be attendance. If there is no desire to witness them there will be no attendance. A non-attractive amusement never is a complete success. Of all the sports with which we amuse ourselves, there is none more fitting at the present time than Base Ball. It is clean, wholesome, invigorating, stimulating and the very antithesis of morbidness, which it is so essential that the nation overcome. A low-spirited people never will succeed in anything, and least of all in that most essential of all essentials—survival of the fittest.

JOHN B. FOSTER,
Editor Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.



JOHN B. FOSTER,
Editor Spalding's Official Base Ball Record and Spalding's Official
Base Ball Guide.

Base Ball and the War

The national game of Base Ball did not have its origin in the War of the Rebellion, but the War of the Rebellion made it the most widely played game in the world by 1870, except one. That exception was cricket. By 1910 Base Ball had spread, if at least no further and wider than cricket, at least fully as far away from its birthplace, and as for width, around the entire world. To be accurate, by literal computation of fact, it is quite well assured now that Base Ball, our national game, is played by more different races and peoples than cricket, the English national game.

Base Ball has made inroad into the sports of every European country except Germany—where it would be a good thing if they had a national game instead of war—Russia, Portugal, Austria, Turkey and Hungary. They play it in Sweden, Norway, Belgium, France, Italy, Greece, after a fashion in Spain, and Poland.

Base Ball having been disseminated by war, for it was the home-going soldiers who carried it in every direction throughout the United States, is now facing another test of war. This latter test is quite different from any that Base Ball, as an organized sport, ever met before. It must be borne in mind that there is a great difference between organized and unorganized sport, and that the latter never acquires perfection until it becomes organized.

Organization of sport elevates its standards, dignifies its surroundings and establishes a real reason for existence. Unorganized sport is much like playing marbles. There are twenty different kinds of rules to play marbles in the same city block. Base Ball as an organized sport is now to prove that it has made a record in itself, that in spite of all quibbles it has laid a foundation that will endure the blasts of a great deal of verbal dynamite. It also must prove that it has surrounded itself by a cloak of sentiment which neither the storm of adversity nor the wind of criticism can rend apart.

The editor of SPALDING'S BASE BALL GUIDE is inclined to think that much of this has been accomplished. A great deal has been heard about the adverse season of 1917. Is this wholly right? Would it not be nearer correct to say that, in view of what occurred in 1917, that year was the most wonderful triumph that Base Ball as a national game and as an organized sport ever has had? Would it not be true to say that Base Ball had really demonstrated that an organized sport can live through times and trials which would have sunk unorganized sport into the oblivion of forgetfulness.

Had there been less cohesion of the parts that make up organized Base Ball, and had the national game of the United States been held as cheaply in sentiment as a trifling game of duck on the rock, Base Ball, either as sport or amusement venture, would not have lasted until July Fourth of last season. In fact, it is doubtful if much of it would have begun.

Yet it did last, and a great deal of it lasted from the first day of April until the fifteenth day of October. It is true that there were some minor leagues which felt constrained to close their season on or about July 15, but for what reason? The strangest that should have been conceived had one undertaken to prophesy in March of 1917. Some of them actually shut down on account of prosperity. It was not their prosperity, it is true, but it was the general prosperity of the United States at large.

Every human being who could be called into service in this country to harvest the crops, or by his skill to employ himself in the factories running night and day, or to the Army and Navy, devoted himself to the cause of liberty. There was no time to go to Base Ball; and yet there was more money to spend on Base Ball, if there had been the time, than the United States ever saw.

There were isolated cases where leagues prospered. There were reasons for their prosperity. Their time of opulence came after the crops had been put away. They were favored advantageously by reason of climatic conditions. With the crops in the storehouses, the owners were only too

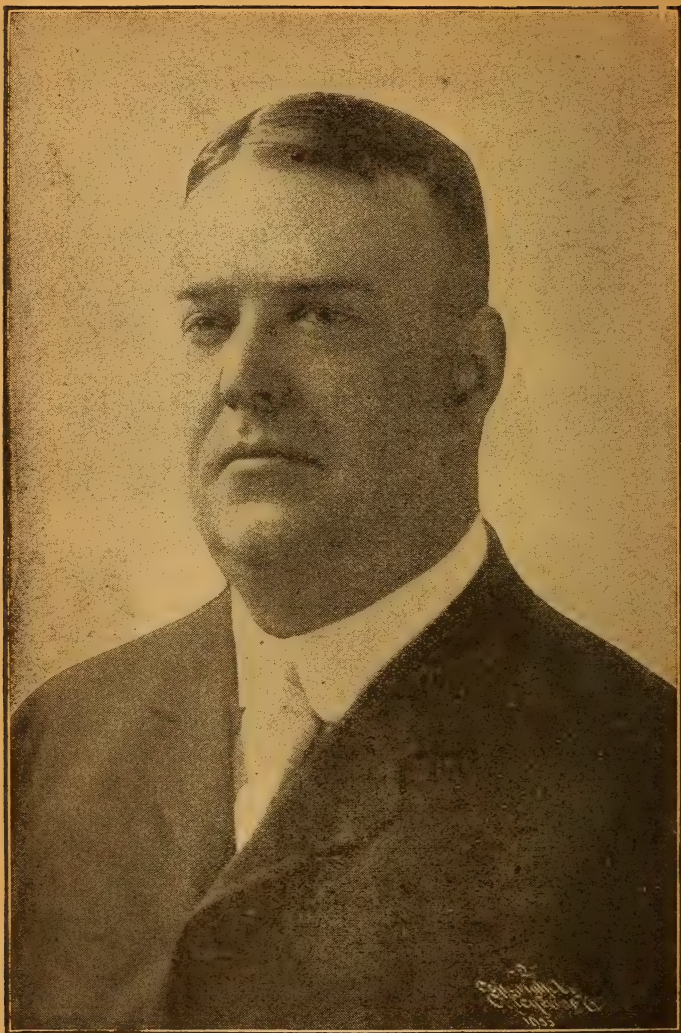
willing to devote their leisure to the game that they love. There were rich factory centers where the employment of hands became so great that there had to be a shifting of hands, and where there was leisure for the men thus employed, they took their afternoons now and then to see Base Ball, and these regions prospered in a Base Ball way.

This world war, which has necessarily made the United States hum with industry as it never has before, will one day result in this national game of ours becoming more international by a hundredfold than it ever has in the past. Exactly as the War of the Rebellion spread Base Ball all over the United States, so the war of the world will spread Base Ball all over the world.

The pilgrimages that had been made in the past will have been but a blazed pathway in the forest as compared with the broad highway of the future. Those of this generation may not live to see it. Those of two generations to come will almost as surely be playing Base Ball the world over as that men and women will dance and sing. Nor need it cause any of us to pause, our countenances marked by incredulity, if within the next fifty years there should actually be a Base Ball game in which the Tartar of the Russian steppe shall be playing Base Ball with the Cossack Don. If Base Ball can penetrate to the jungles of the Philippine Islands and the rice pads of China, there certainly is hope for it on the vast plains of Russia and the vaster plains and fields of Asia and Africa.

A large, elegant handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "John B. Foster". The signature features a prominent, sweeping loop at the beginning and a long, horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Editor Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.



B. B. JOHNSON,
President American League; Member National Commission.
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Editorial Comment

BY JOHN B. FOSTER.

Step by step the evolution of the game of Base Ball has been made inexorably certain by the nature of the men of the nation, who rightly call it their national sport. It is not idle flattery to our national pride to make this statement, eulogistic as it may appear, but a plain, matter-of-fact truism. The American mind is never at rest in searching for a better standard of perfection, whether it be a complicated problem involving some theory of mechanics, or, as in the present case, a better rounding out and a more perfect application of the basic principles of a sport. Some of our golfing friends may have noted as much for, despite the years of the game of golf and the fact that it is most truly an imported game, there have been Americans quite sincerely impressed with the belief that they had discovered improvements on the original of the game as it was brought to us from the other side of the ocean. Some old Scotchman, associated from boyhood with his driver and his brassie, characterized this as "American impudence"; but it was not. It was simply an outward demonstration of what we like to call American push; and whether the suggestion was ultra fanciful and not wholly practical matters little, in view of the fact that it at least showed study of the subject under consideration and a desire to add that which might have been considered of value to the game. Proved not to be of value, any such offering would as readily be withdrawn or forgotten as it had been proposed.

Base Ball is not the game to-day that it was in 1876 when the National League was organized, nor the game that it was prior to the years in which the National League was organized. It is very doubtful if the boys of to-day and the young men who are engaged by thousands in playing the game would play the Base Ball of their grandfathers—for now it is old enough to be called the game of their grandfathers—on the ground that the earlier rules and methods of the game could not make it sufficiently interesting for them. Perhaps there are some readers of the GUIDE who do not appreciate how many important changes have been made. Most of the changes have been so gradual that it would be small wonder if they had forgotten them. In the main they are as follows:

1. Catcher. Whole system of play almost completely altered. Catcher now plays behind the bat all of the time. Formerly he played all the time, later a part of the time, just in front of the backstop. Mask to protect his face, canvas pad to protect his body, guards to protect his shins and a huge padded glove to protect his catching hand, all added to the game since 1876. System of throwing to bases to guard against base stealing, one of the most admirable developments of the game in conjunction with the efforts of base-runners to obtain a succeeding base with concerted defense trying to prevent them.

2. Pitcher. All system of play changed except the act of fielding, and that has been rendered more of a task by reason of the development of the bunt. Pitching, as such, has been eliminated in practice, although still permissible in rule. Pitchers of to-day are throwers. Pitching means to deliver the ball to the batter by a tossing motion, passing the arm below the hip. Pitchers of this age throw the ball from any angle they desire so far as arm motion is concerned.

From original pitching came underhand pitching and from underhand pitching overhand pitching. Development of the curve ball and the spitball both unknown in 1876. Change of the pitching distance by increasing it from time to time as the pitcher became

more proficient. Gradual tendency toward establishing a permanent, fixed point on the field from which the pitcher must deliver the ball, instead of asking him to deliver it from a so-called "box" in which he could roam at will and deliver the ball at different ranges and different distances. Increase of speed on the part of the pitcher because of the right to throw the ball as against that to pitch the ball. Development of his fielding skill by reason of the fact that he is now in a mild way an assistant first baseman. It is his duty to protect first base when the first baseman is engaged in fielding the ball. Yet there was a time when the pitcher would not lower his dignity to do other than "pitch."

3. First baseman. A fielder of wider range, the result as attention has just been called to the fact that the pitcher assists him.

4. Added fielding skill demanded from the third baseman by reason of the development and frequent use of the bunt hit, which was comparatively unknown in the old days and never known until recent years by that designation.

5. Necessity for greater speed and wider range on the part of all outfielders, because the factors of speed in pitching and the better quality of the balls result in longer and faster traveling fly balls.

6. Uniform balls and bats.

7. A percentage of increased speed on the part of players which it is hard to compute, but which has so well manifested itself that two umpires are thought best for each game instead of one.

8. Development of base-running, which can be developed still further, to a standard not deemed probable thirty years ago.

9. Use of gloves by pitcher and all infielders and outfielders, which have "tightened" the game and cut down the number of players who reach first base and have added immeasurably to the protection of the players' hands. Some of the older enthusiasts of Base Ball decry the cutting down of chances to reach first base, yet it is fair to assume that they would prefer to take part in a game of modern Base Ball with gloves rather than without them.

10. Conservative changes in rules which have been made only after careful thought and for the reason that progress seemed to demand them.

The above are the changes in Base Ball which have helped the game. It is quite true that there have been other changes involving better and more comfortable surroundings, both for players and spectators, involving better and more perfect conditions for the players as relates to their traveling comfort and their business relations with their employers. However, that has to do with professional Base Ball and not with the game in general.

This brings up a question which has been much argued. Is not too much attention paid to the "business end" of Base Ball, so called, and too little to the sport? If the owner of a ball club perceives that he is not in touch with his patrons he will quickly ascertain wherein he lacks, unless he is clod-witted. The ordinary Base Ball enthusiast doesn't care much about the owner of a Base Ball club, unless he happens to be a personal friend; but he is likely to remain up all night to argue with another Base Ball enthusiast as to the quality or lack of quality of a certain ball player.

The sport has been neglected while the "business end" of it has been analyzed until we are gravely told how many pairs of kid gloves were worn or ruined at a world series because of inclement weather. Undoubtedly that is excellent news for the haberdasher, but what has it to do with the home run that Smith made in one series and his deplorable lack of even a base hit in the next? In

a similar vein Base Ball finances are analyzed until they are strangled and tossed one side in a limp heap. Ninety-five per cent of the figures are wrong, but that seems not to make the slightest difference. They must be aired notwithstanding that Jones and Brown really did something worth while that turned all the course of a championship race for which they receive ten words of attention.

Estimates are made of expenses and costs which are "miles out of the way"; and if they were right, what good could they possibly do? The Base Ball enthusiast does not go to the ball game to count the turnstile, but he goes there to see Bennie Kauff make a home run if he can or "fall down" in the attempt when the bases are filled. In either case he has his period of joy. If he is for the home team he gloats if Bennie is with the home team and makes his home run, and if he is for the "inimy" he gloats more and more if Bennie is compelled to walk crestfallen back to the bench while the three runners still cling to the bases. If the turnstile count were the real thing, why not build the reserved seats around the entrance and not within the enclosure?

If any man or company of men own a Base Ball team and find that they can make both ends meet they will go on owning it. At least, they will if they enjoy Base Ball. If they cannot make both ends meet the odds are ninety to ten that they will get rid of it as quickly as possible, unless they do like Base Ball so well that they prefer to have a team for their pastime. There are men who have that preference exactly as there are others who like to go fishing, to own racing stables, to see prize fights, to purchase valuable paintings, beautiful statuary, or become "angels" for the theater.

If an attempt is to be made to start a club in a small city, or if the citizens of a small city think that a Base Ball team will help add to the joys of living during the summer, it is not a bit improbable that some well known citizen will go around with a paper and say: "Come on boys, help us out. We've been off the map too long. Let's get back. Let's beat Greenville for the championship this year." Perhaps they will ask their friends, who are less wealthy but who have a Base Ball "hankering," to go to the games. "Give us a lift whenever you can."

Now what is there to that which should cause someone to have "conniption fits" over a lot of figures telling what those men made or did not make? It was their risk and their fun. And do not forget that many and many a Base Ball club in this brave land of ours has been organized and financed exactly that way. In the old days when clubs failed, sometimes the players did not get their salaries. Nowadays the players are better protected. A claim is put against the club and its successor must see that there is a clean slate before he can go ahead.

It is a ludicrous fact that after one of our Base Ball club owners had been rather bitterly lectured about the tendency to place the "business end" of the game too prominently before the public, his scolding and chiding friend came around the next day and asked him whether he had made any money on the season, and about how much, or whether he had lost, and about how much. He also wished some information about expenses and "about how much" and a few other little details "about how much." When the Base Ball owner, with a twinkle in his eye, asked his good friend if he did not think that the information verged a trifle on the forbidden ground about which both had been talking, the latter bristled up and replied: "Well, if you do not wish to give the facts so that I can put them together for a special story, I think that I can guess close." And he really thought that he was consistent, too.

England chides us because we take every sport in which we are so proficient physically in such a sordid commercial manner, and England and English writers are a long way from being wrong in



JOHN A. HEYDLER,
Secretary-Treasurer National League.

all of their comment. Not much of any one gives "tup'pence" in England whether the foot ball association makes both ends get along or not. It is pretty certain that if one chap gets enough there will be another to take his place. They never care about that end of sport because that is not sport. They are anxious to have everybody play and to have everybody who doesn't play get a chance to see the fun if possible.

They have tremendous crowds at their sports, whopping crowds. They ask admission to the grounds exactly as we do. Their prices are graded exactly as ours are graded, yet there is no one in general who worries the next day whether the receipts were \$15.60 or \$16.50. We do.

Once upon a time there was a writer in our country who had a splendid interview from Lord Northcliffe about our Base Ball and the enthusiasm which it brought forth. The good Northcliffe was rather inclined to like Base Ball. Indeed, he does like it. But he happened to mention the tremendous crowds that go to see foot ball in London and he called attention to one of the Crystal Palace crowds, which are quite common events over there. The interviewer, who had a glorious story from a sporting standpoint, sat down and wrote an essay on Base Ball finance, comparing and very "statistically" analyzing the probable gross receipts of that Crystal Palace crowd with those of a game for the world series.

Yet we wonder that there are those who insist that every underlying impulse in the United States is commercial—even in sport.



RELEASE PRICES.

Indications point to the fact that the price paid for the transfer of any one player from one club to another in the same league, or a league of the same classification, has reached the high water mark. Club owners have a perfect right to bid as high as they please. The question, which sooner or later is bound to confront them, is whether there is sufficient earning capacity in the services of the player whom they may select, to warrant such selection. Some years ago those who liked to own good horses paid enormous prices for them. The public liked to see the money fly because the public always likes that type of sportsman who is game enough to try honestly to obtain the best. However, even the game sportsmen ascertained in time that they were hurting their sport in general by making the pressure too strong for the less fortunate engaged in their own particular pastime.

If a Base Ball owner were to purchase the services of some ball players, and pay one hundred thousand dollars for his investment, and he were to come a cropper at the end of the year, he would be quite sure to be jeered for his trouble. If he were successful with his investment and won a championship, it is inevitable that there would be some who would discount the result on the ground that he paid so high for talent that his club could not lose. The chances are that, in the latter event, he might afford to laugh in his sleeve a little, because the public will go to see ball players in much the same ratio as the ball players display expertness.

Yet there is coming a time when it will be absurd to go too high in this direction, as the outlay is not warranted by the return. High finance in Base Ball will not break down Base Ball, but it will break down individuals. It tends to place a fictitious value on the game as a whole. It is quite true that the assets of a ball club are its players, but as an asset the ball player is the most uncertain of any in the world. To-day he may be worth ten thousand dollars to a ball club and to-morrow he may not be worth ten cents. He cannot be mined, produced, nor stored. Of ten thousand boys there is one who is better than the other nine

thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine at playing Base Ball. Sometimes you find him, and sometimes he never engages in Base Ball, but runs a saw-mill for a living. Trying to find this one out of the ten thousand perhaps is the foundation for the high valuation of ball players, yet, strangely enough, with all this research and ceaseless effort to find the very best, it is the truth that the so-called "all-star teams" in Base Ball have failed to win more championships by six to one than the teams which were neither high priced nor widely famed for their proficiency.

That is part of the reason why the high prices for the services of Base Ball players have about reached the high water mark—the value is not there. More than that, a great many young ball players are coming into Base Ball within the next three or four years who are bound to be more or less successful. Their presence will cut values down.

It may be added also in this connection that there has been a great deal of misstatement regarding so-called high figures in Base Ball. The multiplication table has been overworked to such an extent that it groans.



NATIONAL LEAGUE URGES ENLISTMENT.

The National League has made an important announcement, in which it calls upon its players to offer their services unreservedly to the United States. This attitude was adopted by the league in the form of a resolution in which it was stated that the league believed that the game should go on as long as the welfare of the country admitted of its continuance, but should not stand in the way of the young athletes entering the service of the Government.

The resolution of the National League follows:

"Resolved, That the stress of mind and body, incident to a war of the magnitude of this, with its resultant spiritual depression, requires as an antidote and corrective the continuance of all sane and normal forms of recreation and diversion; and

"Believing that, of all such, Base Ball is the most important and beneficial, it is our purpose to continue and foster it so long at least as the welfare of our country shall admit of its continuance; and

"Resolved, That, at the same time, we have solemnly in mind the primary and paramount demands of the hour; and, indeed, it is our wish that the young and virile manhood of the profession of Base Ball shall offer itself unreservedly and enthusiastically to the service of the great league of allied nations in this hour of its need."



ABOUT SCORING.

Much criticism has been passed regarding the scoring of a certain play in the world series. Collins, second baseman of the Chicago club, is said to have been at bat and to have batted a grounder toward right field on which he was presumably thrown out at first base. The umpire waved him out and after the ball had been dropped the umpire, of course, was compelled to call him safe. This play, it is said, was scored as a base hit by Collins. There is absolutely no reason why a play of that character should be scored in favor of the batter and against the pitcher. The play should have been scored exactly as the umpire saw it in the first place. He reversed his decision, not because Collins beat the ball to the bag, but for the reason that a palpable error had been made which permitted Collins to hold the base after it had first been decided that he was not entitled to it. Any one of us is likely to err in scoring according to what the other fellow thinks. Much of the scoring is largely a matter of personal opinion and always

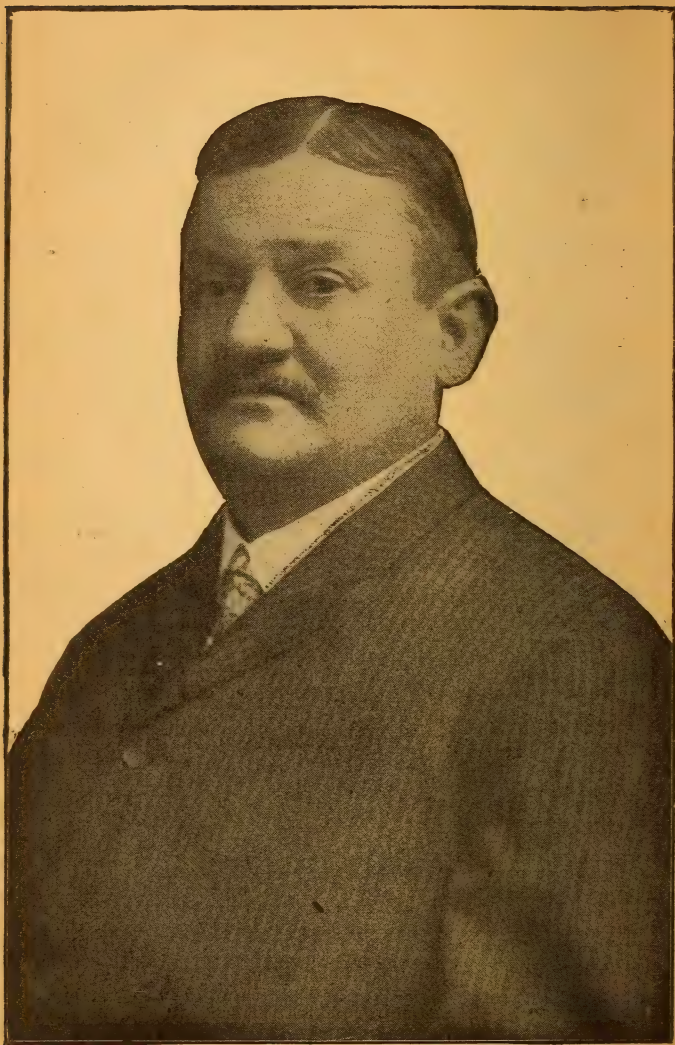
must be. But it does not seem as if there be justifiable personal opinion which gives a player credit for merit when he is merely the accidental recipient of error on the part of one of his opponents. It is a pity that anything of this character can get through a world series, as it hurts in a general way more than it does in a local way, for the reason that the world series is a general series as against a purely local series between major league clubs. For that matter, there would be no justification for scoring faulty in any local series no matter how great or how little its importance might be deemed.



BASE BALL IN ENGLAND.

One of the criticisms which was passed recently by an English writer on a ball game that was played in England, was that the game lacked attractiveness as it was played better and better. Somehow that sounds familiar. When the editor of the GUIDE at one time happened to be in England, and went to a ball game with an English acquaintance, the latter and his friends said much the same thing. They were accustomed to cricket, which we all know is a game of runs "ad lib." The English idea of action is 100 runs in a contest—perhaps continuing longer than one afternoon—against our idea in Base Ball of fewer runs than ten, if possible.

There is a very good reason for this, and after Base Ball is played more and more in England, and after Englishmen grow more and more into Base Ball, they perceive for themselves and will perceive why this is the case. Base Ball has a defensive side to it that cricket does not have. It must not be inferred from that statement that cricket is entirely without defense, because a game would not be much of a game if there were no defense to it; but the defense of cricket is far from being so alert, so quick of thought, so strategical and so well developed as that of Base Ball. Everything, or at least a great deal of cricket, is subordinated to the matter of making runs. The Englishman glories in beating the wicket-keeper and the bowler. Our game of Base Ball is centered very largely upon the ability of the performers not to be able to make a run. The rules are drawn to try to make the attack and the defense of the game on a par, or as near as can be made at par. Hence, when we score a run in Base Ball, we prize it higher than the English prize a single run in cricket, unless that one run shall decide a contest. We know in Base Ball that if a batter, who has become a runner, has succeeded in getting around the bases and crossing home plate with a real, live, earned run, that he has accomplished something not against one or two men, but against a team of men. We like to have our runs scored against the best defense that can be made against them. Home runs are great things, but there never has been batted a single home run, with no man on bases, that really brought the blood surging into an American's head, like the run which was made by a single, perhaps next a sacrifice, better yet a stolen base, another sacrifice or another stolen base, and then a safe hit that ended the game in the ninth inning with one run in favor of the home team. Such a run weighs big in man's physical endeavor on the field of athletics. It's ten times as spectacular as fifty runs, which are scored from wicket to wicket, without circling 360 feet of good running path, better known as base lines, and a sentinel on post at each station of 90 feet.



AUGUST ("GARRY") HERRMANN,
Chairman National Commission.

National League's New Regulations for Players at Home and on Tour

One of the most interesting documents ever issued by a Base Ball organization is a set of instructions for the guidance of club owners and players during the season of 1918. These instructions will be posted in the clubhouses at every ball park on the circuit. They have to do with the conduct of the players both on and off the field, at home and abroad, and they have rather antique flavor. They sound something like the first rules issued by the league way back in 1880, when players were taxed 50 cents for their meals while the club was on the road.

NOTICE.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF PLAYERS OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE OF PROFESSIONAL BASE BALL CLUBS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Paragraph 4 of the contracts entered into between the clubs of the National League of Professional Base Ball Clubs and all of their players provides as follows:

4. The club owner may from time to time during the continuance of this contract establish reasonable rules for the government of its players "at home" and "abroad," and such rules shall be a part of this contract as fully as if herein written and binding upon the player; and for violation of such rules or for any conduct impairing the faithful and thorough discharge of the duties incumbent upon the player or impairing the discipline of the club the club owner may impose reasonable fines upon the player and deduct the amount thereof from any money due or to become due to the player, or may suspend the player for a period not exceeding thirty days for each offense, and during such suspension the player shall not be entitled to any compensation under this contract; or the club owner may both fine and suspend the player, within the limits aforesaid, at its discretion. When the player is fined or suspended, or both, he shall be given notice in writing, stating the amount of the fine or the duration of the suspension, or both, and the reason thereof.

Acting in conformity with this provision of the players' contract, the several clubs of the National League of Professional Base Ball Clubs have adopted the following rules for the government of its players:

1. All of the players will be required at all times to keep their uniforms in as cleanly a condition as possible, both at home and abroad. While at home the players shall turn their uniforms over to the trainer of the club whenever requested for the purpose of having same thoroughly cleaned. This work will be done at the expense of the club.

2. Whenever hours have been fixed by the manager for practice purposes in the morning or afternoon, either at home or abroad, during the playing season or before the commencement thereof or on the training trip, all players will be required to report at the time prescribed unless permission to absent themselves has been first obtained from the manager.

3. Players who are unable to perform their duties properly by reason of injury or illness not incurred in the discharge of their duties will not receive their salary or any allowance incident to such injury for time incapacitated.

4. None of the players will be permitted to use intoxicating liquors or cigarettes to excess during the training or playing season, and the question as to whether intoxicating liquors or cigarettes are being used to excess by any player is to be determined by the manager and no one else.

5. Where players have supplemental contracts providing for their total abstinence from intoxicating liquors during the entire or part of the playing season, then, and in such cases, the supplemental contracts shall govern such players, and Rule 4, as above, will not be applicable.

6. While abroad all players will be required to report at the hotel selected at such time as the manager may decide. Players must settle

for all personal accounts and extras before departure from hotel. It is the desire of the management that all of the players be required to stop at the various hotels selected by the club while abroad, and no allowance will be made to any player who does not do so, and no player will be allowed to remain away from the hotels selected without the permission of the manager of the club.

7. Players must take care of their own baggage in getting to and from the depot and their homes. The club will take care of baggage between the depots and hotel baggage rooms in cities visited.

8. Players must make their own arrangements in seeking their homes upon arrival at home city of club. No taxicab fare will be allowed in visiting cities.

9. Each player will be allowed \$3 a day for meals in cities where club stops at hotels on European plan. Meal money on trains will be allowed at rate of \$1.25 a meal a man. When train is scheduled to leave on or after 6 P. M., no allowance will be made for evening meal, nor will any meal allowance be made for breakfast unless train does not reach the club's destination by 9 A. M.

10. No player will be permitted to be guilty in public of gross misbehavior, including intoxication, fighting, quarrelling, indecency or any scandalous conduct, whether off or on the playing field during the playing season, under penalty of a fine or suspension, or both.

11. Should any player violate any of the rules herein enumerated the club shall inflict such fines or suspension without compensation, or both, upon the players guilty of such infraction as the manager may from time to time recommend.

12. When a player is fined by the president of the league for using vile or indecent language during a game of ball such fine must be paid by the player and will not be refunded under any circumstances.

13. No person other than members of the team and officials of the club will be allowed in the clubhouses nor on the players' benches at any time. Players are expected to assist in enforcing this rule.

14. A copy of these rules shall be furnished each player and posted in the clubhouse for their information.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The following regulation enacted by the National League will be enforced in all cases where the same is applicable:

Section 25. * * * In all cases where charges are preferred by any regularly appointed league umpire against any manager or player for violation of the playing rules or for conduct on the ball field prejudicial to the good repute of the game of Base Ball the president shall have the sole jurisdiction to pass upon said charges and inflict penalties, if any, subject only to the restriction that in no case where expulsion is fixed shall the penalty be put into effect until ratified by the board.

Provided that where such penalty carries with it suspension the employing club shall stop payment of the offending manager's or player's salary during time of such suspension, for which deduction of salary no refund or reimbursement shall be made to the manager or player at any time or in any manner.

Any club failing to deduct salaries as stipulated by the foregoing provision shall be fined \$250 for each offense.

Annual Meetings

NATIONAL LEAGUE MEETING.

Members of the National League held their annual meeting at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, in New York City, on December 11. John K. Tener was re-elected president for one year. The championship for 1917 was awarded to the New York club. John A. Heydler was re-elected secretary and treasurer of the league for a period of four years.

At the second day's session it was agreed to go to Chicago in order to hold the joint conference with the American League. It was the sense of the league that the 154-game schedule would be preferable to one of 140 games. The constitution of the league was so amended that a player suspended for a period longer than ten days may have the right of appeal to the Board of Directors. The league endorsed President Tener's proposition for a pro rata division of the world series receipts. It was decided not to change the provision in the constitution which prohibits a club from withdrawing a waiver after such has been asked. It was decided that each club should set aside one day in the season to be designated as "Clark Griffith Bat and Ball Day." On this day twenty-five per cent. of the gross receipts is to be turned over to the Griffith Bat and Ball Fund. The constitution was so amended in regard to an open date as to include within the term of "open date" any day on which no game is scheduled. The league also adopted a uniform code of club rules.

NATIONAL LEAGUE SCHEDULE MEETING.

The annual schedule meeting of the National League began February 12 in New York City. Schedule was adopted beginning April 16 and ending October 6. Umpires were announced as follows: Robert Emslie, W. J. Klem, Henry O'Day, Charles Rigler, W. J. Byron, E. C. Quigley, Peter A. Harrison, Charles B. Moran. Wednesday, May 15, on the western circuit, and Tuesday, June 11, on the eastern circuit, were named as dates for the Clark Griffith Base Ball Fund, when 25 per cent. of the home club's share of the admissions is to go to the Clark Griffith Bat and Ball Fund. The league went on record as being opposed to clubs engaging coaches solely to try to disturb the nervous systems of the opposing players. The Chicago club was disallowed a claim of \$2,500 for salary paid to player Saier, first baseman.

Branch Rickey, president of the St. Louis National League club, assailed the policy of the Chicago club in making alleged large offers to players of rival clubs in the National League. The Chicago club asserted that no such policy had been adopted with premeditation or intention. The league took sufficient cognizance as to condemn the practice of making, even in jest or earnest, excessive offers for any players. No change was made in the rule regarding double-headers. The league agreed to change the rule regarding waivers so that when once asked on a player they may be withdrawn. It was decided not to change the player limit of twenty-two between May 15 and August 31. The new division of the world series receipts, awarding a share to clubs not competing in the world series, was agreed upon.

AMERICAN LEAGUE MEETING.

Members of the American League met at Chicago, December 12. Charles A. Comiskey, of the Chicago club, was re-elected vice-president, and a new Board of Directors was elected, consisting of Phil D. C. Ball, St. Louis; Frank J. Navin, Detroit; Ben S. Minor,

Washington, and Ben Shibe of Philadelphia. It was agreed to retain the twenty-five player limit and to continue spring training trips as usual. The championship was awarded to the Chicago club.

The league agreed to hold a Bat and Ball Fund Day, on which twenty-five per cent. of the gross receipts is to be donated to the Griffith Bat and Ball Fund.

AMERICAN LEAGUE SCHEDULE MEETING.

The annual schedule meeting of the American League was held in New York City, February 14, and the schedule agreed upon to begin April 15 and end October 6. A new schedule of admission prices to be in force during the war only was agreed upon, after a conference with a committee composed of members of the National League. The new prices were considered essential in view of the fact that it would be out of the question to make change with pennies in order to collect the proper war tax. A scale of prices was agreed upon beginning at 30 cents, including the war tax, 55 cents, 85 cents, \$1.10, \$1.40, \$1.65 and \$2.20, as became necessary to ask for the various seats of vantage. The American League decided to eliminate military drills prior to games of 1918.

JOINT MEETING OF MAJOR LEAGUES.

At a joint meeting of the major league owners, in Chicago, December 14, it was agreed that there should be no curtailment of the playing season, no reducing of the player limit, nor any limitation of the spring training season. It was decided to open the season of 1918 on April 16 and play 154 games. The plan for a wider division of the receipts of the world series was referred to President Johnson of the American League and August Herrmann, chairman of the National Commission. The American League determined upon the twenty-five player limit, as had been the rule in 1917, and the National League determined upon a twenty-two player limit, as had been the rule in their organization.

FEDERAL LEAGUE AGREEMENT RATIFIED.

At a joint meeting of members of the National, American and Federal Leagues and their attorneys, the first steps were taken on February 14 to ratify the agreement between organized Base Ball and the Federal League to settle the differences of the last Base Ball war. It was agreed to pay two years' rental immediately for the Brooklyn and Newark Federal League grounds, neither of which have been used for two seasons. It also was agreed to pay the Pittsburgh Federal League club a sum in cash. Consent was given to taking over of the Brooklyn and Newark grounds by a committee representing organized Base Ball. It was stated that the suit of the Baltimore Federal League club did not enter into these negotiations.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION MEETING.

The annual meeting of the National Association of Professional Base Ball Leagues was held at Louisville, Ky., beginning November 12. The first day's session was adjourned after organization. The principal topic of discussion was the reorganization of the American Association and the International League, or rather a combination of four of the clubs of the American Association with four of the clubs of the International League to form a new organization to be known as the Union League. This was not formally touched upon by the delegates. Clubs proposed for the Union League were Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Toledo, Buffalo, Toronto, Baltimore and Newark.

At the next day's session, after a session of less than an hour, the Association adjourned in memory of T. H. Murnane, formerly Base Ball editor of the Boston *Globe* and a member of the National Board of Arbitration, who had died during the year. The reports of President Sexton and Secretary Farrell were read and approved.

On the third day of the meeting the National Association, by a vote of eleven to two, decided that there should be no redistricting of the minor leagues, which ended the plan to make a new Union League. The votes in favor of a new league were cast by Edward Barrow, President of the International League, and Al Tearney, President of the Three-I League. By a unanimous vote it was decided to hold the 1918 convention at Peoria, Ill. Invitations were received from a large number of other cities, including San Francisco, St. Joseph, Mo.; Memphis, Atlantic City, Asbury Park and Hot Springs, Ark.

A patriotic resolution, introduced by Hon. Clyde Shropshire of Nashville, Tenn., indorsing the President of the United States and all war activities, was adopted amid cheers.

It was also voted to add a clause to all minor league contracts forbidding players to take part in exhibition games without the consent of the officials of the club and league to which they belong. The major leagues have had such a clause in their contracts for a couple of years and the minors believe that it works well, preventing a lot of hippodroming after the season is over.

The delegates were taken in automobiles to Camp Zachary Taylor, five miles from the center of the city, where 40,000 soldiers are in training. They were met at the entrance to the camp by Lieutenant Colonel Lawrence Halstead, Chief of Staff to Major General Hale, in command of the camp. Colonel Halstead is a nephew of the late Murat Halstead, the famous Cincinnati journalist.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE MEETING.

Members of the International League held their annual meeting at the Hotel Imperial in New York on Monday, December 10, and awarded the championship pennant to Toronto. The Newark, Rochester, Richmond, Providence, Montreal and Buffalo clubs were represented. The Buffalo franchise was declared forfeited because of unpaid obligations. President Barrow tendered his resignation the day after the league adjourned.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE PRE-SEASON MEETING.

The annual meeting of the International League, prior to the spring season, was held in New York City, February 11. The resignation of E. G. Barrow as president was accepted. C. T. Chapin of Rochester was elected chairman of the Board of Directors to act as president of the league until a new president is elected. The meeting was adjourned until March 25, at which time a decision would be made as to whether the league would operate during the season of 1918.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION MEETING.

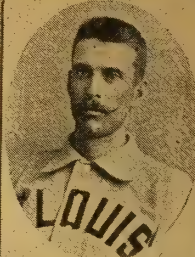
At an adjourned session of the American Association it was decided to reduce the player limit from seventeen to sixteen and begin the season about May 1 or 2. It was also decided by the members that the "spit ball," "shine ball," "emery ball," and all other similar deliveries should be forbidden in the league, and that for each offense a fine of \$25 should be imposed. The association decided to return to the double umpire system and left the decision in regard to playing off postponed games to the home club. This gave the right to the home club to play a postponed game during the first series if so desired.



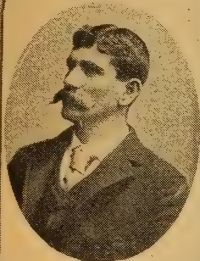
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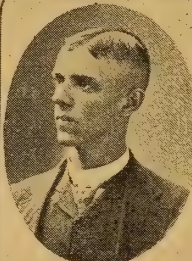
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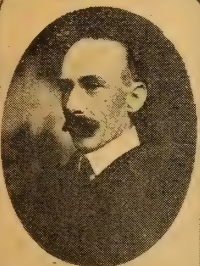
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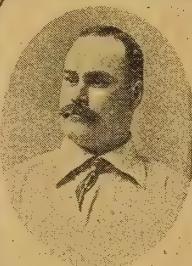
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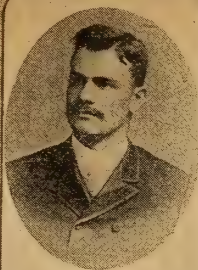
1, Elmer Cunningham, Louisville; 2, Eugene De Montreville, Washington; 3, W. Fred Ely, St. Louis-Pittsburgh; 4, Charles Esper, Philadelphia; 5, Charles Ganzel, Boston; 6, William W. Hallman, Brooklyn; 7, George Van Haltren, New York; 8, Frank Hankinson, Metropolitans-New York; 9, Emerson P. Hawley, Pittsburgh.

SPALDING ALBUM OF OLD-TIME BASE BALL PLAYERS—IX.

(Groups I to VIII were printed in the 1916 and 1917 Base Ball Guides.)



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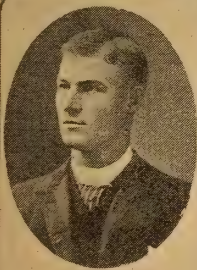
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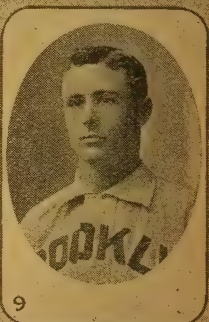
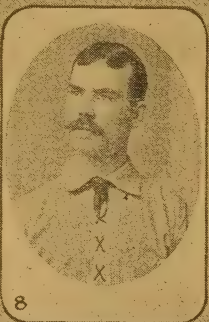
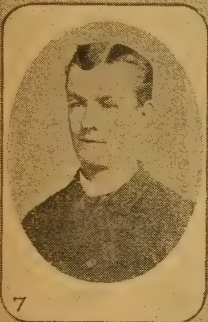
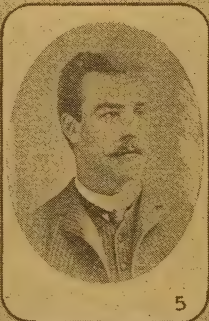
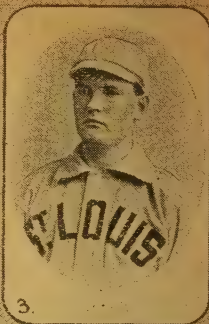
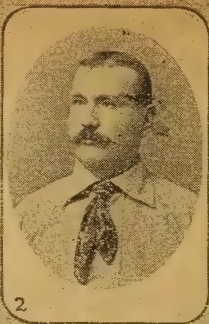
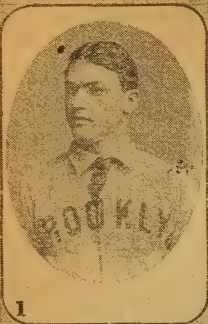


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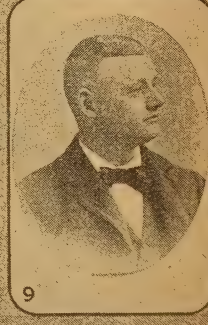
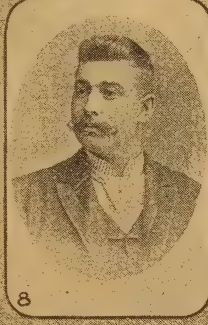
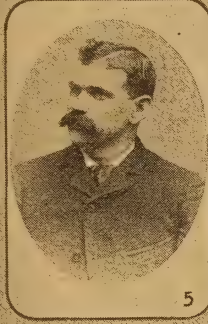
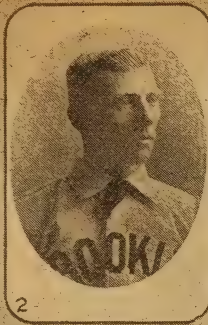


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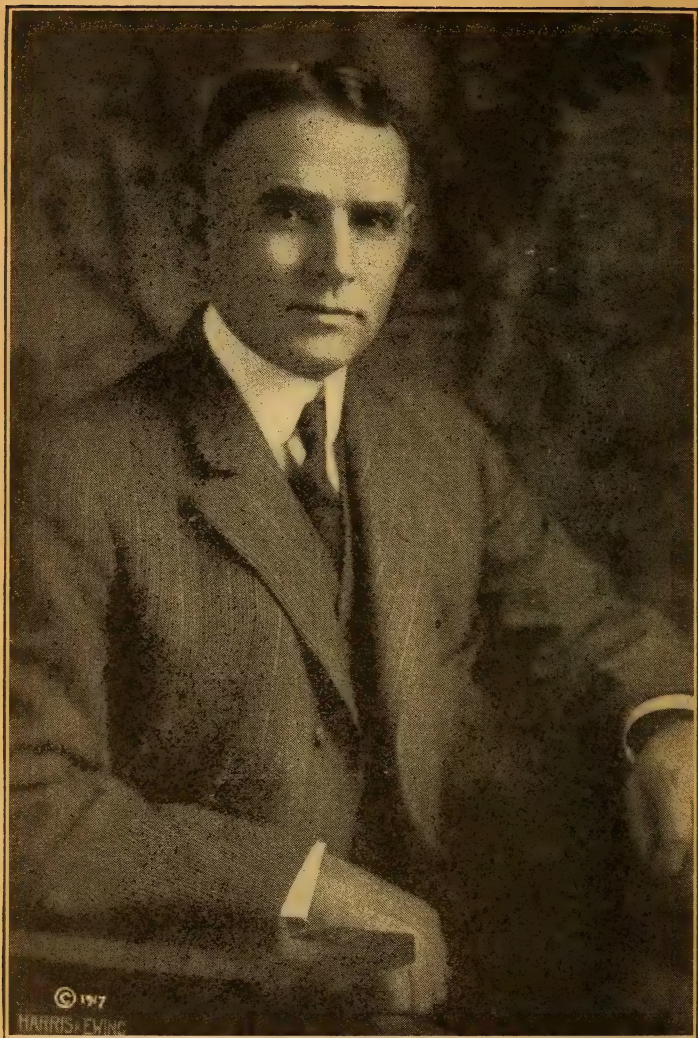
1, William P. Rhines, Cincinnati; 2, A. B. Sanders, Louisville; 3, A. C. Selbach, Washington; 4, Charles Smith, Louisville; 5, George Smith, Brooklyn; 6, George Tebeau, Cincinnati; 7, Larry Twitchell, Detroit; 8, Gus Weyhing, Louisville; 9, George W. Wrigley, Washington.



1, John J. Anderson, Brooklyn; 2, Stephen Brady, Metropolitans; 3, Theodore Breitenstein, St. Louis; 4, John J. Carney, Washington; 5, Fred H. Carroll, Pittsburgh; 6, Robert Carruthers, St. Louis; 7, John F. Coleman, Athletics; 8, Larry Corcoran, Chicago; 9, Thomas Corcoran, Brooklyn.



1, Charles H. Irwin, Chicago; 2, William Kennedy, Brooklyn; 3, W. J. Kuehne, Pittsburgh; 4, W. H. McGonnigle, Manager Brooklyn; 5, James McTammany, Brooklyn; 6, Jocko Menefee, Pittsburgh; 7, John Nelson, Metropolitan; 8, James E. Peoples, Brooklyn; 9, George B. Pinckney, Brooklyn.



CLARK C. GRIFFITH,

Manager Washington Base Ball Club of the American League.

Mr. Griffith, who is the originator of the fund which bears his name, has devoted much time during the past season soliciting funds to purchase Base Ball material for Army and Navy men at home and abroad. He hopes to raise \$60,000 this season to supply equipments to American soldiers.

Base Ball in War Time

So well filled with meat was the annual report of President John K. Tener of the National League, that it was agreed without dissent it should be given to the public. Perhaps nothing more clearly could convince the fair-minded individual as to the stand taken by Base Ball in war time. Mr. Tener delivered this message to club owners:

"Since my last report to you one year ago your business has passed through another period of unsettled conditions, due primarily, if not altogether, to the fact that our country is at war.

"The taking up of arms is by far the greatest event that can possibly happen to this nation, and it naturally follows that the course of every business, if not every life, is shifted thereby from its usual channel and made to run with the constantly changing currents toward an end we know not of.

"In times like these certain lines of business prosper increasingly with the opening of each new war grave. All those who bear arms must be transported, clothed, equipped, sheltered and fed, and in order that these essentials may be provided timely and to the full the utilities required in their furnishment are called upon by the government to the limit of capacity. Immense wealth in the aggregate and many individual fortunes have thus been accumulated out of the misfortune of war.

"In the business, however, in which you are engaged you are not called upon by your government to provide any of the essentials I have mentioned. You have no transportation properties to be taken over or manufacturing plants to be commandeered. You neither make nor fashion the implements of war necessary to the success of our arms. Nevertheless I hold Base Ball, in common with other clean and wholesome outdoor sports, is such an important factor in the daily life of a majority of our citizens that it has become an American institution indispensable to the well regulated routine of the average individual and essential to the recreative life of the nation.

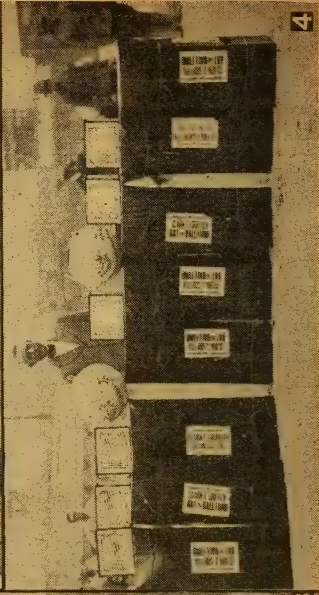
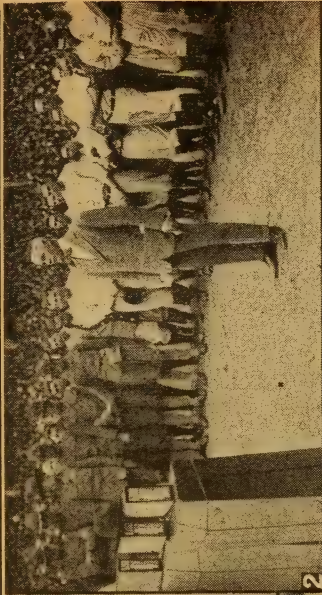
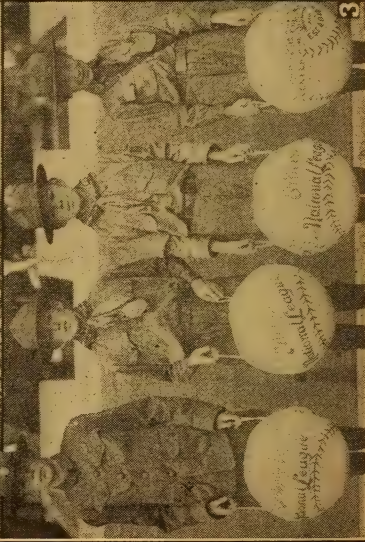
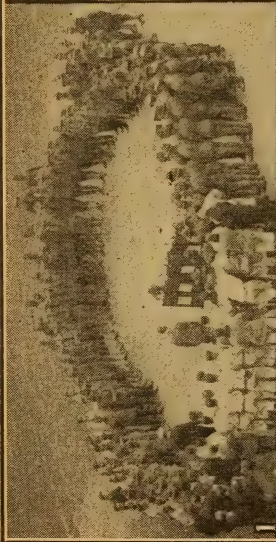
"Therefore it devolves upon you to maintain just as high a standard of game as possible, considering the interest evidenced in the sport and the playing material at your disposal. Both of these elements are uncertain at this time, but each will be permitted by the evolution of war events.

"With respect to the interest the American people will take in the national game next year, I do not hesitate to express my confidence in the loyalty and attachment of it. It is my firm conviction that the interest is inherent, that it will be made manifest at the proper time and that you should make provision to cater to it with very little less detail, care and attention than in former years.

"I do not believe our people will long mourn as those of old in sackcloth and ashes, or that they will shut themselves apart from our usual and normal activities in such numbers that it will have a depressing effect upon our institutions. Only to a limited extent as to casualties are we in the war as yet, and a full realization of the awful agony the other belligerents have suffered, and are suffering, is yet to be impressed upon our nation. As a people we are a racial affinity to the Canadians and Englishmen. Both have displayed as keen an interest in their provincial sports as war activity permits, and I firmly believe this nation will do the same.

"As straws indicate the direction of the current, it might be stated here that amateur sports are preparing for a renewal of the activity that was suppressed in 1917. The most significant announcements in this respect are that the annual national tennis championships and the intercollegiate track and field championships will be resumed in 1918.

"Now, with respect to your playing personnel. Already every club has felt the effect of our national emergency. Some more and some less up to the present, but I am satisfied that the national draft in its ultimate working will leave all clubs on practically the same basis as far as playing strength is concerned. Therefore I strongly recommend the advisability of retaining under your control all available players until such a time as it may be determined expedient to dispose of them because of failing attendance due to lack of interest, or that such reserve players are found wanting in major league skill and ability. The exigencies of the national draft may not be exercised or felt until after the 1918 campaign has been started, and I consider it would be a grievous mistake to limit by new



SCENES AT THE POLO GROUNDS, NEW YORK, SHOWING CONSIGNMENTS OF BASE BALL MATERIAL AND BOY SCOUTS READY TO SOLICIT CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE CLARK O. GRIFFITH BALL AND BAT FUND.

legislation the player personnel before every and all emergency and contingency has been satisfied and provided for, or, at the very least, carefully weighed and considered.

"I desire to recommend for your earnest consideration some action that will give the individual president more control over club affairs that relate solely to local conditions than is now permitted by your laws. In other words, I believe that the principle of home rule should be more freely admitted and applied. While as a general proposition I am an advocate of the centralization of authority and power, this principle is often applied to such an extent that rights and privileges are frequently subverted and indeed often forfeited by authority given under federated provisions.

"I feel that I cannot emphasize too strongly the fact that in your public utterances and the consideration of legislation you keep well in mind that it is the play itself and the actors that are of special interest to the public, and not those in official places or ownership. It is most important to the welfare of the National League that it secure players of exceptional ability and that it gain its share of world series victories.

"Our patrons are not interested in your financial gains and losses, but they are interested as sportsmen in our national game. For after all, Base Ball to them is but a sport.

"I therefore take the liberty of again suggesting to you, who have in part the destiny of the game in your keeping, that in these trying times especially you keep before you the necessity of fostering, protecting and advancing the game, so that when Base Ball again comes into its own you will be in the popular and best position with your patrons."

CLARK C. GRIFFITH BALL AND BAT FUND.

In connection with the report which was made by President Tener, the editor of the GUIDE would also like to add the report of Clark Griffith, manager of the Washington American League club and a former well known player, who has devoted his energy to help both the soldiers abroad and at home to obtain balls and bats that they may amuse themselves their own way. It may be added that both soldier boys and officers have thanked Base Ball again and again for the kindness which has been shown to them.

The movement to supply army camps with Base Ball outfits is spreading to other parts of the globe. Mr. Griffith received \$800 collected by the newspapers in Manila. He also has received money from the Hawaiian Islands, Porto Rico, Alaska and Jolo. In speaking about his big undertaking Mr. Griffith said:

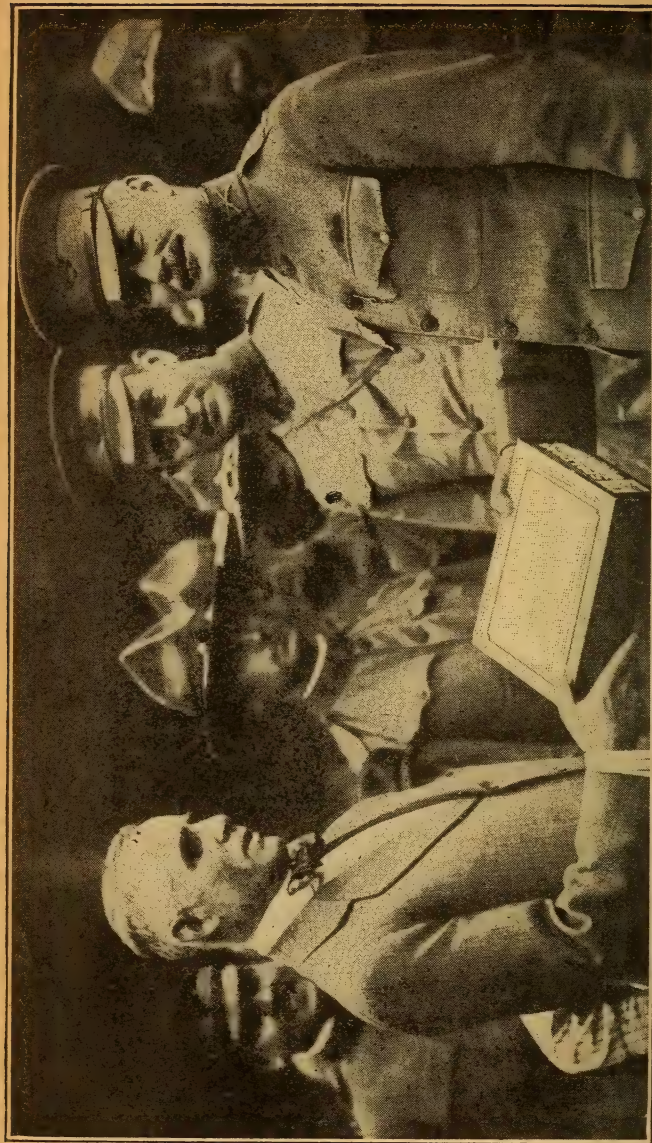
"I first got the idea when we started out on our trips last spring. We would often pass a little group of soldiers guarding bridges. As a rule there were several of them playing catch to pass the time away. Then the boys were called to the camps. My original intention was to supply only the boys in America, but as the thing developed and as the scheme received such hearty approval and support I decided to include the boys who went 'over there.'

"Base Ball belongs to the American army and navy, anyway. It's their own game. It was developed in the Civil War and our boys took it to Cuba and to the Philippines with them and introduced it in both of these places. I can see no good reason why they should not take it to France and establish the game there. I want to see the old game not only in France, but in all parts of Europe, by the time we are through with this thing.

"The idea has been very favorably received by the army and government officials, and the army men are working with me in making it a success. They give all the necessary information to guide me in buying my material and shipping the outfits. I know just how many men there are in each camp and just what they need and how much.

"I buy the goods and then sort them into outfits. Each outfit contains one catcher's mask, one catcher's mitt, one chest protector, one first base mitt, three bats, three bases, three base pins, twelve balls, one book of rules and twelve score cards.

"I have now shipped more than twelve hundred outfits to the various camps and to a few battleships. The navy, being a better organized force than a hurry-up army, was not only pretty well supplied, but it also had



OFFICER ACCEPTING BOX OF BASE BALLS FROM MR. GRIFFITH.

funds. The sailor boys realized this and made very few requests for outfits.

"The sporting goods houses have been very patriotic, selling me goods for cost or even less. This has meant a considerable saving and has enabled me to fulfil every request for outfits that has been made. No one has been turned down.

"I always acknowledge the receipt of every quarter if possible. I want every fan to know that I not only tender him my heartiest thanks for his loyal support, but also that I for one will say that the fans of America have proved themselves to be among the most noble fellows in the world. They have dug down in their pockets with a willing hand and have supported this movement with a loyalty that is nothing short of heroic. They have shown America that their hearts are with the boys and for Uncle Sam."

Following is a letter written by Clark Griffith, forwarded to the New York *Herald* from "somewhere in France" by Captain T. L. Huston, U. S. A.:

Washington, D. C., October 13, 1917.

Captain _____, E. O. R. C., Company A, _____ Engineers (Ry.),
American Expeditionary Forces:

Dear Cap—I am busy on the Ball and Bat Fund. I have sent thirty thousand dollars' worth of Base Ball material to the training camps in this country and have just shipped one hundred complete Base Ball outfits to Pershing, in France. Each outfit contains one mask, one big mitt, one catcher's protector, one first baseman's mitt, one set bases, twelve balls and three bats. This will enable the boys to stage one hundred different games. I sent forty outfits that are in use there now. I lost ninety outfits shipped on the Kansan. I will have over there by spring all the Base Ball material the boys will need.

Cap, I am sending you to-day two sets of uniforms I had made especially for you. Hope you enjoy the use of same. Look them up. I will also put in a few extra gloves and balls, etc.

Give the Kaiser h——! Cap, and then come back and see the Yanks win the pennant in 1918. I saw your letter to B. B. Johnson and it was great. Hank Gowdy and his bunch will be over soon.

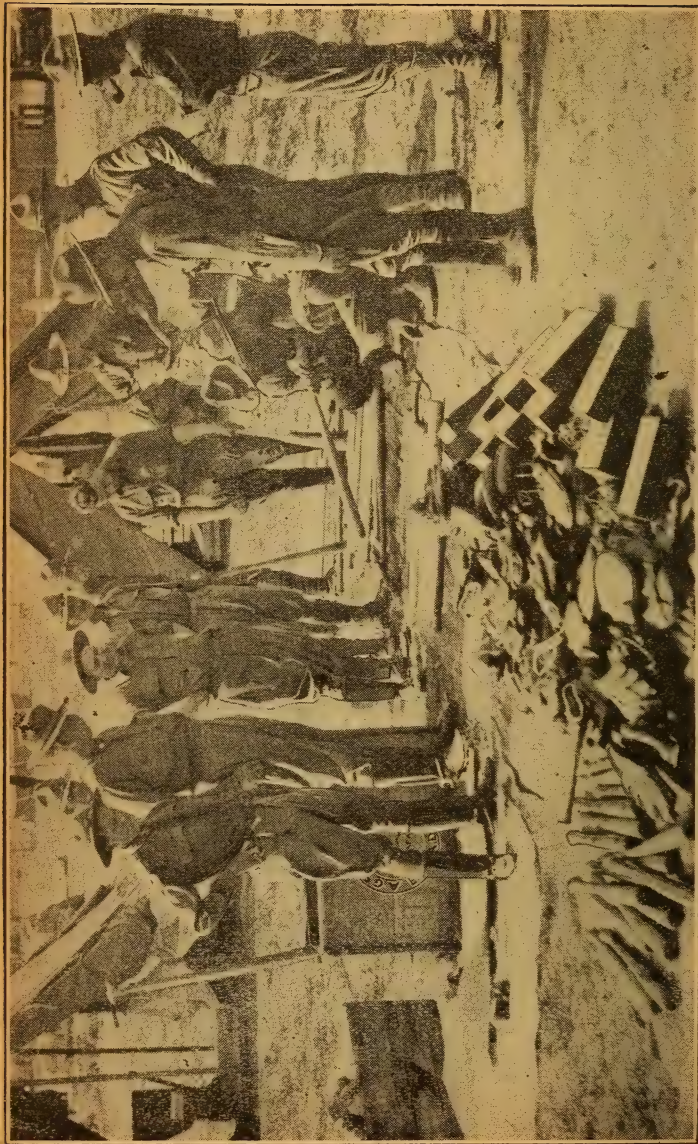
Best wishes and good luck. Ever your friend,

CLARK GRIFFITH,

Manager Washington Base Ball Club of the American League.

The following is a list of the Base Ball material supplied by the Clark C. Griffith fund up to December 1, 1917:

Gen. John J. Pershing, France, 51 outfits (lost at sea); 190 outfits (received and in use); Camp Meade, Md., 25 outfits; Camp Wadsworth, S. C., 1 outfit; Camp Sevier, S. C., 29 outfits; Camp Wheeler, Ga., 30 outfits; Camp Travis, Tex., 50 outfits; Camp Shelby, Miss., 31 outfits; Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga., 28 outfits; Camp Taylor, Ky., 45 outfits; Camp Sheridan, Ala., 41 outfits; Camp Custer, Mich., 35 outfits; Camp Doniphan, Okla., 28 outfits; Camp Funston, Kan., 12 outfits; Camp Dodge, Iowa, 42 outfits; Camp Lee, Va., 30 outfits; Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C., 20 outfits; Camp Bowie, Tex., 25 outfits; Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., 30 outfits; G. M. Training Camp, Jacksonville, Fla., 6 outfits; Camp McArthur, Tex., 27 outfits; Camp Upton, N. Y., 30 outfits; Camp Gordon, Ga., 30 outfits; Camp Lewis, Wash., 32 outfits; Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark., 30 outfits; Camp Wadsworth, S. C., 22 outfits; Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, 22 outfits; Camp Beauregard, Louisiana., 20 outfits; Camp Mills, Mineola, L. I., 25 outfits; Camp Logan, Houston, Tex., 21 outfits; Camp Kearny, Linda Vista, Cal., 40 outfits; Camp Cody, N. M., 30 outfits; Camp McClellan, Anniston, Ala., 30 outfits; Fort Riley, Kan., 25 outfits; Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J., 20 outfits; Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C., 20 outfits; Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, 10 outfits; Camp Meigs, Washington, D. C., 9 outfits; Camp Greenleaf, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., 5 outfits; Camp Belvoir, Va., 1 outfit; Camp Belvoir, Va., 1 outfit; 8 Battleships; 5 Torpedo Boats; 3 Marine Corps; Harvard Radio Corps, Boston, 24 outfits; Co. C. Fort Riley, Kan., 2 outfits; U.S.S. Corona, N. Y., 2 outfits; 7th Co. Cavalry East, Potomac Park, 2 outfits; 2d Co., Fort Washington, Md., 2 outfits; D.C.N.G., Fort Myer, Va., 2 outfits; D.C.N.G., Camp Ordway, Washing-



BASE BALL MATERIAL FORWARDED BY CLARK C. GRIFFITH BALL AND BAT FUND BEING INSPECTED BY THE
MEN IN AN ARMY CAMP.

ington, D. C., 3 outfits; Troop B, 21st Cavalry, Fort Riley, Kan., 2 outfits; Co. M, 34th Infantry, Syracuse, N. Y., 1 outfit; 1st Separate Battalion, D. C. Infantry, 2 outfits; 10th Engineers' Camp, American University, 1 outfit; Field Hospital Co., No. 1, 2 outfits; Marine Corps, Quantico, Va., 1 outfit; Headquarters Troop, 37th Division, Camp Sheridan, Ala., 1 outfit; Marine Corps, Quantico, Va., 1 outfit; Co. D, 10th Engineers, Forestry, Wash., 1 outfit; 12th Field Artillery, Fort Myer, Va., 2 outfits; Co. E, Engineers' Forestry, Camp American, 1 outfit; Battery B, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., 3 outfits; Ohio State Troops, Columbus, Ohio, 10 outfits; 1st Regiment, Chicago, Ill., 2 outfits; 2d Regiment, Chicago, Ill., 2 outfits; 7th Regiment, Chicago, Ill., 2 outfits; 8th Regiment, Chicago, Ill., 2 outfits; 2 Marine Corps, Chicago, Ill., 4 outfits; 2 Base Hospital Corps, Chicago, Ill., 2 outfits; 12th Regiment, N. Y., 3 outfits; 23d Regiment, N. Y., 3 outfits; 71st Regiment, N. Y., 3 outfits; 69th Regiment, N. Y., 3 outfits; 7th Regiment, N. Y., 3 outfits; 2d Regiment, N. Y., 3 outfits; Glenwood Manual Training School, Glenwood, Ill., 1 outfit; 22d U. S. Infantry, N. Y., 3 outfits; 13th Coast Defense, N. Y., 3 outfits; 14th Regiment, N. Y., 3 outfits; 3d Regiment, N. Y., 3 outfits; 1st Regiment, N. Y., 3 outfits; Fort Washington, 2d Co., Cavalry, 1 outfit; 3d D. C. Infantry, Fort Myer, 1 outfit; Gus Eckert, Sporting Department, St. Louis Republic, 1 outfit (to be shipped to France); Battery E, 21st Cavalry, Fort Riley, Kan., 1 outfit; 1st Separate Battalion D. C. Inf., N.G., 1 outfit; American Expeditionary Force in France, 500 copies St. Louis Sporting News; Field Hospital Co. 1, St. Paul, Minn., 2 outfits; Marine Corps, Quantico, Va., 1 outfit; 37th Division, Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala., 1 outfit; 10th Engineers, American University, 1 outfit; 12th Field Artillery, Fort Myer, Va., 1 outfit; Co. E, Engineers Forestry, American University, 1 outfit; Marines' and Sailors' Hospital Delegation, Shibe Park, Philadelphia, Pa., 5 outfits; U. S. Bridgeport Pier, Boston, 1 outfit; 101st Trench Motor Battery, Oxford, Mass., 1 outfit; Supply Truck Co. No. 6, Columbus, Ohio, 1 outfit; Ohio Division Headquarters Co., Columbus, Ohio, 1 outfit; Co. C Supply Train, Columbus, Ohio, 1 outfit; Artillery Ammunition No. 3, Columbus, Ohio, \$48.95 of Base Ball material; Artillery Ammunition No. 2, Columbus, Ohio, \$45.70 of Base Ball material; Artillery Ammunition No. 1, Columbus, Ohio, \$46.05 of Base Ball material; Artillery Ammunition No. 3, Columbus, Ohio, \$44.55 of Base Ball material; Artillery Ammunition No. 1, Columbus, Ohio, \$28 of Base Ball material; Hospital Corps Co., Delaware, Ohio; \$32.65 of Base Ball material; Camp Karb, Montgomery, Ala., \$46 of Base Ball material; 6th Div. Eng. Train, Washington Barracks, D. C., \$5.47 of Base Ball material; Truck Co. No. 3 Division Supply, \$21.39 of Base Ball material; Truck Co. No. 3, Ohio Division, \$12.97; Ohio 2d Brigade, \$3.91 of Base Ball material; Artillery Ammunition No. 2, Ohio Division, \$11.10 of Base Ball material; Truck Co. 6, Ohio Division, \$19.15 of Base Ball material; Truck Co. 4, Ohio Division, \$19.04 of Base Ball material; Co. 2, Ohio Division Supply, \$19.35 of Base Ball material; Co. A, Military Police, Ohio, \$19.92 of Base Ball material; Co. B, 166th Infantry, \$15.51 of Base Ball material; Truck Co. 1, Ohio Division, \$21.01 of Base Ball material; Co. I, 166th Infantry, and 2d Ohio Brigade, Headquarters, \$44.52 of Base Ball material (double order); Co. D, 2d Battalion, 20th Eng. Camp, American University, \$11.33 of Base Ball material; 10th Engineers Foresters, American Expeditionary Force, New York City, \$17.19 of Base Ball material; 3d Co., C.A.C., Fort Washington, Md., \$23.69 of Base Ball material; sent to New York, \$31.47 of Base Ball material; Co. F, Engineers Forestry, Camp American University, \$23.45 of Base Ball material; 101st Reg. American Expeditionary Forces, 3 outfits; Lieut. Callan, Washington, D. C., sweater, \$91.03 of balls; 4th Illinois Ambulance Corps, 6 bats, 24 balls; Illinois Signal Corps, 12 balls, 3 bats.

The National League at its meeting in New York voted to set aside a day for each club to give twenty-five per cent of the gate receipts to the Bat and Ball Fund. There will be eight games played in the National and presumably the same number in the American League for this purpose.

Donations to the fund should be sent to Mr. Clark C. Griffith, 309 Union Savings Bank Building, Washington, D. C. Names of subscribers are published weekly in the *Sporting News* of St. Louis, the leading Base Ball paper of the United States.

Some More Knotty Problems

In accordance with the custom of former years, the editor of the GUIDE presents a new set of "Knotty Problems" for this season's issue. While some of the queries may seem absurdly simple to those well versed in the rules, still it must be remembered that each year finds a new lot of players in the national game, and many of them never have the opportunity to see even a minor league contest. And when it is considered that questions of interpretation are by no means rare on major league ball fields, it is not to be wondered at that the amateur player will find many more. For that reason the editor of the GUIDE offers his services to help untangle the knots that may prove too difficult, but requests that in every instance the inquirer will enclose a three-cent, self-addressed, stamped envelope. Address John B. Foster, editor SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE, 45 Rose Street, New York City.

Since the last issue of the GUIDE was published a new book has appeared in the Spalding Athletic Library series, which will prove a great help to those seeking interpretations. It is entitled "How to Umpire," and written by Billy Evans, the noted American League arbiter. While Mr. Evans has devoted several chapters to the methods that should be pursued by the umpire under varying conditions of play, the main feature of the book is the answers to "knotty problems," many of which have appeared in former issues of the GUIDE, while others have cropped up in contests in which Mr. Evans has officiated. The price of "How to Umpire" is 25 cents, and it will be sent postpaid to any address by the publishers of the GUIDE, the American Sports Publishing Company, 45 Rose Street, New York City.

Question of interference rests in judgment of umpire.

Runner on third and two out; batter in swinging at ball strikes catcher's mitt with his bat. Umpire allows him first base and lets runner score on ground of interference. Was decision correct?

The run should not have been allowed to score.

No credit for strike-out.

Batter has two strikes; pitcher throws next ball so wide catcher cannot reach it, but batter swings on it and gets to first base. Does the pitcher get credit for a strike-out?

There may be some who will hold that the pitcher should get credit for a strike-out. The scorer, however, should use horse sense and not give him credit for one.

Certainly it was a force play.

Runner on first; batter hits safely to right field, and runner from first goes to second and touches bag; second baseman makes him believe ball has been caught on fly, so he hurries back to first to learn his mistake; ball is then thrown to second and held there and force play is claimed. Decision is disputed. We put this up to sporting writer and he said it was a force play. What is correct?

If the runner going from first to second was not on first or second after the batter had hit the ball safely he was forced out. It was his own stupidity that took him away from second.

The batter never reached first base.

Two out and runner on second; batter hits for two bases, but cuts first base; ball is returned to that base and umpire calls runner out and says run from second does not count. Is decision correct?

The run does not count.

Plain double play.

With runners on first and third and none out, the batter hit a fly ball to second baseman, who caught the ball and then dropped it, picked it up and threw to first; man on first held his base; he was tagged and first baseman tagged base and claim of double play was made. Umpire said batter was out but runner was entitled to hold base. Was decision right?

The decision was wrong. It was a double play.

The "no score" depends upon the batter being put out at first.

Three on bases and one out; batter hits ball on ground to left fielder, who gets it and throws to third in time to get the runner coming from second; third baseman throws to second and gets the man coming from first. Runner on third scores before man is put out at third. Does his run count?

The run counts.

It is necessary to score a run.

On a fly out to right field, runner goes from second to third; does batter get credit for a sacrifice fly?

He does not.

The runner was out for leaving third base before a caught fly.

One out and runner on third; batter hits a line drive to shortstop, who touches ball and it bounds from his hand and is caught by center fielder; runner leaves base when the shortstop touches the ball and scores; ball is played to third and out is claimed on rule that runner left base before ball was caught. What is decision?

Out.

Errors should be scored in both instances.

Runner on first is caught off base and is run back and forth, then first baseman drops ball and runner is safe back on first. Is first baseman charged with an error?

Yes.

Runner on first steals second and umpire calls him out, then finds shortstop dropped ball and is called safe. Is shortstop given error?

Yes.

First baseman could have touched bag and did not need to throw to catcher.

Runner on first base; batter hits short fly to second baseman, who purposely drops it; runner stays on first and batter stops on his way to base; second baseman recovers ball and throws to first baseman, who tags runner on base, then throws to catcher, who runs down and tags the batter. What is the decision?

Both are out.

That is a question resting solely with the umpire.

Runner attempts to steal third base and third baseman tags him and umpire calls an out, but third baseman then drops ball. Runner, seeing he has been called out, gets up and leaves base; then third baseman recovers ball and tags him again. Should umpire change his decision when he learns out was not made as he thought it had been?

Although baseman was "standing" on fair territory, ball was over foul ground.

Line drive is hit outside of third base; third baseman has foot on bag, when he reaches out and knocks down the ball. Is it a fair hit?

The hit is foul. Read rule 44.

Safest time to offer congratulations is after runner has crossed home plate.

Runners on second and third; batter singles to center field and center fielder boots the ball; both runners scored, but coacher touches one runner rounding third before ball reaches infield; umpire says runner touched is not out, as there was no play possible on him. Was decision correct?

If, in the opinion of the umpire, the coacher violated the rule, the runner was out.

It is still a double play.

Runner on first and batter hits to pitcher, who throws to first, retiring batter; runner from first rounds second and tries for third, but first baseman makes throw that puts him out before he reaches base. I contend it is scored double play, but others say it is no double play because runner had reached second safe and then another play starts. Which is right?

It is a double play.

The run is forced home and must count.

Bases full and two out, two strikes and three balls on batter, and as pitcher winds up all runners start on the run; umpire calls the pitch fourth ball; runner from second had overrun third and catcher by snap throw gets him off base there, before runner from third had crossed plate. Would the run count just the same?

Yes.

Runner was not forced to leave first base.

Man on first and one out; batter strikes out and catcher drops ball; man on first seeing ball get away, runs to second, then tried to make third, but was thrown out. I know the batter is out with a man on first, but in this case would the runner from first be out, or is he entitled to advance?

The runner is out if caught off the bases.

Interference of catcher with batsman is sometimes designated as a "catcher's balk" and batsman goes to first.

Is there any time when a batter can take his base on a balk, say if it is the fourth ball?

The batter never takes first base on a balk. A balk has nothing to do with the batter. There cannot be a balk and fourth ball combined. The ball is not in play in case of a balk. Read rule 36.

Does not seem to have been an instance of intentional interference.

Three on bases and two out; pitcher threw to third baseman to catch runner, who had taken quite a lead off, and the runner in trying to get back to the base came in collision with the third baseman—unintentional on either part; ball rolled some twenty feet away and the runner started for home; third baseman recovered ball and threw to pitcher, who had covered plate, and runner was tagged out. Umpire, however, ruled the runner safe, saying he had been interfered with on the part of the third baseman and was entitled to score. Was decision correct?

The runner is out.

Gyrations of a wild pitch in relation to ground rule.

Base-runner on first; pitcher makes a wild pitch and ball strikes home plate, bounds on top of grandstand, strikes wire netting at back of stand, rolls around roof and then drops into playing field. I claim ball had left playing field and is out of play and that base-runner is entitled to two bases under the rule. Is that correct?

If there was any ground rule that gave the runner two bases he was entitled to them.

The Famous Nationals of Washington

There was printed some time ago in the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* a resume of the history of the Washington Base Ball club in the days when Washington boasted of a championship team, and from that championship team grew up in Washington strong Base Ball sentiment that never has completely died away. It is true that Washington has had its days of prosperity and days of adversity, but that is true of all localities where Base Ball has existed, and it is also true that out of the career of that old Washington club there was built a following and a support of Base Ball in the Capital City that never has wavered. The resume of the Washington club's existence reads as follows:

Base Ball rose to a very proud position in Washington about 1867, chiefly through the efforts of a certain young Mr. Gorman, who turns out, on investigation, to be none other than the late Senator Arthur Pue Gorman. By his energy and guidance the old Nationals rose to be justly styled the "champions of the South."

The leading teams of 1867 were the Nationals, organized in 1859, and the Olympics, who organized in 1865. Besides these there were many junior teams, such as the Jeffersons, that date from 1860; Capitals, Continentals, Empires, Gymnastics, Interiors, Potomacs, Unions, Actives of Capitol Hill, Creightons of the Second Ward, Junior Nationals of North Washington, Pythians of South Washington, Eagles of the West End, Trinity of Georgetown and Aloysius of the Northeast.

In the earliest days the great battlefield for opposing teams was the White Lot, where, for several years, through the indulgence of the President, spectators often crowded to see a match game. And this might have gone on for many years longer but for the vociferous demonstrations of the rooters at a famous game between the Actives and the Eagles in 1867, when the din of cowbells so exasperated Colonel William G. Moore, secretary of President Andrew Johnson, that the privilege was withdrawn at the end of the season. The ground down there went by the name of the Union grounds, but early in 1867 the Nationals had supplied new grounds for their games at Fifteenth and S Streets Northwest, and it was here that the big games were played.

It was in 1867, too, that the Nationals undertook their great tour to the West, and came back with a record of having defeated every team they played against, excepting only one. They bore all the expenses personally, some \$3,000, as no gate receipts were taken at any of their games. But the great measure of value of their trip is the impetus that their superior playing gave to the game in the towns that they visited, for from that day there was a great revival of Base Ball and a study of improved methods all through that section.

The Nationals in that year were composed of W. F. Williams, pitcher, law student; F. P. Norton, catcher, treasury clerk; G. A. E. Fletcher, first base, clerk in third auditor's office; N. C. McLean, outfielder, clerk, third auditor's office; E. A. Parker, left field, Internal Revenue Department; E. G. Smith, shortstop, clerk, fourth auditor's office; S. L. Studley, right field, clerk, treasury; H. W. Berthrong, center field, clerk, comptroller of currency; George Wright, second base, clerk, 238 Pennsylvania Avenue; A. V. Robinson, clerk; George H. Fox, third base, Georgetown College.

Then the Irvingtons of New Jersey came down at the Nationals, and were to play on September 18, but wanted to play Baltimore instead that day. While the Nationals waited for them the Pastimes of Richmond, Va., came up to play on the 18th in their place. The score on that bright day was 11 to 9 in favor of the Nationals.

Next day, the 19th, the game with the Irvingtons was played. They had Williams in left, H. Campbell in center, Wolters pitching, Charlie Sweasy on second, Lewis catching, Bailey in right, M. Campbell on first, Crawford at short and Leonard on third. This is how that score looked:

Nationals	0	2	2	1	5	2	14	6	1—33
Irvingtons	2	4	3	0	4	0	6	0	3—22

The late Colonel M. E. Urell, then of the Unions of Washington, was the umpire on this occasion. Time, two hours and fifty-seven minutes.

The next day the Nationals went over to Baltimore and met the Marylands, the team that little "Bobby" Matthews afterward pitched for, and the score there was: Nationals 35, Maryland 8.

In the summing up of such records as were kept in those days the measure of a club's good playing was, among other things, the average number of runs made to a game. The Nationals in 1867 had an average of forty-eight runs to a game, and they had played against unusually strong teams. This was done in the face of good pitching, when the mode of delivery is considered.

The standing of the best players was measured by the greatest number of runs and the greatest number of puts-outs in the season. These records show that Harry Berthrong, George Wright, M. E. Urell of the Unions and Cassady stood highest in Washington in 1867. Harry Berthrong owed his standing chiefly to his speed in base-running. He was a noted 100-yard runner, who had taken part in twenty-six foot races and had never been defeated.

On one occasion on the White Lot a bet was laid on the time in which he could run the bases, home to home. Representative John Morrissey wagered a wine supper that Harry could not do it in 15 seconds. Berthrong did it in 14 1/4 seconds, and Morrissey paid the bet.

The trip took the greater part of July, 1867. At Columbus, Ohio, they met the Capitols, and the score was: Nationals 90, Capitols 10. At Cincinnati they played the Buckeyes, the best team in Southern Ohio, and the score was Nationals 88, Buckeyes 12. They met the Louisville club and the score was Nationals 83, Louisville 21. At Indianapolis they played the Western, with a score of Nationals 106, Western 21. At St. Louis they played the Unions of that town and the score was Nationals 106, Unions 26. Here, too, they met the Empires, the crack St. Louis team, and the score read, Nationals 53, Empires 26.

Then on to Chicago, where, in a great game on July 25, they met their only defeat at the hands of the Forest City club of Rockford, Ill., where the score was: Forest City 29, Nationals 23. But two days after they met the Excelsiors of Chicago, that was conceded to be the greatest team in all that region, and the score was: Nationals 49, Excelsiors 4.

Of this game the Chicago Tribune, in putting the question, "Who are the champions?" said that the Excelsiors had defeated the Forest City, the Forest City had defeated the Nationals, and the Nationals had defeated the Excelsiors. The Chicago Republican, in speaking of the Washington team after the game, said: "Of the general playing of the Nationals we can speak only in the highest terms. A better exhibition of skill and the beauties of the game than that given by them has never been seen. All their movements were prompt and rapid, and made with admirable judgment. Their drill seemed perfect, and their action, directed by Fox, was in complete obedience to orders. Every one knew his position, and there was no impeding of play, one by another."

The same paper stated that there was no doubt that the Nationals were tired with their long trip when they met the Forest City team, who were fresh from home, else the score would have been different. A hearty meed of praise from Chicago. The game with Forest City is also remarkable because the pitcher of that team on that day was Albert G. Spalding, who later pitched pennant-winning ball for both Boston and Chicago.

The game in which the champion Excelsiors were defeated with a score of 49 to 4 looks strange when the score is displayed by innings.

Nationals	7	5	21	5	1	8	1	0	1-49
Excelsior	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1-4

Hardly had the boys gotten home before the famous Unions of Lansingburg, N. Y., known as the "Haymakers," wanted a game. This team was of a different caliber from those they had met. The Unions had defeated seventeen clubs around New York, including the most famous old champion, the Unions of Morrisania. The New York Express told how the "Haymakers" would eat the Nationals up; the betting was 100 to 75. There were Craver, catching; McKeon, right field; Abrams, pitching, Flynn on second, Leavonworth on first, Mart King in center, Ward at short, Steve King in left, and Penfield on third. No wonder the "champions of the South" faced that aggregation of famous stars with fear and trembling, and no wonder there was no Washington money in sight. But they played on September 4, 1867, on the Fifteenth Street grounds, and this is how the score looked when it was all over:

Nationals	2	3	4	1	3	3	6	4	0	5—31
Unions	1	1	0	4	0	11	9	0	0	2—28

A ten-inning game that supplied shocks and thrills a-plenty.

In connection with the foregoing article, which deals with the history of the Washington club, the editor of the *GUIDE* would call attention to the following personal letter from the late Albert G. Spalding. It shows what effect one particular game, which was played by the Washington club in question, had on the career of one of the most famous of ball players of all time—old time or modern time.

WHILE WASHINGTON WAS WEST IN 1867.

MR. JOHN B. FOSTER,

Point Loma, Cal., March 25, 1909.

Editor Spalding's Base Ball Guide.

The service you ask of me is not easy to perform, but here is an incident that made a great impression on me at the time. The National Base Ball club of Washington, D. C., was the first Eastern club to tour the West. The team was composed of the crack players of that period, losing only one game on the entire trip, and that at Chicago. The Forest City club of Rockford, Ill., of which I was the pitcher, was invited to play the opening game with the Nationals, at Chicago, July 25, 1867.

An immense crowd for that period was in attendance. I had never played before so many spectators, nor against such famous players. When I took my position in the pitcher's box, I was frightened almost to death. My heart beat so fast and so loud that it seemed to me it must be heard by everyone in attendance. No one on the Rockford team had the remotest idea that we could beat the celebrated Nationals.

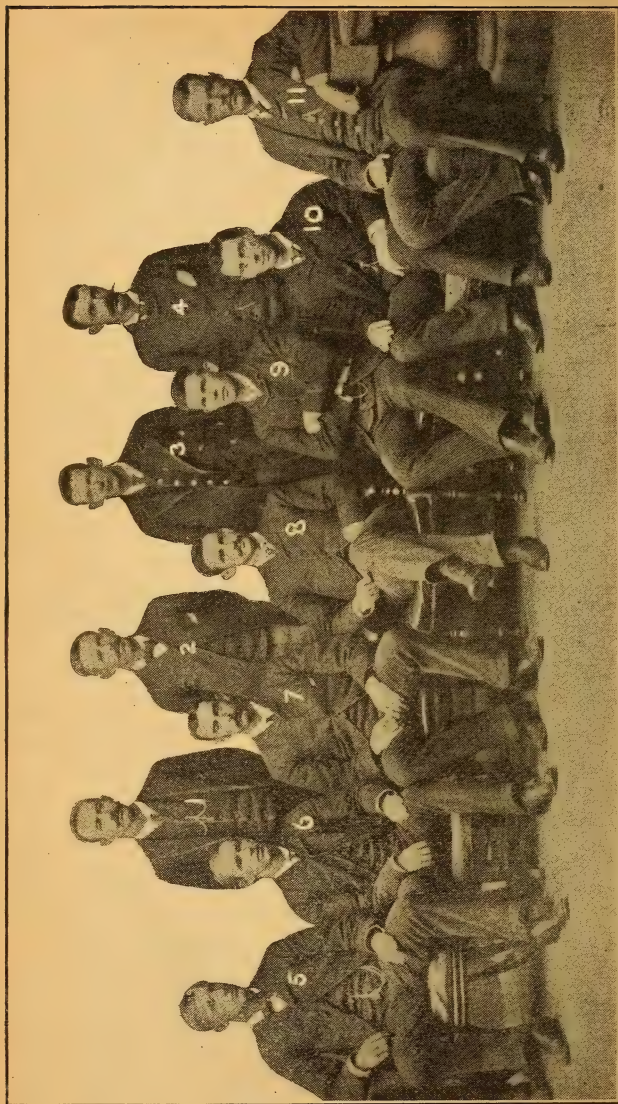
The game progressed with the usual high scores of those days—the Rockfords being slightly in the lead—until about the seventh inning, when Colonel Jones, president of the Nationals, rushed upon the field and in an excited manner took from George Wright a heavy bat that he was about to use, and insisted that he take a lighter one, saying to George: "Did you know that this is the seventh inning, and the Nationals are two runs behind?" and in other ways showing his extreme anxiety.

This remark was overheard by that witty and brilliant player, Bob Addy, who was captain and catcher of the Forest Citys, and his comments to the National players from this time on, as they came to bat, were annoying to them but very amusing to the crowd, whose sympathies were all with us.

This incident, trivial as it may seem, was the turning point in that game, for it had the effect of transforming the Rockford nine from half-scared country lads into a fearless lot of ball players, determined to win, which they finally did by a score of 29 to 23. This Jones incident seemed to take all the nerve and fight out of the National players and transfer it to the Rockfords, who, without the timely assistance of Jones, would probably have been defeated.

This victory gave the Forest City club of Rockford a national reputation—and made me a professional Base Ball player. My reputation as a pitcher, however, had a setback the following year, and Rockford almost received her death blow when the Athletics of Philadelphia visited the West in 1868, for the special purpose of showing the proud Rockfords and their ambitious pitcher how to play ball, and this they did by winning with a score of 94 to 13! I never meet Al Reach that he does not remind me of that game, in which I believe he made twelve home runs. I should like to forget that particular game, but Reach will not permit it.

Yours truly, A. G. SPALDING.



1, Joseph Hornung, left field; 2, E. B. Sutton, third base; 3, S. W. Wise, shortstop; 4, J. J. Burdock, second base; 5, C. Buffington, pitcher and outfield; 6, Paul Radford, right field; 7, J. E. Whitney, pitcher and outfield; 8, John F. Morrill, Manager, first base; 9, M. Hines, catcher; 10, M. M. Hackett, catcher; 11, E. E. Smith, center and right field. Photo. Boston Globe, 1883.

BOSTON BASE BALL CLUB—CHAMPIONS NATIONAL LEAGUE, 1883.

The Boston Champions of 1883

The Boston club, a picture of which is shown on the opposite page, made Base Ball history in 1883. Last in the race on the Fourth of July, it then started a spurt which landed it a winner in a close finish with Providence. The club won 63 games and lost 35. Many exhibition games also were played that season.

John F. Morrill, who was with the Boston club from 1876 till 1889, and is now vice-president of the Wright & Ditson-Victor Sporting Goods Company of Boston, New York and Chicago, was manager and first baseman for the Bostons in 1883, and a great factor in the success of the club. He was a performer of the highest rank in all departments of the game. He fell off in his stickwork toward the end of his career as a player, but at that had a grand batting average of .267 for the thirteen years with Boston.

There were two pitchers on the staff, Charles Buffington and Jim Whitney, who worked in about every game, for when not pitching they alternated in the outfield—they could bat as well as pitch.

Buffington was a big man and more graceful in his movements than most of the pitchers of the present day. Whitney—"Grasshopper Jim" they called him—was also a big man, standing over six feet, and having arms unusually long even for his height. He towered over the batsmen at the 50-foot pitching distance, and had terrific speed, which was said to be his principal asset.

In his time the pitcher's box was six feet in length, and the pitcher could stand in the rear of the parallelogram and had a couple of yards to work in. As Whitney started to pitch, he would also begin a hop, step and jump to the forward line before hurling the ball. He generally got the batsman, whose attention was given more to Jim's footwork than to the ball that was served to him. In one game against the Chicagos he had sixteen strikeouts. Whitney died several years ago, and Buffington within four or five years.

Murtie Hackett, now a policeman in Cambridge, Mass., did most of the catching for this pair, and was an artist of the first rank. He not only led the catchers of the league, but also made a record for the number of games worked. Mike Hines was the second string backstop, and was also a splendid workman.

Burdock, Sutton and Wise were infielders. "Black Jack," a Burdock was called, played at second base. He was a brilliant and reliable fielder, and there are not many in the game to-day who outclass him in this respect. His hitting, however, was not so good as his fielding, but he did some great stickwork in '83.

Ezra Sutton was a great third baseman, a grand hitter, and one of the prettiest throwers ever seen. He was an invalid for years before his death, which occurred a couple of years ago.

Sam Wise, at shortstop, was a wonderful performer—sometime weirdly wonderful. He was a good stickler, and generally a clean fielder, but very erratic in his throwing. No one before or since his day ever made such wild heaves as Sam Wise. He died at his home in Akron, Ohio, a few years ago.

Joe Hornung and Paul Radford were outfielders, and E. E. Smith sometimes played in the outer garden.

Hornung was strong in all departments of the game. He could hit, was a sure catch, and one of the finest throwers in the business. Joe could make the most spectacular "circus" catches ever pulled off on a ball field, and do it in a most artistic manner. He is captain of special police at the Polo Grounds in New York.

Radford was also a great player, and especially good at waiting much to the annoyance of the opposing pitcher. He was with Providence in 1884, when that team won the National League championship, and, incidentally, the first "world series," by defeating the Metropolitans of the American Association, and later with Cleveland and Washington.

Base Stealing

It is a rather queer fact, which has to do with Base Ball, that ever since there has been a Base Ball organization the critics of the game have been very keen for recognition of base running, while not all the owners of clubs have attached to this department of the sport the same importance as the writers. It might not be out of place to say that not all of the owners have attached to base running the same importance and the same consideration as their managers, and after all it is fair to assume that the managers of Base Ball do know fully as much about the sport as a great many of the owners—very likely a little more than some of the owners, as results have seemed to demonstrate in the past. There always has been a hitch of some moment between the artistic and the business side of Base Ball, but that is quite true of other things than Base Ball, and something for which human nature and not Base Ball is directly responsible.

In a very interesting resume of base running, which was written by Fred Lieb for the New York *Morning Sun*, there are facts which are well worth while of preservation in an established Base Ball publication. For that matter, the editor of the GUIDE desires to make it public that he has reprinted a number of such articles, both because of their merit and for the further fact that they combine in a brief space certain historical matters concerning which information is frequently sought. By publishing these articles in the GUIDE it adds to the value of this work as a book of reference, and the better that the GUIDE assists its readers as a book of interest and reference the better it serves its purpose.

Mr. Lieb calls attention to the fact that the rule in regard to base running, which was printed in 1887, makes it appear that the American Association recognized base running in advance of the National League. This is not quite true. Both Base Ball organizations worked under the same rules, but there was a difference of opinion as to whether bases stolen should go in the box score or in the summary.

The American Association decided upon the summary, notwithstanding the fact that it was asserted by so doing they would overrun the width of the column for the box score permissible in a daily newspaper. It happened that one of the members of the American Association was connected with a newspaper which had a column width greater than that of most of the newspapers, and in a spirit of home enterprise he insisted on the box score proposition, evidently figuring that his might or would be the only newspaper in the United States which would carry the stolen bases. However, that was quickly exploded. The National League agreed to carry the stolen bases in the summary and the next year the rules were made to read identical. As a matter of fact there was little or no necessity for a column in the box score for the stolen bases, as there were some players who would never see anything but a cipher opposite their names for at least eighty-five per cent of all the games which were played during the season.

Mr. Lieb's article reads as follows:

No department of Base Ball is more interesting than base running. Nothing is so thrilling in Uncle Sam's great pastime as the sight of the base-runner leaving his haven at first, second or third base and making a dash for the succeeding station. Doubtless from the very inception of the sport base running thrilled the fans of the late '60s, '70s and early '80s, though the game had been established on a pretty firm foundation before base-runners received any official recognition.

When official recognition finally was granted and the major leagues decided to keep tabs on the number of bases stolen by their more zealous athletes the player was given great freedom. Steals in the old days were easy compared with base larcenies of to-day. The old rules were lax

and men could be given steals on any pretext, the rules even permitting steals to be granted on errors such as wild throws and muffs. Ty Cobb or Ed Collins could have chalked up 200 steals in the old days easier than it is for them to click off seventy-five in the present era.

It always has been a mystery to the fan of the present generation how the old boys of the past could reel off 100 or more stolen bases a year. George Stovey of the old Athletics of the American Association holds the big league record with 156 steals in 1888. That looks like a remarkable figure to shoot at. Ty Cobb of Detroit established a new modern record in 1915, when he stole ninety-six bases. Strangely enough, in the same year Max Carey of the Pittsburgh Pirates won the National League base running championship with the lowest figure yet recorded—thirty-six steals. However, thirty-six steals is more typical of the twentieth century than ninety-six, which is an abnormal number under present rules.

Base running really has not deteriorated. It has advanced along with other departments of Base Ball, despite the fact that Cap Anson casts a dissenting vote. George Stovey was a remarkable base runner, but it is doubtful if he would have stolen more than fifty-six bases under present conditions.

Little attention was paid by the scorers to stolen bases in the olden days. The words "stolen bases" were not thought of, or at least not used, until 1871. Before that year when referring to a "steal" the word "made" was invariably employed in a perfunctory manner. "Made his base" meant the runner "stole" whatever base he was "making" for. It was sometimes an exciting spectacle, no doubt, and caused cheers from the spectators, but the runner got no official credit.

In 1871 in an article on scoring the words "stolen base" were for the first time used. By the time 1878 rolled along (the third year of the National League) base running came into more prominent notice. Writers of those days began to realize the importance of the department and were loud in their acknowledgments of the splendid performances of the base-runner, not only pointing to it as valuable to run getting but also as an inspiring and attractive exhibition to the spectator.

They tell us that "club managers have learned by experience the importance of making good, sharp base running a feature in training their teams," and "it requires more headwork in excelling in it than the large majority of players possess," and again, "it is amusing to hear a player of the defeated nine say, 'Well, we outplayed them in the field and at bat, but they got the best of us by their base running.'" The word "slide" was also in vogue at that period. But in spite of it all the base-runner got no official credit.

The first "Rules of Scoring" were adopted in 1880, and section 4 read as follows: "In the fourth column should be placed to the credit of each player the total number of bases run during the game, whether upon hits, errors, called balls or in any other way where he is not put out, but he shall not be credited with a base run when he forces out another player."

This count of "bases run" received no attention from the scorers. It was probably too complicated and therefore unintelligible to them.

For this reason, very likely, the rule was dropped out of the book in 1881 and remained out until 1886, during which time (five years) base-runners flashed along the paths, helping their teams to runs and rousing the spectators to wild enthusiasm without receiving even honorable mention on the official books. The heroic deeds of the old base stealers, like those of people before history was written, are forever lost. We hear of them only in the way of tradition, as when some ancient fan relates the story of a game gallantly won or miserably lost; in the first instance by brilliant base running and in the second by stupid work on the bases.

Finally, in 1886, the base-runner was placed among the immortals, his every step being made a matter of record. It was the young major league, the American Association, then in its fourth year, which created the department of base running for all time to come and first placed the runner in a niche of fame. It passed the following rule, which effectually brought the older organization and the Base Ball world at large out of a deep coma.

"In the fourth column shall be bases stolen and shall include every base made after first base has been reached by a player, except those made by reason of or with the aid of a battery error, batting, balks or force outs; in short, shall include all bases made by a 'clean steal' or through a wild

throw or a muff of the ball by a fielder who is directly trying to put the runner out while attempting to steal a base."

From this year on base running became an officially recognized department of the game, and the records of stolen bases were just as religiously kept as were those of batting and fielding. The National League evidently got a copy of this American Association rule before it printed its rules, and after it had sent its copy to the printer. It hurriedly added these lines to its code of rules: "Bases stolen by players shall appear to their credit in the summary of the game." As will be seen, the American Association placed the record in the fourth column of the "box" score. In 1887 the joint rules committee came into existence, and the rule, word for word as adopted by the American Association, became the law of the land in Base Ball.

Read the rule over again carefully and compare it with the present regulation. The reader will not be astonished that in the first year of the rule (1886) G. Ed Andrews of the Philadelphia team of the National League stole fifty-six bases and Frank Fennelly of the Cincinnati team of the American Association stole sixty-five. It is a wonder they did not purloin more. They are two pioneer record robbers and deserved the niches prepared for them.

"Clean steals" counted first, those that nobody in creation could prevent and which are at the present day the only "steals" counted. When a fielder threw wildly or dropped a ball thrown to him the runner, if he made his base, was given credit for a steal. Only a battery error interposed between the runner and a place in the "fourth column." If the pitcher made a wild pitch or the catcher allowed the ball to pass him, the runner who took advantage of the misplays was not allowed a steal. Some catchers were mean enough to drop the ball in front of them when they saw the runner flying to second base for a certain capture and so robbed him of a steal.

The rule of 1886 also prevailed in 1887, by which time the runners had the regulations by heart and ran the bases with due respect to the fourth column. Johnny Ward managed to get 111 stolen bases that year in the National League, and in the American Association Harry Stovey put the figures at 143. Arlie Latham was only one steal behind, getting 142. Why, old Pete Browning, the famous gladiator, stole 121 bases.

In 1888 the door was opened much wider and base stealers rushed around nearly at will. It was the record year in base stealing.

As the game advanced it developed some real speed marvels, among them being Billy Hamilton of the old Phillies, Ned Hanlon of the old Detroit Nationals, who later became famous as the manager of the Baltimore and Brooklyn champions. Hamilton holds the National League record with 115 steals in 1891. King Kelly was another star on the base paths, though the famous Mike was not so strong on speed as in head work. He knew just when to run, and could get a remarkable start on opposing pitchers.

One of the King's famous steals was from first to third across the pitcher's box. Under the old one man umpire system Kelly would get away with it. Billy Sunday, the present evangelist, also won fame on the base paths around that time. Bill had more speed than any of the other players mentioned, but did not know as much about base running as the other players mentioned, and further, did not hit enough to open up base running opportunities.

Hanlon, having been a great base-runner, made base running a big factor in his teams, and the Baltimore Orioles, champions of 1894, 1895 and 1896, were famous as a team that ran wild on the bases. McGraw was the most daring base-runner on this club, with Joe Kelly, Hugh Jennings and Willie Keeler close behind him. Even Wilbert Robinson could show speed on the bags about that time.

A Real Tie Game

Every Base Ball player or enthusiast knows that a tie game, so called, is that which results when darkness, rain or some other undesirable cause prevents a contest from being continued, with the score standing alike for each team. A tie game may be 0—0, 1—1, and so on up the scale. To be even called a tie game at least four and one-half innings must have been played, with the team second at bat having at least as many runs in its four innings as the team at bat has in five innings. Tie games do not enter into the calculation of percentage standing so far as the championship race is concerned. Each one counts as a game played and adds to the total of games played, but none goes into the won or lost column.

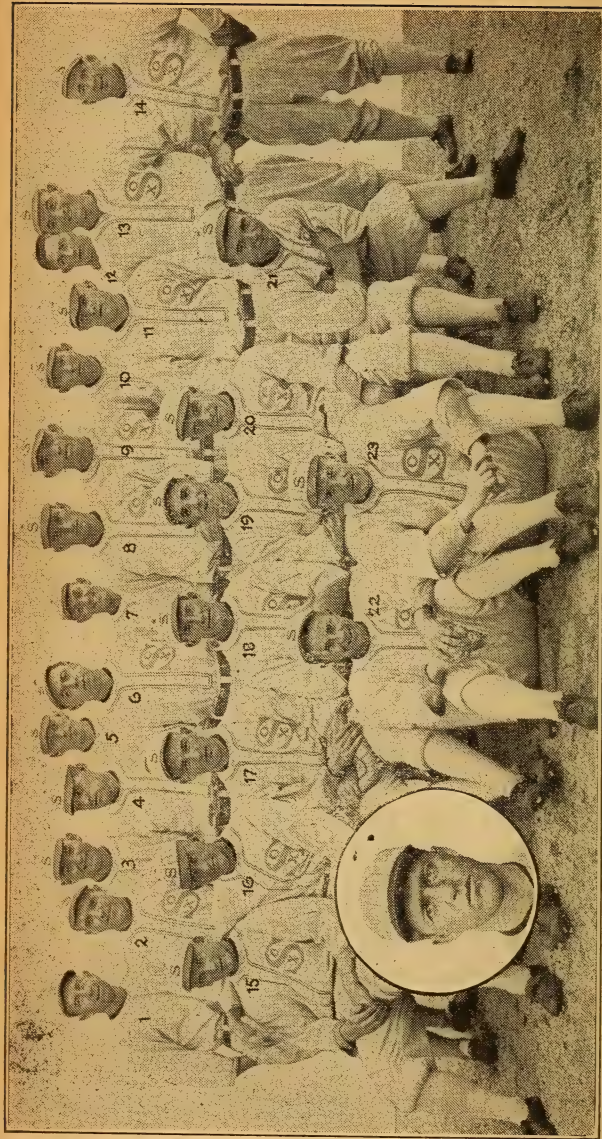
It is worthy of note that there has been one game played in major league Base Ball which was more strictly a tie game than any other that has been played in the history of the sport. This game took place August 13, 1910, at Brooklyn, between Brooklyn and Pittsburgh. Not only was the game a tie so far as runs were concerned but every total in the box score was a tie. The same number of players on each team went to bat; each team made the same number of hits; each team had the same number of put-outs; each team had the same number of assists, and each team had the same number of errors. Each team had ten players in the lineup, including two pitchers. The pitchers struck out the same number of batsmen, five, gave the same number of bases on balls, three, and hit the same number of batters, one. Each of the catchers had a passed ball; each of the second basemen had the same number of hits and runs, and each of the shortstops had the same number of singles. The game was the second of a double-header and was called at the end of the ninth inning on account of darkness, with the score 8 to 8. The box score of the game was as follows:

Pittsburgh.	AB.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Brooklyn.	AB.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Bobby Byrne, 3b.....	4	1	0	1	0	0	W. S. Davidson, cf..	5	1	0	2	0	0
Tommy Leach, cf.....	5	2	2	2	1	1	Jake Daubert, 1b....	4	1	3	10	0	2
Fred Clarke, lf.....	4	1	2	5	0	0	Zack Wheat, lf.....	5	0	1	2	0	0
Hans Wagner, ss.....	5	0	2	4	2	0	John Hummel, 2b....	3	2	2	3	2	0
Jack Miller, 2b.....	4	2	2	0	3	0	Jack Dalton, rf.....	5	2	2	1	0	0
Jack Flynn, 1b.....	4	1	2	8	1	0	Edgar Lennox, 3b....	4	1	1	2	3	0
Owen Wilson, rf.....	5	1	2	1	1	1	Proy McElveen, ss..	4	0	2	1	3	0
George Gibson, c.....	4	0	1	5	1	0	Tex Erwin, c.....	4	0	1	6	1	0
Howard Camnitz, p..	3	0	0	1	0	0	George Rucker, p....	2	0	0	0	1	0
Sam Leever, p.....	0	0	0	0	3	0	Frank Dessau, p....	2	1	1	0	2	0
Totals	38	8	13	27	12	2	Totals	38	8	13	27	12	2

Game called on account of darkness.

Pittsburgh	0	1	1	0	5	1	0	0	0—8
Brooklyn	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	2	0—8

Two-base hits—Clarke, Dalton. Three-base hits—Miller 2, Dalton. Home runs—Wilson, McElveen. Stolen bases—Daubert, Hummel. Left on bases—Pittsburgh 9, Brooklyn 8. First base on error—Pittsburgh 1. Double play—Leever, Wagner and Flynn. Struck out—By Camnitz 5, by Rucker 3, by Dessau 2. First base on balls—Off Camnitz 2, off Leever 1, off Rucker 1, off Dessau 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Camnitz 1 (Hummel), by Rucker 1 (Gibson). Passed balls—Gibson, Erwin. Hits—Off Camnitz 7 in 4 1-3 innings, off Leever 6 in 4 2-3 innings, off Rucker 11 in 5 innings, off Dessau 2 in 4 innings. Time—2h. 5m. Umpires—William Brennan and Henry O'Day. Attendance—17,000.



1, E. T. Collins; 2, Cicotte; 3, Russell; 4, Murphy; 5, Risberg; 6, C. H. Rowland, Mgr.; 7, Weaver; 8, McMullin; 9, Gandil; 10, Benz; 11, Wolfgang; 12, Lynn; 13, Danforth; 14, Gleason, Coach; 15, Felsch; 16, Jackson; 17, Jourdan; 18, J. F. Collins; 19, Williams; 20, Jenkins; 21, Schalk; 22, Faber (in circle); 23, Leibold; 24, Byrne.

CHICAGO WHITE SOX—AMERICAN LEAGUE AND WORLD CHAMPIONS, 1917.

The World Series of 1917

BY JOHN B. FOSTER.

After midsummer, when the brown balls of the sycamore tree break and scatter their contents, there is nothing within the range of the sycamore's wide spreading branches that is not visited by the silky down that floats through lane and field. Every breeze that blows carries the sycamore's message with it, and for yards and yards, and rods and rods, and almost miles away, it dances in the air, sometimes gleaming white in the sunshine, and sometimes lost in the shadow, but ever present as one well knows who wanders through the sycamore belt and attempts to pluck the tufts of fuzz from his clothing. So it is with the world series of 1917. The tidings of it have spread everywhere.

Never before was there a world series quite like it. Many a year may elapse before there shall be another like it. From the day that the Chicago club won the championship of the American League in 1917 to the day that the New York club won the championship of the National League, things began to hum in Base Ball. The series started exactly as if something might "bust" before it was over—and something did. What better could be expected when New York and Chicago were rivals on the Base Ball field?

It was the most discussed, the most "critically analyzed," perhaps the most "cussed," the most picturesque—even as badly as that adjective is abused—the most aggravating, the most exciting at various moments and at almost all moments, of any world series that has been played; and when it was all finished and over with, it did not settle a thing in the world except some wagers, and a few of the latter were so absurd that they are not likely to be settled before the Angel Gabriel blows the reveille. A few of the results that it brought about shall be enumerated..

For the first time in the history of Base Ball it produced a series between the two largest cities in the United States, one the Eastern capital and the other the Middle West capital.

It gave everybody a chance to shout because all the East and all the West were mixed up in it. Most of the other world series have been strictly Eastern affairs, or strictly Western affairs, and the hurrah was all confined to one of the two sections.

It resulted in three of the best games ever played in the world series—one of them perhaps the best—and three of the worst ever played, and each one of them, with one exception, exciting and thrilled with action.

It produced for the moment as good or better pitchers for the New York club than for the Chicago club, which was exactly the reverse of that which had been most generally predicted. Everybody who talked Base Ball told his neighbor that New York was weak in pitchers and Chicago very strong. The record of earned runs in the series proves that New York happened to be pretty strong.

It dealt a sad blow to the so-called \$100,000 infield of the New York club, and perhaps to the fielding in general of the New York club, because it was their omission as well as their lack of commission which helped to defeat them, while just the opposite had been preached to the public from all the Base Ball pulpits. It had been most solemnly assured the public that the Chicagos were the more likely of the two clubs to lose the series because their fingers were putty and their arms were straw. But they weren't.

It resulted in the criticism of each manager with generous and impartial abandon, Manager McGraw getting the last jab because the Giants were losers. Prior to the fifth game of the series Manager Rowland got his share. At various times and frequently even by his home town people he was reminded that he was a bush

leaguer and should go back and grow up with the game. At the end of the fourth game one critic fondly assured Mr. Rowland that he was probably the worst judge of pitchers in the world. At the end of the fifth game the same critic announced, with a flow of adjectives, that no one in the world knew so much about pitchers as Mr. Rowland, and no one in the world knew so little about them as Mr. McGraw.

It resulted in the critics criticising each other and they are still at it with joyful glee. Probably most of them will never get over it. So much the better. That is real Base Ball. That is the kind of Base Ball for which we have been waiting for the last ten years. If everybody East and West can be induced to rise up and say something, and become really partisan, we shall have Base Ball as the game should be played.

It is enthusiastically enjoyable to have one writer solemnly and dogmatically assert that Rariden was on the home plate when the Zimmerman skyrocket blew up in the sixth game, while another just as positively announces to the world that Rariden was not on home plate. Rariden himself says he wasn't there; there is a photograph which shows he wasn't there; but what difference does that make so long as we can get a good old-fashioned Base Ball argument out of it. His astral body was there, perhaps, and let it go at that. Had Faber's exploit of stealing third base, when it was occupied, cost Chicago a game, perhaps he would have been the goat and not Zimmerman so much. But Faber's blunder cost nothing, except a round of laughter, and Zimmerman's cost him at least two hundred and fifty columns of newspaper advertising.

The critics even had a royal time over Kauff. One man gave him fits because he ran in and tried to catch a fly and another man gave him more fits because he did not run in and try to catch it. What in the mischief is a poor ball player going to do when they have him between two fires like that? Robertson of the Giants had ballyhoo raised with him because he played a fly ball safe—that is one ballyhooer raised it—while another took it all from Robertson's shoulders and blamed it on the sun. It is pretty safe to blame anything on the sun because the sun can't get back at you. Jackson was applauded with thunderous verbal clamor because he made a catch that was wonderfully good and which saved the first game for Chicago, yet his own team mates gave him blazes for going after the ball, as he did, and said that he should have played it safe. Now what is anybody going to do when each one has a different opinion on exactly the same question in debate? To attempt to be a judge of a debate of this kind is simply to invite a riot in which both sides will participate against the judge. Nevertheless, it is good Base Ball. It is high class Base Ball and, as often as it can be reiterated, it should be affirmed that it is high class Base Ball, because it is what we have wanted.

It resulted in the criticism of the official scorers. All the other scorers could not agree with the officials. It must be evident by this time to the reader that no one agreed with any one else about much of anything, which is quite true with one exception. The players and the umpires got along very well on all except three decisions, which is a far better average than that of the spectators and Base Ball enthusiasts in general among themselves.

It resulted in a queer defense of an attempted double play in New York, because of which it was most gravely asserted that O'Loughlin, umpire, had not considered a double play accomplished because he looked upon a pop fly as having been caught by Herzog before he dropped the ball. If the man who went to the length of this defense had only asked O'Loughlin what actually happened, he would have ascertained that the double play was not allowed because Holke unwisely touched first base before touching the runner who was on first.

It resulted in a flowery and extravagant description of a daring bit of base running by Schalk in the fifth game. He was praised to the sky for engineering the play that resulted in the tying run being scored. The reality of the play, that is to say, the plot of the thing, was quite different. Manager McGraw was so positive that Schalk was going to steal that he sent word to his players how to make the play. Rariden was to throw the ball to Sallee and Sallee was to throw it to Herzog. Schalk fell into the trap, exactly as anticipated, and everything went perfectly except that Herzog muffed the ball and let it roll behind him about twenty feet. Umpire Rigler was asked the next day if Schalk would have been out had Herzog caught the ball. "By ten feet," was the reply. Thus goes to smash Schalk's whirlwind burst for second, all of it anticipated by the New York club, who were ready for it and would have succeeded in ending the inning without the score being tied only that Herzog stumbled.

Here is something more which may be of interest so far as the world series is concerned. Ever since it was finished there has been a great deal of discussion regarding the opportunities taken advantage of by the batters and the opportunities which were missed by the batters. Completing the records of these opportunities has resulted in a way quite unlooked for by seventy-five per cent of the Base Ball critics. Some players who had been rather sharply taken to task for their inability to do certain things, are found upon an analysis of the games to have surpassed most of their fellows. The record which follows takes each player as he stands and shows whether or not with one runner or more on the bases in his turn at bat he advanced the runner one base or more or failed completely to advance him. The first table will be that of runners advanced by batters.

RUNNERS ADVANCED.

FIRST GAME.

New York—By Herzog	1 base.	Chicago—By McMullin	2 bases.
Sallee	1 base.	E. Collins	1 base.
		J. Collins	1 base.
		Felsch	4 bases.
Runs batted in: New York—Sallee 1.		Chicago—McMullin 1, Felsch 1.	

SECOND GAME.

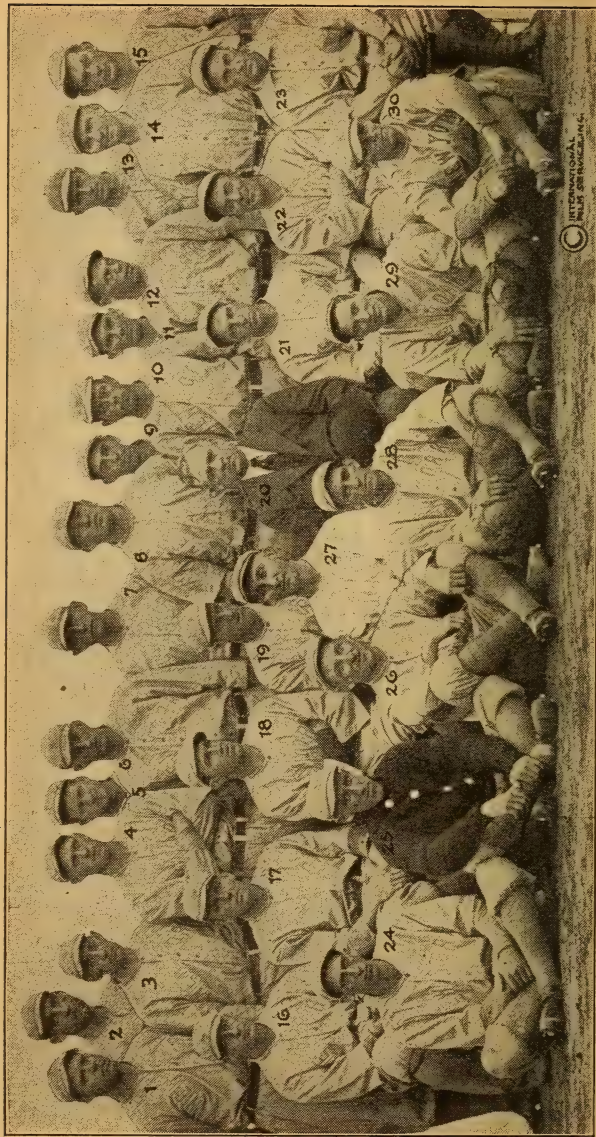
New York—By McCarty	2 bases.	Chicago—By Gandil	2 bases.
Holke	1 base.	McMullin	2 bases.
Robertson ...	1 base.	Jackson	2 bases.
		Schalk	2 bases.
		Leibold	2 bases.
		E. Collins	2 bases.
		Weaver	1 base.
		Faber	1 base.
		Felsch	1 base.
Runs batted in: New York—McCarty 2.		Chicago—Jackson 2, E. Collins 1, McMullin 1, Leibold 1, Weaver 1, Gandil 1.	

THIRD GAME.

New York—By Zimmerman ..	2 bases.
Rariden	2 bases.
Holke	2 bases.
Burns	2 bases.
Runs batted in: New York—Holke 1, Burns 1.	

FOURTH GAME.

New York—By Kauff	10 bases.	Chicago—By Jackson	1 base.
Herzog	1 base.		
Robertson ..	1 base.		
Holke	1 base.		
Schupp	1 base.		
Rariden	1 base.		
Runs batted in: New York—Kauff 3, Schupp 1, Rariden 1.			



1, Gibson; 2, Kelly; 3, Onslow; 4, Holke; 5, Murray; 6, Sallee; 7, Wilhoit; 8, Thorpe; 9, Hemingway; 10, Rariden; 11, Baird; 12, Schupp; 13, G. Smith; 14, McCarty; 15, Tesreau; 16, Kauff; 17, Benton; 18, Robertson; 19, Zimmermann; 20, John J. McGraw, Mgr.; 21, Herzog; 22, Burns; 23, Fletcher; 24, Perritt; 25, Demaree; 26, Lobert; 27, Anderson; 28, Rodriguez; 29, J. Smith; 30, Young.

NEW YORK GIANTS—CHAMPIONS NATIONAL LEAGUE, 1917.

FIFTH GAME.

New York—By Kauff	3 bases.	Chicago—By Felsch	4 bases.
Burns	2 bases.	Jackson	3 bases.
Herzog	2 bases.	Gandil	2 bases.
Rariden	2 bases.	E. Collins	2 bases.
Zimmerman ..	1 base.	Weaver	1 base.
Robertson ..	1 base.	J. Collins	1 base.
Sallee	1 base.	Risberg	1 base.
		McMullin	1 base.

Runs batted in: New York—Kauff 2, Robertson 1, Rariden 1, Burns 1.
Chicago—Felsch 2, Gandil 2, Risberg 1, E. Collins 1.

SIXTH GAME.

New York—By Herzog	3 bases.	Chicago—By Gandil	2 bases.
Wilhoit	1 base.	Faber	2 bases.
		Leibold	2 bases.
		Weaver	1 base.

Runs batted in—New York—Herzog 2. Chicago—Gandil 2, Leibold 1.

By the foregoing it will be seen that Kauff batted in five runs in all and so did Gandil. Felsch was next with three and McMullin, Jackson, E. Collins, Leibold, Burns, Rariden, McCarty and Herzog were tied with two each. Sallee, Holke, Schupp, Robertson, Weaver and Risberg were tied with one run each.

In the first game both the run batted in by McMullin and Felsch's home run were essential to success. Chicago could not have won without both, the score being two to one. In the third game Robertson's run batted in by Holke would have been sufficient to win, the score being two to nothing. In the fourth game Kauff's first home run, the first run of the game, would have been sufficient to win, the score being five to nothing. In the fifth game Chicago scored the tying run on a blunder by Herzog and E. Collins batted in the winning run. In the sixth game Chicago scored its first three runs on blunders, mentally and physically, and the last of the three, which was batted home by Gandil, would have been sufficient to win. In the second game Felsch scored the tying run on Weaver's single and Weaver scored the winning run in a later inning on Leibold's single.

The next table will show how many times players who had a chance failed to advance runners, whether from first, second or third, when they had an opportunity. It is as follows:

FAILURES TO ADVANCE RUNNERS.

	First Game.	Second Game.	Third Game.	Fourth Game.	Fifth Game.	Sixth Game.	Total.
Zimmerman	1	..	1	1	3	1	7
Kauff	1	1	1	..	1	2	6
Holke	1	2	1	..	4	2	10
Burns	1	2	1	..	2	2	8
McCarty	1	..	..	..	..	1	2
Herzog .....	..	1	1	..	..	1	3
Fletcher .....	..	1	2	1	2	..	6
Wilhoit .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Benton .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Rariden .....	..	..	..	1	..	2	3
Robertson .....	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Schupp .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Sallee .....	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Jackson	1	..	2	3	2	1	9
E. Collins	1	..	..	2	..	..	3
Weaver	1	..	..	1	1	..	3
Schalk	1	1	2	..	..	2	6
McMullin	1	1	..	2	1	2	7
Leibold .....	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
Felsch .....	..	3	..	1	1	1	6
Gandil .....	..	1	1	1	3	1	7
Cicotte .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Faber .....	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
J. Collins .....	..	..	..	..	2	1	3

Generally speaking, it may not be out of place to say again that this world series had more Base Ball in it and kicked up more Base Ball enthusiasm than any that has been played. It was not so brutally classic as what is known as the "old army game." If the reader is not cognizant as to what constitutes the "old army game," let him understand that it means if a player at any time is lucky enough to get on first base, all efforts shall be concentrated on getting him home, if possible, by one base at a time. The Athletics and Red Sox have been more or less successful with this sort of game in the world series. Neither the New York nor the Chicago players used it to any alarming extent. Chicago played it successfully twice. The Giants played it so successfully in one game that they got three men on bases with no one out, and then Rariden hit into a double play. No one said a word about Manager McGraw for permitting Robertson and Holke to bunt and fill the bases, and yet there was some little criticism on one or two other days because he did not order players to bunt who could not have bunted had they been equipped with six bushels of good resolutions and a large man's size bass fiddle. It was the irony of fate that New York's very best sacrifice inning, three men on bases and no one out, resulted in a double play—Faber to Schalk to Gandil. Not a single, solitary run, with the sacrifice game played to perfection! As in other years, the description of the games will be given, play by play.

FIRST GAME—AT CHICAGO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6.

In this contest the New York team played fully as well as Chicago, but with no great luck. The most conspicuous plays of the game were a diving catch by Jackson of McCarty's liner, which undoubtedly saved the game for Chicago, and a one-hand running stop by Felsch which robbed Robertson of a home run. The game was played as follows:

FIRST INNING. NEW YORK—Cicotte threw the first over for a strike, but Burns never offered. Then Cicotte threw two balls, another strike, and another ball, and with the call three and two, Burns opened the attack with a stinging single over second base. Herzog died on an easy fly to Jackson. Kauff took a swing and a high fly to Jackson in short left resulted. On the second ball pitched to Zimmerman, Burns stole second, sliding around a rather wide throw by Schalk. Zimmerman then fouled and ended the round with a fly to Felsch. No runs, one hit.

CHICAGO—J. Collins fouled for a strike, took another curve for a second strike, and then batted a single to right. McMullin bunted on the first ball pitched and Sallee threw him out at first. E. Collins connected for a sharp grounder to Fletcher and was out at first. J. Collins moving to third, Jackson lifted a low fly to short right center that looked safe, but Herzog, going back at top speed, caught it. No runs, one hit.

SECOND INNING. NEW YORK—Fletcher swung at the second pitched ball and popped to Gandil. Robertson fouled off one, took another strike and ended with a slow roller toward first base. Cicotte handled the ball and got his man by a hair. Holke followed with a similar hit and Gandil and Cicotte mixed in covering first base. E. Collins handled the ball, but it went for a hit when no one covered. It was harmless, however, for Cicotte caught Holke off first. No runs, one hit.

CHICAGO—Felsch had two strikes on him when he flied, and Fletcher made the catch. Gandil rapped a vicious liner at Zimmerman's stomach. Zimmerman knocked it down and recovered in time to get Gandil at first. Weaver ended that attack with a tap to Sallee, who tossed to Holke. No runs, no hits.

THIRD INNING. NEW YORK—McCarty drove a long fly to left center, but Felsch caught the ball. Sallee flied to Weaver. Burns

worked Cicotte three and two, then fouled off two, and finally received a base on balls. Herzog followed with a pretty single to right, but lively handling by J. Collins stopped Burns at second. Kauff fouled out on a pop fly to Gandil. No runs, one hit.

CHICAGO—Schalk led off with a ripping grounder down the third base line, but Zimmerman gathered it up and threw Schalk out a mile. Cicotte brought a cheer though by lining out a beauty single to center. J. Collins followed with a single to right close to the foul line, and Cicotte tried to make third. Robertson's throw to Zimmerman was perfect and Cicotte was out. J. Collins ran to second on the throw, and in a moment the first run was over, for McMullin lifted a weak Texas Leaguer to center. Kauff first tried to catch the ball, but stopped to play it safe, and it bounded to one side for a two-bagger, giving J. Collins time to get home. E. Collins' best was a pop up to Fletcher. One run, three hits.

FOURTH INNING. NEW YORK—Zimmerman fouled to Schalk. Fletcher pulled a hot one down to third base and McMullin dug it up and threw to Gandil. Robertson batted a liner to right center and although Felsch made a great stop and throw the blow was good for two bases for the speedy New Yorker. A moment later Holke died on a grounder to McMullin, ending the inning. No runs, one hit.

CHICAGO—Jackson flied to Burns. Felsch rapped a long fly to left center. Both Burns and Kauff gave chase, but the wind carried the ball over their heads and it cleared the fence for a home run. Gandil died on a tap to Sallee and Weaver lifted a long fly to Burns. One run, one hit.

FIFTH INNING. NEW YORK—McCarty led off with a long drive to right center for three bases. After two strikes were called on Sallee he batted a line single to right and McCarty jogged home. Burns hit to Weaver, who tossed to E. Collins, who in turn threw to Gandil for a double play. Herzog struck out, the first of the series. One run, two hits.

CHICAGO—Schalk was an easy victim on a grounder to Holke. Sallee tossed out Cicotte after the latter had hit a couple of drives foul only by inches. J. Collins ended the inning with a roller to Holke. No runs, no hits.

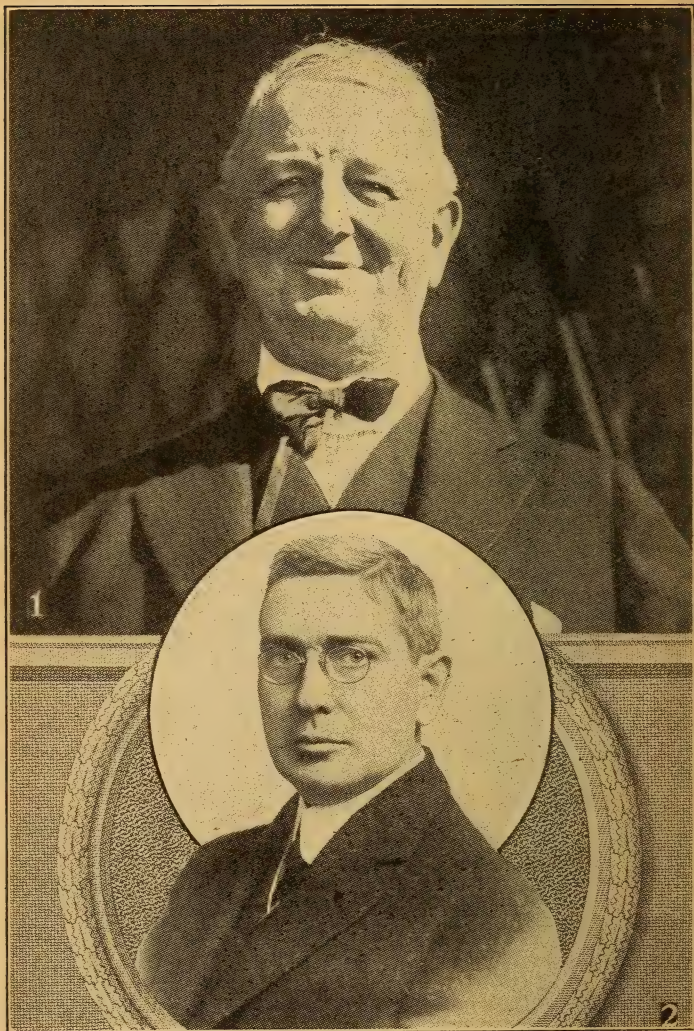
SIXTH INNING. NEW YORK—Kauff struck out on three pitched balls. Zimmerman's best was a high pop fly, which Gandil handled. Fletcher died on a fly to Jackson. No runs, no hits.

CHICAGO—Herzog knocked down McMullin's bounder and recovered in time to throw to Holke and get the man on a close decision. E. Collins was fooled by Sallee's curves and struck out. Jackson died on a sharp rap to Holke. No runs, no hits.

SEVENTH INNING. NEW YORK—Robertson rolled slowly toward third and was out by a step on McMullin's lively play to Gandil. Holke batted safely to right for a base. McCarty lined low and hard to left, and Jackson, tearing in, got the ball by a great diving catch. Sallee ended it with a fly to Felsch. No runs, one hit.

CHICAGO—Felsch bunted foul, then died on a tap to Sallee. Gandil batted a single past Zimmerman. Gandil stole second and went to third when McCarty's throw went to the outfield. Weaver, however, struck out at the same time, and when Schalk died on a grounder to Fletcher, Gandil was left on third. No runs, one hit.

EIGHTH INNING. NEW YORK—Burns drove to left center, but Felsch made an easy catch. Herzog flied to Jackson. Kauff rolled to Weaver, and was safe at first when Weaver's hurried throw pulled Gandil off the bag. It was the first error for Chicago. Cicotte then caught Kauff off first as he started to steal and a relay to second nailed him. No runs, no hits.



1, Charles A. Comiskey, President Chicago White Sox, American League and World Champions, 1917. 2, Harry N. Hempstead, President New York Giants, National League Champions, 1917.

CHICAGO—Fletcher threw out Cicotte. J. Collins pulled a red hot one down just inside third base and by splendid legging made it good for two sacks. McMullin tapped into Sallee's hands and J. Collins was trapped and run down, Sallee to Zimmerman to Herzog. McMullin next tried to steal, but McCarty's throw to Herzog was perfect and Mack was out. No runs, one hit.

NINTH INNING. NEW YORK—Zimmerman tapped to Cicotte and was out. Fletcher popped to Weaver. Robertson flied to J. Collins. No runs, no hits. The score:

Chicago.	AB.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	New York.	AB.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
J. Collins, rf.....	4	1	3	1	0	0	Burns, lf.....	3	0	1	2	0	0
McMullin, 3b.....	3	0	1	0	3	0	Herzog, 2b.....	4	0	1	3	1	0
E. Collins, 2b.....	3	0	0	2	1	0	Kauff, cf.....	4	0	0	0	0	0
Jackson, lf.....	3	0	0	5	0	0	Zimmerman, 3b.....	4	0	0	1	3	0
Felsch, cf.....	3	1	1	4	0	0	Fletcher, ss.....	4	0	0	2	3	0
Gandil, 1b.....	3	0	1	10	1	0	Robertson, rf.....	4	0	1	0	1	0
Weaver, ss.....	3	0	0	2	1	1	Holke, 1b.....	3	0	2	14	0	0
Schalk, c.....	3	0	0	3	0	0	McCarty, c.....	3	1	1	2	1	1
Cicotte, p.....	3	0	1	0	4	0	Sallee, p.....	3	0	1	0	6	0
Totals	28	2	7	27	10	1	Totals	32	1	7	24	15	1
Chicago	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	x-2		
New York	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0-1		

Two-base hits—McMullin, J. Collins, Robertson. Three-base hit—McCarty. Home run—Felsch. Earned runs—Off Sallee 2 in 8 innings, off Cicotte 1 in 9 innings. Stolen bases—Burns, Gandil. Sacrifice hit—McMullin. First base on errors—New York 1. First base on balls—Off Cicotte 1. Left on bases—New York 5, Chicago 3. Double play—Weaver, E. Collins and Gandil. Struck out—By Cicotte 2, by Sallee 2. Umpires—Frank O'Loughlin behind the plate, William J. Klem at first, Charles J. Rigler at second, William Evans at third. Time—1h. 48m.

SECOND GAME—AT CHICAGO, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 7.

In the second game, which was also played at Chicago, Schupp with a promising start cracked quite completely in the second inning and was succeeded by Anderson, who pitched admirably for two innings and then was hit even harder than Schupp. The fielding of the New York players was very poor. Slowness in starting for the ball was as much in evidence as actual mishandling of the ball. As in the first game, the leading batters of the New York team did practically nothing to help toward victory. The game was played as follows:

FIRST INNING. NEW YORK—Burns singled to right with the count three and two. Herzog forced Burns, Gandil to Weaver. J. Collins dropped Kauff's high fly, but recovered the ball in time to get Herzog going to second, Weaver taking the throw. E. Collins threw out Zimmerman at first. No runs, one hit.

CHICAGO—Zimmerman caught John Collins' easy fly. McMullin struck out. Schupp, using a very wide curve and keeping it close and inside, fanned E. Collins. No runs, no hits.

SECOND INNING. NEW YORK—Weaver threw out Fletcher at first. Robertson beat out a slow roller to E. Collins. Holke belted a line single over second, Robertson going to second. McCarty singled to right, scoring Robertson, and when Jackson's throw went wild and got away from Schalk, Holke scored, McCarty going to second on the throw-in. Faber threw out Schupp at first, McCarty going to third. Weaver threw out Burns. Two runs, three hits.

CHICAGO—Jackson stung a single to right center. Felsch singled to right field, Jackson going to third. Jackson scored on Gandil's grounder, missed by Schupp, Felsch going to second. Felsch scored on Weaver's single to left, Gandil going to second. Schupp took Schalk's bunt and got Gandil with a quick throw to Zimmerman.

Weaver went down to second on this play. Faber walked and the bases were filled. Schupp was taken from the box and was replaced by Anderson, a right-hander. Leibold went in to bat for John Collins and struck out. McMullin forced Faber, Fletcher to Herzog. Two runs, four hits.

THIRD INNING. NEW YORK—Leibold went to right field. Herzog struck out. Faber took Kauff's roller and beat Kauff to the bag. Faber tossed out Zimmerman. No runs, no hits.

CHICAGO—Anderson threw out E. Collins. Jackson singled over second, his second hit of the game. Felsch struck out, and on a short passed ball Jackson went to second. Gandil also struck out, Anderson's spitter baffling the Chicago batters. No runs, no hits.

FOURTH INNING. NEW YORK—Fletcher popped to Weaver. Robertson beat out an infield hit, his second blow of the game. Holke forced Robertson, McMullin to E. Collins. Holke out stealing, Schalk to E. Collins. No runs, no hits.

CHICAGO—Weaver got an infield hit toward Herzog. Schalk singled sharply to right, Weaver going to second. Faber fouled to Zimmerman. On a hit-and-run play Leibold singled to center, scoring Weaver and sending Schalk to third. Schalk scored on McMullin's torrid single over second. Leibold went to second on the hit. This bombardment was too much for Anderson and Perritt was called into the box. E. Collins singled to right, scoring Leibold, McMullin going to third and E. Collins to second on the throw to the plate. McCarty hurt his shoulder trying to tag Leibold at the plate. McCarty was too badly hurt to continue playing and Rariden went in to catch. McMullin and E. Collins scored on Jackson's single to right. On the throw to the plate Jackson dashed to second. Felsch lined to Herzog, who touched second, doubling Jackson. Five runs, six hits.

FIFTH INNING. NEW YORK—McMullin threw out Rariden. Perritt singled over second. Burns hit into a double play, Faber to Weaver to Gandil. No runs, one hit.

CHICAGO—Gandil flied to Robertson. Fletcher booted Weaver's grounder and the runner was safe. Zimmerman threw out Schalk, Weaver going to second. Faber singled to right, Weaver holding third, but Faber went on to second when Robertson threw to the plate. Faber tried to steal third with Weaver occupying the bag, Zimmerman touching Faber with the ball. No runs, one hit.

SIXTH INNING. NEW YORK—Weaver threw out Herzog at first. Kauff flied to Felsch. Zimmerman's pop fly was taken by E. Collins. No runs, no hits.

CHICAGO—Leibold flied to Robertson, who had difficulty gauging the ball in the sun. Fletcher threw out McMullin. E. Collins scratched an infield hit. Collins stole second. Jackson walked. Collins and Jackson executed a double steal, Rariden's throw being too late to get Collins going to third. Felsch went out to Holke unassisted. No runs, one hit.

SEVENTH INNING. NEW YORK—Fletcher singled over McMullin's head. Schalk threw out Robertson at first, Fletcher moving on to second. Felsch ran in and took Holke's line drive and Fletcher was doubled at second, Felsch to E. Collins to Weaver. No runs, one hit.

CHICAGO—Zimmerman made a nice play on Gandil's hopper and threw him out at first. Weaver got an infield single. Weaver went out stealing, Rariden to Fletcher. Schalk flied to Kauff. No runs, one hit.

EIGHTH INNING. NEW YORK—Rariden singled past E. Collins. Wilhoit batted for Perritt. A double play followed when Wilhoit lined to Weaver, who doubled Rariden at first. Burns walked. Herzog forced Burns, McMullin to E. Collins. No runs, one hit.

CHICAGO—Tesreau went into the box for New York. Faber fanned, Tesreau's spitter being too much for him. Leibold strolled to first. Leibold was out stealing, Rariden to Fletcher. McMullin flied out to Kauff. No runs, no hits.

NINTH INNING. NEW YORK—Kauff sent a high fly, which Weaver gobbled. Faber threw out Zimmerman. Weaver threw out Fletcher at first. No runs, no hits. The score:

Chicago.	AB.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	New York.	AB.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
J. Collins, rf.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	Burns, lf.....	3	0	1	0	0	0
Leibold, rf.....	3	1	1	0	0	0	Herzog, 2b.....	4	0	0	3	0	0
McMullin, 3b.....	5	1	1	0	3	0	Kauff, cf.....	4	0	0	2	0	0
E. Collins, 2b.....	4	1	2	4	2	0	Zimmerman, 3b.....	4	0	0	4	2	0
Jackson, lf.....	3	1	3	0	0	0	Fletcher, ss.....	3	0	1	2	2	1
Felsch, cf.....	4	1	1	2	1	0	Robertson, rf.....	3	1	2	2	0	0
Gandil, lb.....	4	0	1	12	1	0	Holke, lb.....	3	1	1	5	0	0
Weaver, ss.....	4	1	3	7	6	0	McCarty, c.....	1	0	1	5	0	0
Schalk, c.....	4	1	1	1	2	1	Rariden, c.....	2	0	1	1	3	0
Faber, p.....	3	0	1	1	4	0	Schupp, p.....	1	0	0	0	1	0
							Anderson, p.....	0	0	0	0	1	0
							Perritt, p.....	1	0	1	0	0	0
							*Wilhoit	1	0	0	0	0	0
							Tesreau, p.....	0	0	0	0	0	0

Totals35 7 14 27 20 1

Totals30 2 8 24 9 1

*Batted for Perritt in eighth inning.

Chicago	0	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	x-7
New York	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0-2

Hits and earned runs—Off Schupp, 4 hits and 2 runs in 1-3 innings; off Faber, 2 runs in 9 innings; off Anderson, 5 hits and 4 runs in 2 innings; off Perritt, 5 hits and 1 run in 3-2-3 innings; off Tesreau, 0 hit and 0 run in 1 inning. Stolen bases—E. Collins 2, Jackson. First base on errors—Chicago 1. First base on balls—Off Schupp 1, off Perritt 1, off Faber 1, off Tesreau 1. Left on bases—Chicago 7, New York 4. Double plays—Herzog, unassisted; Faber, Weaver and Gandil; Felsch, E. Collins and Weaver; Weaver and Gandil. Struck out—By Schupp 2, by Anderson 3, by Faber 1, by Tesreau 1. Passed ball—McCarty. Umpires—William Evans behind the plate, Charles J. Rigler at first, William J. Klem at second; Frank O'Loughlin at third. Time—2h. 13m.

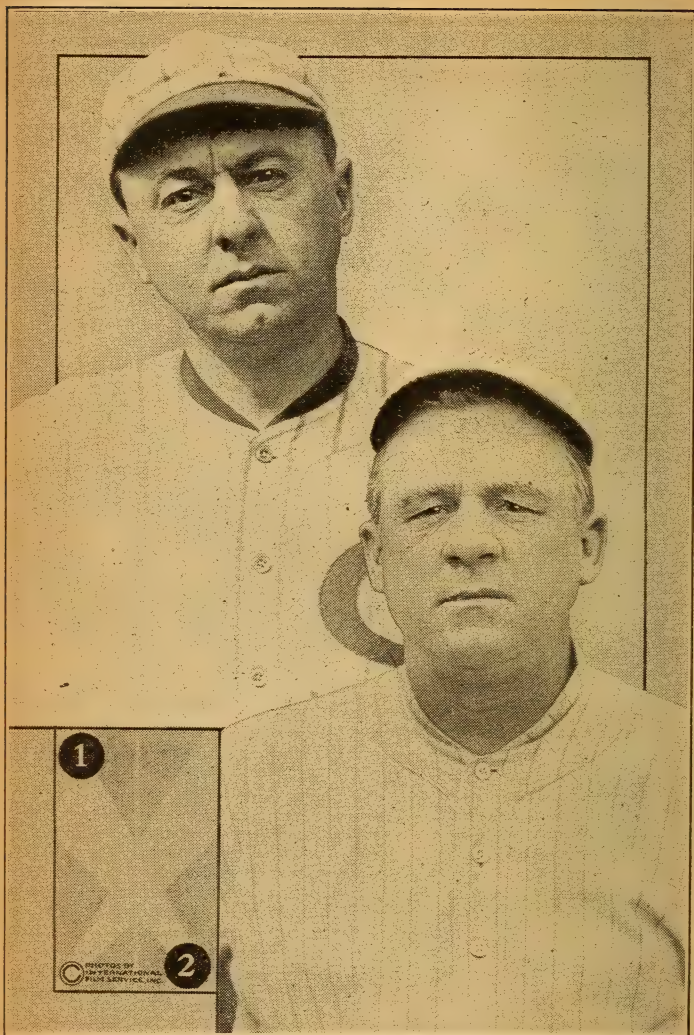
THIRD GAME—AT NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10.

It is very easy to describe the third game for the simple reason that Chicago did not make a run and had practically no chance to make a run. Benton pitched by far the best game of any pitcher during the series and one of the best world series games that was ever pitched. The New York players were not overstrong with the bat, as had been the case prior to this contest, but the two runs which they managed to score held the game for them. The game was played as follows:

FIRST INNING. CHICAGO—Mayor Mitchel threw out the first ball to Benton. J. Collins fouled to Rariden, who took the ball near the grandstand. McMullin struck out, biting at a low curve inside for the third strike. E. Collins rapped a single into center field. Benton threw out Jackson at first. No runs, one hit.

NEW YORK—Burns struck out. Herzog flied out to Felsch, who did not have to move to take the ball. J. Collins dropped Kauff's high fly and the batter reached second. Zimmerman scratched an infield hit, Kauff going to third. Fletcher forced Zimmerman, McMullin to E. Collins. No runs, one hit.

SECOND INNING. CHICAGO—Felsch fouled out to Holke. Gandil also sent up a high fly to Holke. Weaver rapped a single over shortstop. Weaver stole second. The umpire had called him out, but then discovered that Fletcher had dropped the ball. Schalk



1, Clarence H. Rowland, Manager Chicago White Sox, American League and World Champions, 1917. 2, John J. McGraw, Manager New York Giants, National League Champions, 1917.

fled out to Burns, who had to come in fast to make the catch. No runs, one hit.

NEW YORK—Robertson singled over second. E. Collins took Holke's grounder and touched Robertson on the line, Holke being safe at first. Rariden singled over second, Holke going to third. The Chicago infield played in on the grass. Benton fied to Felsch, but Holke held third. On the throw to the plate Rariden went to second. Burns struck out for the second time. No runs, two hits.

THIRD INNING. CHICAGO—Cicotte sent up a high foul to Rariden. Zimmerman scooped J. Collins' bounder and got his man at first. Rariden gobbled up McMullin's foul. No runs, no hits.

NEW YORK—Klem cautioned the Chicago bench for coaching. Herzog fanned. J. Collins dropped Kauff's long fly and the batter reached second. It was J. Collins' second error on Kauff. Weaver threw out Zimmerman, Kauff going to third. E. Collins threw out Fletcher at first, cutting down what seemed a certain hit. No runs, no hits.

FOURTH INNING. CHICAGO—Zimmerman knocked down E. Collins' grounder and then threw him out. Fletcher went over behind Benton to take Jackson's grounder and threw his man out at first. Felsch singled past Zimmerman. Robertson ran over to the wall and took Gandil's fly. It looked as though the ball was going into the grandstand for a home run. No runs, one hit.

NEW YORK—Robertson drove a long hit to right center for three bases. It was Robertson's second hit. Robertson scored on Holke's hit to left for two bases. Rariden sacrificed, Cicotte to Gandil, Holke moving to third. The Chicago infield came in. Benton fanned on three pitched balls. Holke scored when Burns got an infield hit which Cicotte took and threw wildly past first base, Burns going to second. Herzog fouled out to Gandil. Two runs, three hits.

FIFTH INNING. CHICAGO—Fletcher threw out Weaver at first. Schalk struck out, but Rariden had to throw him out at first base. Cicotte was another strike-out victim. No runs, no hits.

NEW YORK—Kauff fouled to Schalk. Zimmerman hit a long fly to Felsch. Fletcher fanned. No runs, no hits.

SIXTH INNING. CHICAGO—J. Collins went out by the Fletcher-Holke route. Benton knocked down McMullin's grounder and threw him out. E. Collins went out to Holke, unassisted. No runs, no hits.

NEW YORK—Robertson sent up a high by to Felsch and sat down. Holke fanned. E. Collins did not have to move to get Rariden's grounder and threw him out at first base. No runs, no hits.

SEVENTH INNING. CHICAGO—Herzog tossed out Jackson at first. Felsch fanned. Zimmerman took care of Gandil's grounder and threw him out. No runs, no hits.

NEW YORK—Benton fanned on three pitched balls. Weaver threw out Burns. Herzog got a Texas Leaguer over second. Kauff fied out to Felsch. No runs, one hit.

EIGHTH INNING. CHICAGO—Weaver got a two-base hit to left. Benton took Schalk's grounder and ran over and tagged Weaver on the line. Cicotte struck out and Schalk was doubled trying to steal, Rariden to Herzog. No runs, one hit.

NEW YORK—Zimmerman lined out to E. Collins. J. Collins had to come in to take Fletcher's fly. Robertson singled through the box, his third hit. Robertson stole second. Holke fanned. No runs, one hit.

NINTH INNING. CHICAGO—Rariden took J. Collins' roller and threw him out at first. Fletcher threw out McMullin. E. Collins

beat out a hit along the right field foul line. Fletcher took Jackson's high fly. No runs, one hit. The score:

New York.	A.	B.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Chicago.	A.	B.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Burns, lf.....	4	0	1	1	0	0		J. Collins, lf.....	4	0	0	1	0	2	
Herzog, 2b.....	4	0	1	1	1	0		McMullin, 3b.....	4	0	0	0	1	0	
Kauff, cf.....	4	0	0	0	0	0		E. Collins, 2b.....	4	0	2	3	2	0	
Zimmerman, 3b.....	4	0	1	0	3	0		Jackson, rf.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	
Fletcher, ss.....	4	0	0	1	4	1		Felsch, cf.....	3	0	1	5	0	0	
Robertson, rf.....	4	1	3	1	0	0		Gandil, 1b.....	3	0	0	6	0	0	
Holke, 1b.....	4	1	1	15	0	1		Weaver, ss.....	3	0	2	0	2	0	
Rariden, c.....	2	0	1	7	4	0		Schalk, c.....	3	0	0	9	0	0	
Benton, p.....	3	0	0	1	2	0		Cicotte, p.....	3	0	0	0	1	1	
Totals	33	2	8	27	14	2		Totals	31	0	5	24	6	3	
New York	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	x-2	
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0-0	

Two-base hits—Holke, Weaver. Three-base hit—Robertson. Earned runs—Off Cicotte 2. Stolen base—Robertson. Sacrifice hit—Rariden. First base on errors—New York 2. Left on bases—Chicago 4, New York 8. Double play—Rariden and Herzog. Struck out—By Cicotte 8, by Benton 5. Umpires—William J. Klem behind the plate, Frank O'Loughlin at first, William Evans at second, Charles J. Rigler at third. Time—1h. 55m.

FOURTH GAME—AT NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11.

There was little difference between the third game and the fourth game in general characteristics. The Chicago players did not score and were only one base nearer to one run than they had been on the day before. They were clearly outplayed from the first inning to the end. Schupp, after his unfortunate fiasco in Chicago, pitched with such skill that Chicago was smothered. The New York players for the first time in the series opened vigorously on the Chicago pitchers. The greatest batting feat of the series took place in this game when Kauff made two home runs, one to deep center field, the longest hit made on the Polo Grounds in that direction for a long time, and the other into the right field stand. The game was played as follows:

FIRST INNING. CHICAGO—Zimmerman took J. Collins' grounder and threw him out. McMullin's grounder bounced off Zimmerman's glove for a hit. E. Collins fanned, a wide curve fooling him for the third strike. Herzog threw out Jackson at first. No runs, one hit.

NEW YORK—Burns drove a high fly, which Felsch took after a short run. E. Collins made a nice play on Herzog's hopper and got his man at first. McMullin got Kauff's boulder and got his man at first. No runs, no hits.

SECOND INNING. CHICAGO—Fletcher took Felsch's hot grounder and threw his man out. Schupp tossed out Gandil. Weaver fished for Schupp's high curves and was a strike-out victim. No runs, no hits.

NEW YORK—E. Collins threw out Zimmerman. McMullin threw out Fletcher. Faber threw out Robertson at first. No runs, no hits.

THIRD INNING. CHICAGO—Schalk singled sharply to left field. Faber popped to Schupp trying to bunt. J. Collins fanned, missing a drop ball for the third strike. Schupp kept Schalk close to first. McMullin also struck out. No runs, no hits.

NEW YORK—Holke struck out, but Schalk had to throw him out at first. Rariden popped to McMullin, who had to run toward the stand to take the ball. Schupp struck out. No runs, no hits.

FOURTH INNING. CHICAGO—E. Collins got a double past third. Jackson flied to Herzog. E. Collins was picked off by Schupp, the play being Schupp to Herzog to Zimmerman. Felsch struck out. No runs, one hit.

NEW YORK—Burns struck out. E. Collins tossed out Herzog at the initial bag. Kauff drove a long hit to the center field fence for a home run. It was his first hit of the series and the first hit of the game off Faber. E. Collins threw out Zimmerman. One run, one hit.

FIFTH INNING. CHICAGO—Gandil singled past Fletcher. Weaver hit into a double play, Herzog to Fletcher to Holke. Schalk singled over second after the count was three and two. It was Schalk's second hit. Schupp tossed out Faber. No runs, two hits.

NEW YORK—Fletcher singled sharply past Collins. Robertson bunted safely, Fletcher moving to second. Holke also bunted safely and the bases were filled. On Holke's bunt Faber took the ball and started to throw to third, but no one was there. Rariden hit into a double play, Faber to Schalk to Gandil. Robertson moved to third and Holke to second on the play. Robertson scored on Schupp's single, but Holke was thrown out at the plate, Felsch to Schalk. One run, four hits.

SIXTH INNING. CHICAGO—J. Collins rapped a single to left. McMullin fanned for the second time, being fooled completely by a wide curve that broke over the inner corner of the plate. On a short passed ball J. Collins moved to second. Rariden had him thrown out, but Herzog dropped the ball and the runner was safe. E. Collins flew out to Burns. Herzog threw out Jackson at first. No runs, one hit.

NEW YORK—Burns got a hit over second which E. Collins was only able to knock down. Herzog sacrificed; Faber to Gandil, Burns going to second. Kauff flied to Felsch, Burns going to third on the throw-in. E. Collins threw out Zimmerman for the third time in the game. No runs; one hit.

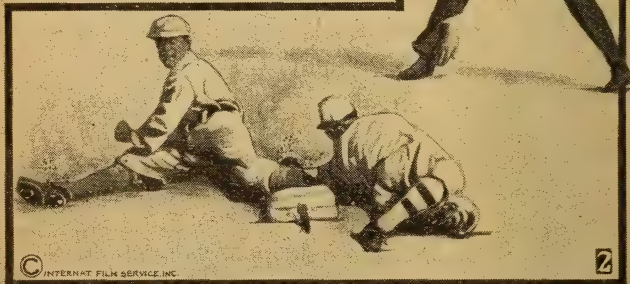
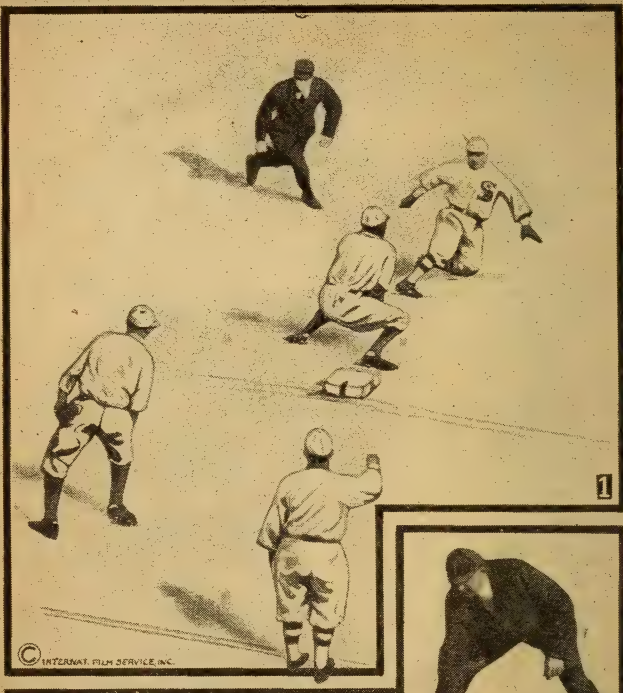
SEVENTH INNING. CHICAGO—Felsch struck out. Fletcher threw out Gandil. Weaver popped to Herzog. No runs, no hits.

NEW YORK—Fletcher scratched a hit through McMullin. Fletcher went to third on a wild pitch, the ball bouncing off Schalk's foot clear to the Giants' bench. Faber threw out Robertson. Fletcher holding third. Holke was hit by a pitched ball. Fletcher scored when E. Collins threw out Rariden at first, Holke going to second on the play. Weaver threw out Schupp. One run, one hit.

EIGHTH INNING. CHICAGO—Burns came over toward center field and snared Schalk's drive. Risberg batted in place of Faber. Risberg flied to Robertson. J. Collins singled into left-center. McMullin sent up a high fly to Herzog. No runs, one hit.

NEW YORK—Danforth, a left-hander, went into the box for the White Sox. Burns fanned. Herzog drove a single over Weaver's head. Herzog and Kauff scored on Kauff's home run wallop into the right field stands. It was Kauff's second home run of the day. Zimmerman drove a long hit into right field for three bases. Fletcher struck out, but Schalk had to throw him out at first. Zimmerman remained at third. Zimmerman tried to steal home, but Schalk tagged him as he slid into the plate. Two runs, three hits.

NINTH INNING. CHICAGO—E. Collins walked. It was the first base on balls in either of the two games at the Polo Grounds. Zimmerman threw out Jackson, Collins going to second. E. Collins stole third, no play being made for him. Felsch fouled to Zimmerman. Kauff took Gandil's fly. No runs, no hits. The score:



1, Olcott out at third, Robertson to Zimmerman; third inning, first game.
 2, Burns steals second; first inning, first game.

WORLD SERIES SCENES, 1917.

New York.	A.B.R.H.P.A.E.						Chicago.	A.B.R.H.P.A.E.					
Burns, lf.....	4	0	1	2	0	0	J. Collins, rf.....	4	0	2	0	0	0
Herzog, 2b.....	3	1	1	3	4	1	McMullin, 3b.....	4	0	1	1	2	0
Kauff, cf.....	4	2	2	1	0	0	E. Collins, 2b.....	3	0	1	0	6	0
Zimmerman, 3b.....	4	0	1	2	2	0	Jackson, lf.....	4	0	0	0	0	0
Fletcher, ss.....	4	1	2	1	3	0	Felsch, cf.....	4	0	0	2	1	0
Robertson, rf.....	3	1	1	1	0	0	Gandil, lb.....	4	0	1	15	0	0
Holke, lb.....	2	0	1	9	0	0	Weaver, ss.....	3	0	0	0	1	0
Rariden, c.....	3	0	0	7	1	0	Schalk, c.....	3	0	2	6	3	0
Schupp, p.....	3	0	1	1	3	0	Faber, p.....	2	0	0	0	4	0
							*Bisberg	1	0	0	0	0	0
							Danforth, p.....	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	30	5	10	27	13	1	Totals	32	0	7	24	18	0

*Batted for Faber in eighth inning.

New York	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	x-5
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0-0

Two-base hit—E. Collins. Three-base hit—Zimmerman. Home runs—Kauff 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Faber, 7 hits and 3 runs in 7 innings; off Danforth, 3 hits and 2 runs in 1 inning. Stolen base—E. Collins. Sacrifice hit—Herzog. First base on balls—Off Schupp 1. Left on bases—Chicago 6, New York 3. Double plays—Herzog, Fletcher and Holke; Faber, Schalk and Gandil. Struck out—By Faber 3, by Danforth 2, by Schupp 7. Hit by pitcher—By Faber, Holke. Wild pitch—Faber. Umpires—Charles J. Rigler behind the plate, William Evans at first, Frank O'Loughlin at second, William J. Klem at third. Time 2h. 9m.

FIFTH GAME—AT CHICAGO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13.

The fifth game was played in Chicago, and after the Giants had obtained what appeared to be a winning lead, and even after the Chicago players had given up and declared themselves out of it, the Giants bungled their game so badly that they were beaten. More criticism resulted from this game than almost any that had been played during the series.

Manager Rowland was soundly abused because he started Russell and Manager McGraw was grilled to a frazzle because he permitted Sallee to pitch almost the full game. Both managers had abundant reasons for what they did. Before the game began Rowland did not figure that he had any pitcher who could stand the strain better than Russell. Manager McGraw held that his fielders and not Sallee were responsible for most of the runs scored against Sallee.

In this game one of the few decisions of an umpire was disputed. Both Sallee and Rariden insisted, and still insist, that Jackson was struck out after Collins went out in the seventh inning. Had Jackson been out as they maintain he was, two would have been out and no one on bases. As it was, Jackson hit the ball for a single. After that three runs scored. Slow fielding unquestionably had much to do with these three runs scoring. The game was played as follows:

FIRST INNING. NEW YORK—Burns walked on four pitched balls. Herzog singled to right field and Burns dashed to third. Burns scored on Kauff's two-bagger to the right field fence, Herzog going to third. Russell was taken from the box and Cicotte went in. Weaver took Zimmerman's grounder and Herzog was run down between third and home, the play being Weaver to Schalk. Kauff moved on to third. McMullin took Fletcher's hot smash and threw to Schalk, who touched out Kauff as he slid into the plate. Zimmerman scored on Robertson's single to center. On Felsch's throw to the plate Fletcher went to third and Robertson to second. Cicotte threw out Holke at first. Two runs, three hits.

CHICAGO—J. Collins popped to Zimmerman on the first ball pitched. McMullin walked to first. E. Collins singled to center, McMullin going to second. Jackson flied to Burns. Fletcher booted

Felsch's grounder and the bases were filled. Gandil popped to Holke. No runs, one hit.

SECOND INNING. NEW YORK—Rariden singled past E. Collins. Sallee forced Rariden at second, Gandil to Weaver. Burns fanned, biting on a knuckle ball for a third strike. Weaver made a bobble on Herzog's grounder, Sallee moving on to second. E. Collins threw out Kauff at first. No runs, one hit.

CHICAGO—Fletcher got Weaver's smash and threw him out at first. Fletcher also threw out Schalk. Cicotte walked. J. Collins fouled out to Rariden. No runs, no hits.

THIRD INNING. NEW YORK—Zimmerman got a Texas Leaguer into right center. Fletcher line-fied to McMullin, who doubled Zimmerman with a quick throw to Gandil. Robertson bounced a single off Cicotte's glove. Holke struck out. No runs, two hits.

CHICAGO—McMullin flied to Robertson. E. Collins walked to first. Robertson made an easy catch of Jackson's fly. E. Collins scored on Felsch's long drive to the left field bleachers for two bases. Gandil flied to Kauff. One run, one hit.

FOURTH INNING. NEW YORK—Rariden singled to right. Sallee sacrificed to Gandil, unassisted. Rariden scored on Burns' single to right, and when J. Collins fumbled the ball Burns went to second. Weaver made a bad fumble of Herzog's grounder, Burns going to third. Burns scored when Gandil took Kauff's grounder and tossed wildly past Cicotte at the bag, Herzog going to third on the play. Zimmerman hit into a double play, McMullin to E. Collins to Gandil. Two runs, two hits.

CHICAGO—Zimmerman took Weaver's grounder and threw him out. Schalk out to Holke, unassisted. Cicotte flied to Burns. Sallee's curves baffled the Sox. No runs, no hits.

FIFTH INNING. NEW YORK—Jackson took Fletcher's hard drive. Robertson smashed a hard single to right, his third hit of the game. Holke sent a high fly to Weaver, who was cheered by the crowd when he caught the ball. Robertson stole second. Rariden walked, being purposely passed. Sallee was a strike-out victim. No runs, one hit.

CHICAGO—J. Collins struck out, biting at a slow ball that was a foot away from his bat. Kauff took McMullin's fly after a long run. E. Collins burned a single into left field. Jackson bounced a single off Sallee's legs, Collins going to second. Sallee threw out Felsch at first. No runs, two hits.

SIXTH INNING. NEW YORK—Burns flied out to Jackson. E. Collins took Herzog's grounder and got his man at first. Kauff singled into left field. Kauff stole second. E. Collins threw out Zimmerman, making a quick play on his grounder. No runs, one hit.

CHICAGO—Sallee threw out Gandil. Weaver singled through Zimmerman. Schalk singled through Herzog, Weaver going to third. Weaver claimed that Fletcher interfered with him as he was going to third. Risberg went to bat in place of Cicotte. Weaver scored on Risberg's single to right, Schalk going to second. J. Collins went out to Holke, unassisted. Schalk moved to third and Risberg to second. Herzog threw out McMullin. One run, three hits.

SEVENTH INNING. NEW YORK—Williams went into the box for Chicago. Fletcher got a two-bagger against the left field barrier. Robertson popped to Williams, who dropped the ball. A foul tip off Holke's bat struck him on the head and the Giants' first baseman fell unconscious at the plate. It looked as though Holke was badly hurt. Holke recovered and resumed his place at the bat and struck out. Rariden singled to right, scoring Fletcher, Robertson going to second. O'Loughlin cautioned the Sox bench for coaching. Sallee and Burns struck out. One run, two hits.

CHICAGO—E. Collins flied to Fletcher. Sallee complained Jackson had struck out. Jackson singled into left field. Felsch singled to left, Jackson going to second. Jackson and Felsch scored on Gandil's long double to right. Fletcher threw out Weaver at first, Gandil going to third. Schalk walked. Lynn batted for Williams. When Schalk stole second Rariden's throw got away from Herzog and Gandil scored on the throw to plate. Schalk went to third. Lynn fanned. Three runs, three hits.

EIGHTH INNING. NEW YORK—Faber went into the box for Chicago. Herzog struck out on three pitched balls. Faber tossed out Kauff and the crowd was in an uproar. Zimmerman line-flied to J. Collins. No runs, no hits.

CHICAGO—J. Collins got a Texas Leaguer to right. McMullin sacrificed, Zimmerman to Holke. J. Collins scored on E. Collins' single to center. On hit-and-run play Jackson singled to right, E. Collins going to third. Robertson threw to third base to Zimmerman, who threw wildly to second to get Jackson. E. Collins scored on the error and Jackson went to third. Sallee was taken out. Perritt went into the box for New York. Jackson scored on Felsch's single to center. Gandil flied to Burns. Felsch was out, Rariden to Fletcher. Weaver struck out. Three runs, three hits.

NINTH INNING. NEW YORK—Weaver threw out Fletcher. Robertson flied to Jackson. McMullin threw out Holke. No runs, no hits. The score:

Chicago.	A.B.R.H.P.A.E.						New York.	A.B.R.H.P.A.E.					
J. Collins, rf.....	5	1	1	1	0	1	Burns, lf.....	4	2	1	3	0	0
McMullin, 3b.....	3	0	0	1	4	0	Herzog, 2b.....	5	0	1	0	1	1
E. Collins, 2b.....	4	2	3	1	4	0	Kauff, cf.....	5	0	2	2	0	0
Jackson, lf.....	5	2	3	3	0	0	Zimmerman, 3b.....	5	1	1	1	2	1
Felsch, cf.....	5	1	3	0	0	0	Fletcher, ss.....	5	1	1	2	3	1
Gandil, 1b.....	5	1	1	10	2	1	Robertson, rf.....	5	0	3	2	0	0
Weaver, ss.....	4	1	1	2	2	3	Holke, 1b.....	5	0	0	11	0	0
Schalk, c.....	3	0	1	9	0	0	Rariden, c.....	3	1	3	3	1	0
Russell, p.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sallee, p.....	3	0	0	0	2	0
Cicotte, p.....	1	0	0	0	2	0	Perritt, p.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Risberg	1	0	1	0	0	0							
Williams, p.....	0	0	0	0	0	1							
†Lynn	1	0	0	0	0	0							
Faber, p.....	0	0	0	0	1	0							
Totals	37	8	14	27	15	6	Totals	40	5	12	24	9	3

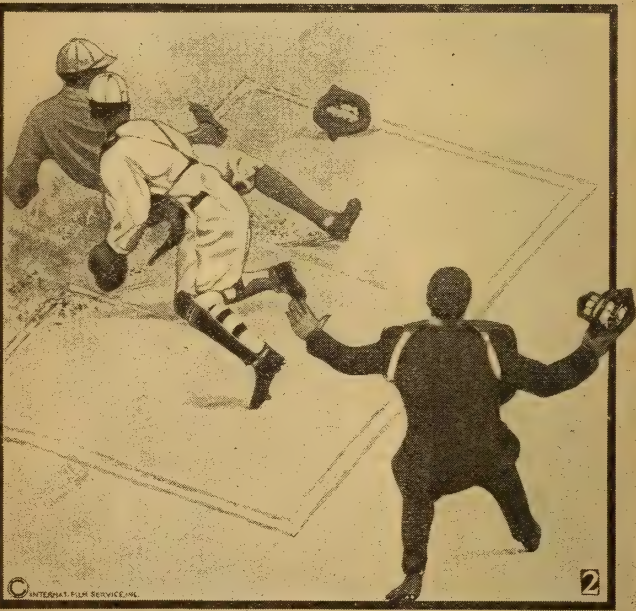
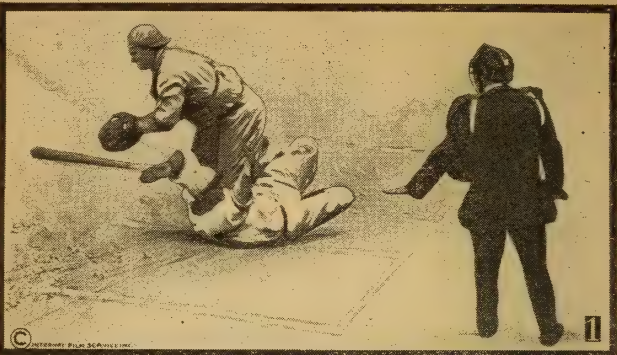
*Batted for Cicotte in sixth inning. †Batted for Williams in seventh inning.

Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	3	x-8
New York	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0-5

Two-base hits—Kauff, Felsch, Fletcher, Gandil. Hits and earned runs—Off Russell, 2 hits and 1 run (with none out in the first inning); off Sallee, 13 hits and 7 runs in 7 1-3 innings; off Cicotte, 8 hits and 2 runs in 6 innings; off Perritt, 1 hit and 0 run in 2-3 inning; off Williams, 2 hits and 1 run in 1 inning; off Faber, 0 hit and 0 run in 2 innings. Stolen bases—Robertson, Kauff, Schalk. Sacrifice hits—Sallee, McMullin. First base on errors—Chicago 1, New York 4. First base on balls—Off Russell 1, off Sallee 4, off Cicotte 1. Left on bases—Chicago 10, New York 11. Double plays—McMullin and Gandil; McMullin, E. Collins and Gandil. Struck out—By Cicotte 3, by Sallee 2, by Williams 3, by Faber 1. Umpires—Frank O'Loughlin behind the plate, William J. Klem at first, Charles J. Rigler at second, William Evans at third. Time—2h. 37m.

SIXTH GAME—AT NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 15.

The sixth game was played in New York City, won by Chicago, and decided the series. Three runs were given to Chicago, none of them earned, in the fourth inning. These three were enough to win the game. E. Collins went to second on Zimmerman's bad



1, Leibold safe at home plate; McCarty hurt his shoulder while making this play and retired from the game; fourth inning, second game. 2, Robertson scoring in second inning of second game.

WORLD SERIES SCENES, 1917.

throw; Robertson muffed an easy fly batted by Jackson, and Zimmerman ran E. Collins home from third base only to find no one at home plate guarding it. Rariden had gone up the third base line presumably to receive a throw from Zimmerman. Strategists have been holding council chamber sessions over the play ever since without coming to a uniform decision. In the best Base Ball circles, however, it is quite generally agreed that it is never good policy to leave home plate unguarded. Somebody should have been there and nobody was there; hence E. Collins ran home untouched by Zimmerman and untouched by anyone at home plate, because there was nothing at the home plate except atmosphere. After E. Collins had run home, Gandil rapped a long single to right field and scored two more runners, neither of whom should have been on bases. The game was played as follows:

FIRST INNING. CHICAGO—Fletcher came in behind Benton and took J. Collins' hopper and threw him out. McMullin sent up a weak foul to Rariden. E. Collins singled sharply over second. Herzog took Jackson's slow roller and tossed him out. No runs, one hit.

NEW YORK—E. Collins threw out Burns at first. Herzog shot a single over McMullin's head, the stands breaking into a cheer. Kauff struck out. Zimmerman sent a drive into Jackson's hands. No runs, one hit.

SECOND INNING. CHICAGO—Felsch struck out, failing to offer at the third strike. Gandil punched a single over the middle bag. Herzog threw out Weaver, Gandil moving to second. Zimmerman threw out Schalk, making a nice play on the Chicago catcher's grounder. No runs, one hit.

NEW YORK—Schalk ran down the line and took Fletcher's roller and threw him out. E. Collins took Robertson's smash and got his man at first. Holke got a double against the left field fence. A little higher and it would have gone into the stands for a home run. E. Collins threw out Rariden, who hit the first ball pitched. No runs, one hit.

THIRD INNING. CHICAGO—Faber struck out. J. Collins popped to Herzog. Benton was using a quick drop ball which he kept around the batter's knees. McMullin fanned. No runs, no hits.

NEW YORK—Faber burned an out curve over for a third strike on Benton. Burns sent a hot liner to Felsch. Herzog sent a high fly out to Felsch. No runs, no hits.

FOURTH INNING. CHICAGO—Zimmerman took E. Collins' grounder and threw wildly to the stands, Collins going to second. Jackson sent up a high fly to Robertson, who dropped the ball. E. Collins dashed to third, Jackson holding first, when Robertson threw to third. With Felsch up the New York infield came in on the grass. Benton took Felsch's grounder and ran over to tag Collins. Benton tossed to Zimmerman, who ran after Collins and chased the Sox second baseman across the plate for a run, while the crowds stormed in anger. Jackson and Felsch scored on Gandil's long single to right. Gandil was thrown out stretching his hit, Robertson to Herzog. Weaver sent a long fly to Burns. Schalk shot a hot single into left. Faber walked. Fletcher threw out J. Collins. Three runs, two hits.

NEW YORK—E. Collins took Kauff's roller and threw him out. Zimmerman sent a high fly to J. Collins. Fletcher got a hit off McMullin's glove. The ball bounced to Weaver, who nearly threw the New York shortstop out. Robertson fled to Felsch. No runs, one hit.

FIFTH INNING. CHICAGO—Kauff robbed McMullin of a hit, coming in fast and getting his line drive. Burns took E. Collins' easy fly. Herzog threw out Jackson. No runs, no hits.

NEW YORK—Holke struck out on three pitched balls. Rariden walked, making Faber pitch to him. Wilhoit batted for Benton and also walked, Faber becoming unsteady. Burns forced Wilhoit, Weaver to E. Collins, Rariden going to third. Rariden and Burns scored on Herzog's three-base hit off the right field wall. The stands were in a frenzy. Kauff fouled out to Gandil. Two runs, one hit.

SIXTH INNING. CHICAGO—Perritt replaced Benton in the box for the Giants. Felsch walked. Felsch was out stealing, Rariden to Fletcher. Gandil fanned. Weaver out, Herzog to Holke. No runs, no hits.

NEW YORK—Zimmerman out, E. Collins to Gandil. Fletcher fouled out to Gandil. Robertson singled to right. Holke out, E. Collins to Gandil. No runs, one hit.

SEVENTH INNING. CHICAGO—Schalk worked Perritt for a base on balls. Faber struck out. Leibold batted for J. Collins and popped to Herzog, who dropped the ball and then threw to first, Schalk standing on the bag and Leibold as well. After an argument Leibold was declared out and Schalk was ruled safe. McMullin struck out. No runs, no hits.

NEW YORK—Leibold went to right field for Chicago. Rariden out to Gandil, unaided. Perritt singled to center. Burns popped to Weaver after having the call three balls and two strikes with Herzog up. Perritt went to second on a passed ball and took third when Schalk's throw got away from Weaver. Herzog popped to Weaver. No runs, one hit.

EIGHTH INNING. CHICAGO—E. Collins out, Holke, unassisted. Jackson singled cleanly to right. Felsch fouled to Holke. Gandil flied to Kauff. No runs, one hit.

NEW YORK—Kauff lined to Leibold. Zimmerman out, Weaver to Gandil. Fletcher out, McMullin to Gandil. No runs, no hits.

NINTH INNING. CHICAGO—Weaver singled over short. Schalk fouled out to Zimmerman. Faber out, Perritt to Holke, Weaver going to second. Weaver scored when Leibold made a hit to center which Kauff juggled, the batter going on to second. McMullin out, Zimmerman to Holke. One run, two hits.

NEW YORK—Robertson was hit on the hand and given first base. Holke out, E. Collins to Gandil. Rariden fanned. McCarty batted for Perritt. McCarty out to Gandil. No runs, no hits. The score:

Chicago.	AB.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	New York.	AB.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
J. Collins, rf.....	3	0	0	1	0	0	Burns, lf.....	4	1	0	2	0	0
Leibold, rf.....	2	0	1	1	0	0	Herzog, 2b.....	4	0	2	2	5	0
McMullin, 3b.....	5	0	0	0	1	0	Kauff, cf.....	4	0	0	2	0	1
E. Collins, 2b.....	4	1	1	1	8	0	Zimmerman, 3b.....	4	0	0	1	2	1
Jackson, lf.....	4	1	1	1	0	0	Fletcher, ss.....	4	0	1	1	2	0
Felsch, cf.....	3	1	0	3	0	0	Robertson, rf.....	3	0	1	0	1	1
Gandil, 1b.....	4	0	0	2	14	0	Holke, 1b.....	4	0	1	12	0	0
Weaver, ss.....	4	1	1	2	2	0	Rariden, c.....	3	1	0	7	1	0
Schalk, c.....	3	0	1	4	1	1	Benton, p.....	1	0	0	0	0	0
Faber, p.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	*Wilhoit	0	0	0	0	0	0
							Perritt, p.....	1	0	1	0	1	0
							†McCarty	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	4	7	27	12	1	Totals	33	2	6	27	12	3

*Batted for Benton in fifth inning. †Batted for Perritt in ninth inning.

Chicago	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1-4
New York	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0-2

Two-base hit—Holke. Three-base hit—Herzog. Hits and earned runs—Off Faber, 6 hits and 2 runs in 9 innings; off Benton, 4 hits and 0 run in 5 innings; off Perritt, 3 hits and 1 run in 4 innings. Sacrifice hit—Faber.

First base on errors—Chicago 2. First base on balls—Off Faber 2, off Benton 1, off Perritt 2. Left on bases—Chicago 7, New York 7. Struck out—By Faber 4, by Benton 8, by Perritt 3. Hit by pitcher—By Faber, Robertson. Passed ball—Schalk. Umpires—William J. Klem behind the plate, Frank O'Loughlin at first, William Evans at second, Charles J. Rigler at third. Time—2h. 18m.

PLAYING RECORDS OF 1917 SERIES.

Following are the official batting, fielding and pitchers' averages for world series for 1917, between Chicago American League champions and the New York National League champions, as prepared by official scorers—J. G. T. Spink, representing the National Commission; Sid Mercer and G. W. Axelson, representing the Base Ball Writers' Association of America.

CHICAGO.

											Bat.		Fldg.		
	G.A.B.	R.	H.	2B.	3B.	HR.	TB.	SO.	BB.	SB.	SH.	PC.	PO.	A.	E. PC.
C. A. Risberg, u	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	.500	..	..	.. .000
E. Collins, 2b..	6	22	4	9	1	..	..	10	3	2	3	.. .409	11	22	.. 1000
H. Leibold, rf..	2	5	1	2	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	.400	1	..	.. 1000
G. Weaver, ss..	6	21	3	7	1	..	..	8	2	..	..	.333	13	13	4 .867
J. Jackson, lf..	6	23	4	7	..	..	..	7	..	1	1	.. .304	9	1	.. 1000
J. Collins, rf..	6	21	2	6	1	..	..	7	2	..	..	.286	4	1	3 .625
C. A. Gandil, 1b	6	23	1	6	1	..	..	7	2	..	1	.. .273	67	4	1 .986
O. Felsch, cf..	6	22	4	6	1	..	1	10	5	1	..	.273	16	2	.. 1000
R. W. Schalk, c	6	19	1	5	..	..	..	5	1	2	1	.. .263	32	5	2 .949
U. Faber, p.....	4	7	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	2	..	1 .143	1	9	.. 1000
E. V. Cicotte, p	3	7	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	.143	..	7	1 .875
F. McMullin, 3b	6	24	1	3	1	..	..	4	6	1	..	.125	2	14	.. 1000
B. Lynn, u.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	.000	..	..	.. .000
C. Williams, p	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.000	..	..	1 .000
D. O. Danforth, p	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.000	..	1	.. 1000
E. A. Russell, p	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.000	..	..	.. .000
Totals	6	197	21	54	6	..	1	63	28	11	6	1 .274	156	79	12 .952

NEW YORK.

											Bat.		Fldg.		
	G.A.B.	R.	H.	2B.	3B.	HR.	TB.	SO.	BB.	SB.	SH.	PC.	PO.	A.	E. PC.
D. Robertson, rf	6	22	3	11	1	1	..	14	..	..	2	.. .500	6	2	1 .889
L. McCarty, c..	3	5	1	2	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	.400	7	1	1 .889
W. Rariden, c..	5	13	2	5	..	..	..	5	1	2	..	1 .385	25	10	.. 1000
W. Holke, 1b..	6	21	2	6	2	..	..	8	6	..	..	.286	66	..	1 .985
C. Herzog, 2b..	6	24	1	6	..	1	..	8	4	..	..	1 .250	12	12	2 .923
G. Burns, lf....	6	22	3	5	..	..	..	5	6	3	1	.. .227	10	..	.. 1000
A. Fletcher, ss.	6	25	2	5	1	..	..	6	2	..	..	.200	9	17	3 .897
F. Schupp, p...	2	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	.200	1	4	.. 1000
H. F. Sallee, p	2	6	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1 .167	..	8	.. 1000
B. Kauff, cf....	6	25	2	4	1	..	2	11	2	..	1	.. .160	7	..	1 .875
H. Zim'rman, 3b	6	25	1	3	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	.120	9	14	2 .920
J. Thorpe, rf..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.000	..	..	.. .000
J. W. Wilhoit, u	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	.000	..	..	.. .000
F. Anderson, p	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.000	..	1	.. 1000
W. D. Perritt, p	3	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	.000	..	1	.. 1000
C. M. Tesreau, p	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.000	..	..	.. .000
J. C. Benton, p	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	.000	1	2	.. 1000
Totals	6	199	17	51	5	4	2	70	27	6	4	3 .256	153	72	11 .953

PITCHERS' RECORDS.

	G.	W.	L.	IP.	SO.	BB.	WP.	HB.	R.	H.	PC.
U. Faber, Chicago.....	4	3	1	27	9	3	1	2	7	21	.750
F. Schupp, New York.....	2	1	..	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	2	..	..	2	11	.667
E. V. Cicotte, Chicago.....	2	1	1	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	13	2	..	..	6	23	.500
J. O. Benton, New York....	2	1	1	14	8	1	..	..	3	9	.500
C. Williams, Chicago.....	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	.000
D. O. Danforth, Chicago....	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	3	.000
E. A. Russell, Chicago.....	1	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	..	1	..	..	1	2	.000
H. F. Sallee, New York....	2	..	2	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	4	..	..	10	20	.000
F. Anderson, New York....	1	..	1	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	..	..	..	4	5	.000
W. D. Perritt, New York..	3	..	..	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	3	..	..	2	9	.000
C. M. Tesreau, New York..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	.000

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS.

Earned runs—Off Faber 4, Cicotte 5, Danforth 2, Russell 1, Williams 1, Sallee 8, Schupp 2, Anderson 4, Benton 1, Peritt 2.
 Passed balls—Schalk 1, Rariden 1.
 First base on errors—Chicago 4, New York 7.
 Left on bases—Chicago 37, New York 37.
 Double plays—Chicago 7, New York 3.

WORLD SERIES FINANCIAL RESULTS.

	Attend- ance.	Total Receipts.	Players' Shares.	Clubs' and National Leagues' Shares.	National Commis- sion.
First game, Chicago.....	32,000	\$73,152.00	\$39,502.08	\$26,334.72	\$7,315.20
Second game, Chicago....	32,000	73,152.00	39,502.08	26,334.72	7,315.20
Third game, New York...	33,616	73,081.00	39,463.74	26,309.16	7,308.10
Fourth game, New York..	27,746	63,742.00	34,420.68	22,947.12	6,374.20
Fifth game, Chicago.....	27,323	69,403.00	.....	62,462.70	6,940.30
Sixth game, New York...	33,969	73,348.00	.....	66,013.20	7,334.80
Totals	186,654	\$425,878.00	\$152,888.58	*\$230,401.62	\$42,537.80

*Each league's share, \$23,800.20. Each player on winning team received \$3,528.13; each player on losing team, \$2,548.14.

Sketches of World Series Players

In the following little paragraphs the readers of the GUIDE will be able to ascertain who the players are, who took part in the series, and also something about their careers in Base Ball and elsewhere.

CHICAGO WHITE SOX.

CLARENCE H. ROWLAND.

Clarence Rowland became manager of the Chicago White Sox in 1914. He succeeded James Callahan. During his first season with Comiskey's club he finished third. In 1916 his team won sixteen straight games toward the end of the season, but failed to overtake Boston by two games. Last season Rowland, although under some severe handicaps, reached the final drive with only one cripple, Weaver, third baseman. Rowland was born at Platteville, Wis., February 12, 1879. He began his Base Ball career in 1903 as a catcher with the Dubuque (Iowa) team of the Three-Eye League. Later he went to Peoria, where he piloted a pennant winner. He then came to the Chicago Americans. Although he wears a uniform, he does not take an active part in the game, aside from coaching. He bats and throws right-handed, is 5 feet 9 inches tall and weighs 168 pounds. He is married and resides in Chicago.

JOSEPH BENZ.

Joe Benz, pitcher, was born in New Alsace, Ind., January 21, 1886, and made his Base Ball debut at Clarksburg, W. Va., in 1909. Benz went into the majors seven years ago when he became a member of the Chicago club. He is 6 feet 1 inch tall, weighs 194 pounds, bats and throws right-handed, is married and resides in Chicago, Ill.

EDWARD V. CICOTTE.

Edward V. Cicotte, pitcher, was born in Detroit June 19, 1884, and began professional Base Ball in 1904 at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. Cicotte has had a varied career. He was a member of the Detroit Americans, having gone there with Ty Cobb from the Augusta (Ga.) club of the Southern Association. He was sent back and later became a member of the Boston Americans. He was released by Boston to the Chicago White Sox about six years ago. He bats and throws right-handed. Cicotte is married and resides in Detroit. Last season was the best of his career, and he was the leading pitcher of the league, rated on earned runs per game. All told he has been in the major leagues for ten years. He weighs 160 pounds and is 5 feet 8 inches tall.

EDWARD T. COLLINS.

Edward T. Collins, second base, played his fifth world series and completed his eleventh major league season. He was a member of the Philadelphia Athletics and his work at that time was far superior to other second basemen in the league. Collins went to the Athletics in 1906 from Columbia University and was one of the star members of Connie Mack's "\$100,000 infield." When Mack started rebuilding his team three years ago Collins was transferred to the Chicago team. He was born in Millerton, N. Y., May 2, 1887. He is 5 feet 9 inches tall, weighs 164 pounds, is married and lives in Lansdowne, Pa.

JOHN F. COLLINS.

John Collins, right field, is the team veteran. He has been in the major league for eight years, always as a member of the Chicago club. He alternated in right field with Leibold and occasionally plays center. He also has filled in at first base. "Shano"

was born at Charlestown, Mass., December 4, 1885. He started his Base Ball career at Haverhill, Mass., in 1907. He bats and throws right-handed, is 5 feet 11½ inches tall, weighs 175 pounds, is married and lives in Pittsfield, Mass.

DAVID C. DANFORTH.

Dave Danforth, pitcher, throws and bats left-handed. He is 6 feet tall and weighs 170 pounds. He was born at Granger, Tex., March 7, 1890, and began his Base Ball career at Philadelphia in 1911. He has had three years of major league experience, the last two years of which have been with Chicago. He is married and resides at Granger, Tex. He was obtained by Chicago from the Louisville club of the American Association.

URBAN C. FABER.

Urban Faber, pitcher, was born September 6, 1888, at Cascade, Iowa, where he now resides. He began his Base Ball career under Rowland at Dubuque, Iowa, in 1909, and came to the Chicago Americans four years ago. He bats either right or left-hand, but pitches right-handed. He has an assortment of curves and a good spitball delivery. He is rated as one of the best right-hand pitchers in the league. "Red" is 6 feet tall and weighs 175 pounds. He is not married.

OSCAR FELSCH.

Oscar Felsch, center field, came to Comiskey from Milwaukee. Like Jackson, he is blessed with a powerful arm, and, except for Russell, has the best batting average on the team. "Happy" got the Base Ball fever in 1913, when he started to play at Fond du Lac, Wis. He is 5 feet 10 inches tall, weighs 175 pounds, is married and lives in Milwaukee, Wis., where he was born, April 7, 1891.

C. ARNOLD GANDIL.

Arnold Gandil, first base, was born in St. Paul, Minn., January 19, 1889, and started Base Ball as a profession in 1908 at Shreveport. He has been in the American League seven years. He played a year for Chicago, but was later released. He then played with Washington and later went to Cleveland. At the start of the 1917 season Jack Ness, upon whom Comiskey had relied for first base, could not agree on terms with the boss of the White Sox. At that time Gandil, who was the property of the Cleveland Americans, had not reported. Cleveland was willing to let Gandil go, and Comiskey purchased his contract. Gandil has fielded well, and his batting has been better than the average. He bats and throws right-handed. He is 6 feet 2 inches tall, weighs 196 pounds, is married and lives in Chicago.

WILLIAM GLEASON.

William ("Kid") Gleason, coach of the White Sox, has been in the major leagues for thirty years. Gleason, who was born October 26, 1865, at Camden, N. J., began his Base Ball career in 1886 at Williamsport, Pa. He was with the Chicago Americans for a time under Manager Callahan, and when Rowland needed an assistant President Comiskey re-engaged Gleason. Although he is old enough to be the father of most of the players, he is as active and handy with boxing gloves as any man on the team. He weighs 173 pounds and is 5 feet 7¼ inches tall. He is married and lives in Philadelphia, Pa. This is his sixth year with the Chicago club. Gleason was a member of the famous Baltimore Orioles.

JOSEPH JACKSON.

Joseph Jackson, left field, has a strong arm and with it has cut off many a run at the plate. Jackson has been one of the best batters in the league. He bats left-handed and throws right-handed.

Jackson has been in the major league for eight years. He was obtained from the Cleveland club three years ago by Chicago. He started his Base Ball days in 1908 at Greenville, S. C., his home city, where he was born on July 16, 1887. Jackson is 6 feet tall and weighs 175 pounds. He is married.

JOSEPH JENKINS.

Joseph Jenkins, third catcher, also bats and throws right-handed. He is single. He was born October 12, 1891, at Shelbyville, Tenn., and started his Base Ball career in 1913 at Memphis, Tenn. He has been two years in the major leagues. Jenkins came to the Chicago club from Houston, and is playing his second year with Comiskey's team. He is 5 feet 10 inches tall and weighs 175 pounds. His home is in Hanford, Cal.

HARRY LEIBOLD.

Harry Leibold, right field, is the "shorty" of the club. He is only 5 feet 5 inches tall and weighs 154 pounds. "Nemo" alternates with John Collins in right field. He was obtained from the Cleveland club three years ago and has been in the major leagues for five years. He was born February 17, 1892, at Butler, Ind., and first played professionally in 1911 at Milwaukee. He throws right-handed, but bats from the first-base side of the plate.

BYRD LYNN.

Byrd Lynn, catcher, is playing his third year with the Chicago club. He is an understudy of Schalk in the catching department. He bats and throws right-handed. Lynn was born March 13, 1891, at Unionville, Ill., where he now lives. He is married. He began Base Ball in 1913 at Sacramento, Cal., and later went to Salt Lake, from which team he came to Chicago. Lynn is 5 feet 11½ inches tall and weighs 170 pounds.

FRED McMULLIN.

Fred McMullin, infielder, who was born in Scammon, Kan., October 13, 1891, and came to Chicago two years ago from the Los Angeles team, filled in at third base while Weaver's injury was mending. He is a good sacrifice hitter and a steady fielder. McMullin started in Base Ball in 1912 at Seattle, Wash. He is 5 feet 10½ inches tall and weighs 165 pounds. He is married and lives in Los Angeles. He bats and throws right-handed.

EDWARD MURPHY.

Edward Murphy, outfielder, who came to the Chicago club three years ago from the Philadelphia Athletics as an outfielder, was beaten out by John Collins and Leibold for the regular position in right field, and as a result became a pinch hitter. Murphy has been in the American League six years. He started his Base Ball work in 1911 at Scranton, Pa. He is 5 feet 10 inches tall and weighs 160 pounds. He was born October 2, 1891, at Hancock, N. Y. He bats left-handed and throws right-handed. He is married and lives in Dunmore, Pa.

CHARLES A. RISBERG.

Charles A. Risberg, shortstop, was the "missing link" which made it possible for Chicago to win the American League pennant. After Weaver was moved to third base the shortstop position was the weak spot on the team until Risberg arrived. He bats and throws right-handed. Last season was his first in major league company. He was obtained by Chicago from the Vernon (Cal.) club of the Pacific Coast League, where he began his Base Ball career in 1912. He is 6 feet tall, weighs 170 pounds and is a fast fielder and runner. He was born in San Francisco, Cal., October 13, 1894, is married and lives in San Francisco.

EWELL ALBERT RUSSELL.

Ewell Russell, pitcher, was born March 12, 1889, at Jackson, Miss., and began his Base Ball career at Bonham, Tex., in 1912. He is a left-hand pitcher and batter, and has been in the major league four years, always having been a member of the Chicago club. Last season when Russell reported for training his left arm was crooked. A specialist advised him to keep pitching and the crook would work out. Russell labored hard, and, although the crook did not leave him, he has been effective. Russell is one of the best batting pitchers in the league. He is 5 feet 11 inches tall and weighs 195 pounds. He is married and lives in Indianapolis, Ind. Before coming to Chicago Russell was a member of the Wichita (Kan.) team, of the Western League.

JAMES SCOTT.

James Scott, pitcher, is a tall, rangy right-hander, who was one of the best pitchers in the league; left the club the first part of September to join the Officers' Reserve Training Corps at Presidio, Cal. Scott was with the club longer than any other player, having come to Comiskey nine years ago from the Wichita (Kan.) Western League club. "Death Valley Jim," as he was known, was born in 1888. He batted and threw right-handed. He began playing in Lander, Wyo., his home town.

RAY W. SCHALK.

Ray Schalk, catcher, is the first-string receiver of the White Sox. He is a hard worker, a good general and judge of plays, and his work in steadying pitchers and infielders has earned him much praise. His first Base Ball engagement was as a member of the Taylorville (Ill.) team. Later he went to Milwaukee, from which club he broke into the major league as a member of the Chicago club six years ago. He was born at Harvey, Ill., August 12, 1892, is married and lives at Litchfield, Ill. He is 5 feet 8 inches tall and weighs 150 pounds. He bats and throws right-handed.

GEORGE D. WEAVER.

George Weaver, third base, has a reputation as a daring player. He was born August 18, 1891, at Stowe, Pa., and began playing in 1910 at Northampton, Mass. He came to Chicago from San Francisco six years ago. He bats right or left-handed and throws with the right. He is exceptionally fast on the bases and a dangerous man at bat in the pinch. He is 5 feet 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches tall, weighs 168 pounds, is married and lives in Chicago.

CLAUDE WILLIAMS.

Claude Williams, pitcher, is a left-hand twirler. He was born March 9, 1893, at Aurora, Mo., and broke into Base Ball in 1912 at Nashville, Tenn. He has been in the major leagues for two years, having been a member of the Chicago club during that period. He bats right-handed. He is married and lives at Springfield, Mo. Williams is 5 feet 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches tall and weighs 160 pounds. "Lefty" came to the Chicago club from the Salt Lake team of the Pacific Coast League.

MELVIN G. WOLFGANG.

Melvin Wolfgang, pitcher, has been a member of the Chicago club for four years. This is the length of his major league career also. Wolfgang has done little work in the regular championship games, but his work in batting practice has been a great help to the team. He came to Chicago from Lowell, Mass. He bats and throws right-handed. He was born March 20, 1890, at Albany, N. Y., and in 1908 he started his Base Ball career in his home town. He is married and resides in the city of his birth. Wolfgang is 5 feet 7 inches tall and weighs 160 pounds.

NEW YORK GIANTS.

JOHN J. MCGRAW.

John J. McGraw, manager of the New York National League club, came to New York from the Baltimore American League team in 1902 and has served in his present capacity for the past sixteen years. Born at Truxton, N. Y., in 1873, he began playing Base Ball as a small boy, and has been connected with the game as player or manager for close to thirty years. His first appearance as a professional was with the Olean club of the New York State League in 1890. The following season he played with the Cedar Rapids team, from which he advanced to the Baltimore club of the National League in 1891, but did not get an opportunity to show his ability until the next summer.

McGraw, once he got the chance to play regularly, became one of the stars of the famous Baltimore Orioles, and when that team disbanded in 1900 he was transferred, with Wilbert Robinson, now manager of the Brooklyn club, to St. Louis. McGraw objected to going to St. Louis and played there but a short time before returning to Baltimore, where he became manager of the Baltimore Americans. A year later McGraw announced that he was through with Base Ball, and it was then that President Freedman of the New York club secured McGraw as manager. Since his connection with the team his players have won five league championships and one world series.

FRED ANDERSON.

Fred Anderson, pitcher, born at Calahaln, N. C., in 1887, and resides at Statesville, N. C. Pitched for his college nines, Davidson College and the University of Maryland. In 1906 he began as a professional with Darlington of the South Carolina League, and later pitched for Rocky Mount and Wilson of the Eastern North Carolina League. Joined the Boston Red Sox in 1909, but in 1910-11 he did not play, as he was practicing dentistry during these two years. He rejoined the Boston Americans in 1912 and was sent to Milwaukee, but returned to Boston and played there in 1913. Anderson pitched for the Buffalo Federals in 1914-15 and went to the Giants in 1916. Anderson is 30 years of age, weighs 170 pounds and is exactly 6 feet high.

ALBERT W. BAIRD.

Albert W. Baird, utility, born at Cleburne, Texas, 1895. Played shortstop on Louisiana State University team and joined the New York Nationals last spring. He bats and throws right-handed, is 22 years old, weighs 165 pounds and is 5 feet 10 inches tall.

JOHN C. BENTON.

John C. Benton, pitcher, born at Clinton, N. C., 1890. Began professional Base Ball as pitcher for the Macon (Ga.) club of the South Atlantic League in 1910 and was procured by Cincinnati the same year. He was sent to Chattanooga in 1911, but was recalled to Cincinnati in 1913 and played there until 1915, when he was transferred to New York, since which time he has remained with the Giants. Benton still resides at Clinton, N. C. He is 27 years old, weighs 185 pounds and is 6 feet 1 inch in height. He is a left-handed twirler, but bats right-handed.

GEORGE J. BURNS.

George J. Burns, left fielder, born at Utica, N. Y., 1890. Played amateur ball for St. Johnsville N. Y., from 1905 to 1907 as third baseman and catcher. He started professionally with the Utica club of the New York State League, playing as catcher and later in the outfield from 1908 to 1911. He joined the Giants in 1912 and soon became one of the best players on the team, doing fine work

both in the field and at the bat. Burns, who is right-handed at throwing and batting, is 27 years old, weighs 165 pounds and is 5 feet 7 inches in height.

ALBERT DEMAREE.

Albert Demaree, pitcher, born at Quincy, Ill., September 8, 1885, and resides at Chicago. He played semi-pro ball with Callahan's Logan Squares at Chicago in 1906-7, and joined the professional ranks as pitcher for the Columbus (Miss.) club of the Cotton States League in 1908. In 1909 he was with the Savannah South Atlantic League team, with Chattanooga team of the same league during the two following years. He went to Mobile, Ala., in 1912 and was purchased by the New York Nationals the same year. Demaree pitched for the Giants in the world series of 1913. Going to Philadelphia in 1915, Demaree again took part in a world series, pitching for the Philadelphia Nationals against the Boston Americans. He played with the Chicago Nationals last year, but came back to New York in August. He bats left-handed, but uses his right in pitching. He is 32 years old, weighs 170 pounds and is 6 feet tall.

ARTHUR FLETCHER.

Arthur Fletcher, shortstop, born at Collinsville, Ill., June 5, 1885, where he played as a semi-pro in 1907. In the following year he joined the Dallas (Texas) club, and was transferred to the New York Nationals in August, 1908. Fletcher's home is at Collinsville. He is 32 years old, weighs 170 pounds, is 5 feet 10½ inches tall, and is right-handed in batting and throwing.

GEORGE J. GIBSON.

George J. Gibson, catcher, was born at London, Ont., Canada, in 1880. Began as catcher professionally with the Buffalo Eastern League team in 1903, and went next to Montreal the following year. In June, 1905, he joined the Pittsburgh Nationals, and remained with the Pirates until August, 1916, when he came to the Giants by the waiver route. Gibson's residence is at London, Canada. He is 37 years old, weighs 190 pounds, stands 5 feet 11½ inches, and is right-handed in batting and throwing.

CHARLES L. HERZOG.

Charles L. Herzog, captain and second baseman, was born at Baltimore, Md., July 9, 1885, and resides at Ridgely, Md. He played shortstop on the college nines while a student at the American Agricultural College and the University of Maryland. His professional career on the diamond began in 1907, when he played third base and shortstop on the Reading (Pa.) team of the Tri-State League. Played with the Giants in 1908-9, but was traded to Boston National League club in 1910. He returned to New York the following year, playing three seasons under McGraw, until he was transferred in the Bescher deal to Cincinnati, where he managed the Reds until July, 1916. He is 32 years old, weighs 160 pounds and is 5 feet 10 inches in height. He bats and throws right-handed.

WALTER HOLKE.

Walter Holke, first baseman, born at St. Louis, Mo., on Christmas Day, 1892. Began professionally with Three-Eye League at Peoria, Ill., in 1912, where he played two seasons, and went to Spokane of the Northwestern League. He was procured by the Giants in the fall of 1914 and was sent to Rochester International League. He came back to the New York club in 1916. Holke is 25 years old, weighs 185 pounds and is 6 feet 1½ inches in height. He bats and throws left-hand.

BENNIE KAUFF.

Bennie Kauff, center fielder, born at Middleport, Ohio, 1889, began professional Base Ball in 1911 with the Pogdensbury Club, Virginia Valley League, and the following year went to the New York Americans. Was sent to Hartford Eastern League, where he played in the outfield during 1913. Joined the Federal League at Indianapolis 1914 and went to the Brooklyn Federals in 1915. Became a member of the Giants in 1916, and has been an effective fielder and batter for McGraw's team for the past two seasons. Kauff bats and throws left-handed. He is 28 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches tall and weighs 170 pounds.

JOHN B. LOBERT.

John B. ("Hans") Lobert, utility, born in Wilmington, Del., 1882. Played on Pittsburgh A.C. team in 1900-1903. Began as professional in 1904 with Little Rock team of Southern League. After three weeks went to Des Moines club, Western League. In 1905 went from Johnstown, Tri-State, and fall of that year joined Chicago Cubs, playing left field and shortstop. From 1907 to 1911 played with Cincinnati. Traded to Philadelphia, National League, in 1911 and procured by New York in 1914. Lobert injured a kneecap on the eve of the opening of 1916 season and only took part in a few games that year. Lobert is 35 years old, weighs 170 pounds and is 5 feet 8 inches tall. He bats and throws right-handed.

GEORGE L. McCARTY.

George L. ("Lew") McCarty, catcher, born at Catawissa, Pa., November 17, 1888, played on the high school team there as catcher, and his professional entry in Base Ball was with the Newark International team in 1911. He was transferred to Brooklyn in 1913 and was traded to New York August 26, 1916. While playing at Cincinnati last June McCarty fractured a leg just above the ankle, which kept him out of active work on the diamond for three months. McCarty lives at Catawissa, Pa. He is 28 years old, is 5 feet 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches tall and weighs 185 pounds. He bats and throws right-handed.

JOHN J. MURRAY.

John J. Murray, utility, born in Elmira, N. Y., March 4, 1885. Played as catcher on University of Notre Dame team. In 1906 joined the St. Louis Nationals and was transferred to New York Giants in 1909. He was released in 1915 and signed with the Chicago Cubs, but returned to New York last season. He is right-handed at batting and throwing, is 33 years old, weighs 170 pounds, and his height is 5 feet 10 inches.

JOHN J. ONSLOW.

John Onslow, catcher, born at Scottdale, Pa., in 1888. He played foot ball and Base Ball while at Scio College, Ohio, being catcher for the college nine. He joined the Dallas club of the Texas League in 1909, and from there went to the Fort Wayne Central League team in 1911. A year later he went as catcher to the Detroit Americans and was sent to Providence International League in 1913. In the fall of that year he returned to Detroit, but played with Providence in 1914. In the three subsequent years he played for the Buffalo Internationals until last August, when he was purchased to strengthen the catching staff of the Giants. Onslow's home is at Mount Pleasant, Ohio. He bats and throws right-handed, is 29 years old, weighs 179 pounds, and is 5 feet 11 inches tall.

WILLIAM D. PERRITT.

William D. Perritt, pitcher. Born at Acadia, La., in 1892, and a resident of Shreveport, La. His first professional appearance was

with the Vicksburg and Greenwood (Miss.) teams of the Cotton States League in 1912, then he was transferred to the St. Louis Nationals, playing there to the close of the 1914 season. He was procured by the Giants in the spring of 1915, and has been on the New York twirling staff for the past three years. Perrit pitches and bats right-handed, weighs 170 pounds and is 6 feet 1 inch tall.

WILLIAM A. RARIDEN.

W. A. Rariden, catcher, born at Bedford, Ind., February 5, 1888. Played on the Bedford High School team as catcher. He joined the professional ranks in 1907 with the Canton (Ohio) team of the Central League. Went to Boston in August, 1909, and remained with the Nationals there until 1914, when he jumped to the Indianapolis Federals. He was transferred to the Newark Federals the following year, and, together with Kauff and Anderson, was procured by the Giants in 1916. Rariden, who still lives at Bedford, Ind., is 30 years old, weighs 165 pounds and is 5 feet 9 inches tall. He bats and throws right-handed.

DAVIS ROBERTSON.

Davis Robertson, right fielder, born Norfolk, Va., 1889. Pitched for his college teams, North Carolina State College and Wake Forest Medical College, North Carolina, and became a professional in 1912, when he signed with the New York Nationals. Was sent to Mobile, Southern League, in 1913 and returned to the Giants in 1914, and has been playing regularly on the team since that time. He is 28 years old, weighs 178 pounds and is 6 feet tall. Robertson bats and throws left-handed.

HARRY F. SALLEE.

Harry F. Sallee, pitcher, born in Higginsport, Ohio, February 3, 1885. First played professionally for the Birmingham (Ala.) club of the Southern League in 1905, and in 1906 went to the New York Americans. Played with the Williamsport (Pa.) club of the Tri-State League in 1907 and was drafted by the St. Louis Nationals in 1908. He remained with St. Louis until procured by the Giants in June, 1916. Sallee is the tallest member of the New York team, measuring 6 feet 3 inches. He weighs only 160 pounds, and, like Benton and Schupp, pitches left-hand, but is right-hand at bat.

FERDINAND M. SCHUPP.

Ferdinand M. Schupp, pitcher, born at Louisville, Ky., where he still resides, January 16, 1892. Played amateur Base Ball for Manual Training School, Louisville, and his first professional appearance was with the Decatur (Ill.) club of the Three-Eye League. He came to New York in 1913 and has been on the Giants' pitching staff for five years. Schupp is 26 years of age, weighs 170 pounds and his height is 5 feet 11 inches. He is a "southpaw," but bats right-handed.

JAMES L. SMITH.

James L. Smith, utility, born at Pittsburgh, Pa., May 15, 1895. Played shortstop for Duquesne University team. In 1914 joined the Federal League, playing for Chicago. In the spring of 1915 signed with Pittsburgh Nationals and in July of that year was sent to Toronto, but finished the season with Pittsburgh. Last year Smith played with Toronto, but the National Commission declared him a free agent and he signed with the Giants. He is 22 years old, weighs 152 pounds, and his height is 5 feet 8½ inches. He bats left-handed and uses his right for throwing.

CHARLES M. TESREAU.

Charles Tesreau, pitcher, born at Ironton, Mo., March 5, 1889. In 1909 Tesreau began his professional career with the Houston Texas League team, and pitched for the Shreveport team of the same league in 1910. A year later he was with the Toronto club on option after being purchased by the New York Nationals. He was recalled to the Giants in 1912, and has been a very useful member of McGraw's pitching staff ever since. He resides in New York. Tesreau is 29 years old, weighs 210 pounds, measures 6 feet 2¼ inches in height, and is right-handed at batting and throwing.

JAMES C. THORPE.

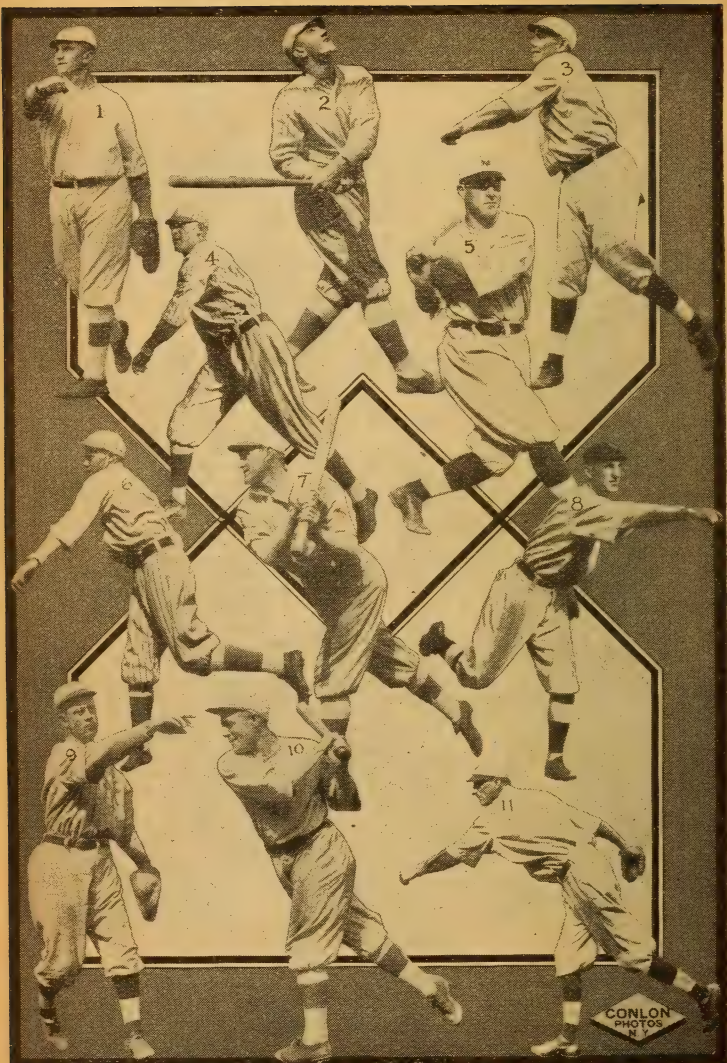
James C. Thorpe, utility, born in Oklahoma City, Okla., 1886. Played on Carlisle Indian School team. Joined professional Base Ball in 1909, playing for Wilmington, Rocky Mount and Fayetteville Eastern Carolina League. He was signed by New York in 1913 while at Carlisle, but during 1915 and 1916 was with Jersey City, Harrisburg, Cincinnati and Milwaukee teams, returning to New York last season. Thorpe bats and throws right-handed. He is 31 years old, weighs 185 pounds and measures a fraction over 6 feet in height.

JOSEPH W. WILHOIT.

J. W. Wilhoit, utility, born in Hiawatha, Kan., 1891. Played in the outfield for De Paul University, Chicago. In 1913 joined the Stockton club, California State League. The following year he played for Victoria Northwestern League, and also for Vernon Pacific Coast League, part of that season and in 1915. In 1916 he was secured by the Boston Nationals and last season went to New York by way of Pittsburgh, joining the Giants July 30. Wilhoit resides at Santa Barbara, Cal. He is 26 years old, weighs 170 pounds, is 6 feet 2 inches tall, bats left-handed, but throws with his right.

HENRY ZIMMERMAN.

Henry ("Heinie") Zimmerman, third baseman, born in New York February 10, 1886. Played as semi-pro in New York from 1904 and went to Wilkes-Barre (Pa.) club of the New York State League in 1906, and was transferred to the Chicago Nationals the following year. He played third base there for several years and came to the Giants in the fall of 1916. Zimmerman bats and throws right-handed, is 32 years old, weighs 185 pounds and is 5 feet 11½ inches tall.



1, Lewis McCarty; 2, Davis O. Robertson; 3, John C. Benton; 4, Walter Holke; 5, Benjamin M. Kauff; 6, Ferdinand S. Schupp; 7, Arthur Fletcher; 8, Charles L. Herzog; 9, William A. Rariden; 10, George J. Burns; 11, Harry F. Sallee.

GROUP OF NEW YORK GIANTS—NATIONAL LEAGUE CHAMPIONS.

National League Season of 1917

BY JOHN B. FOSTER.

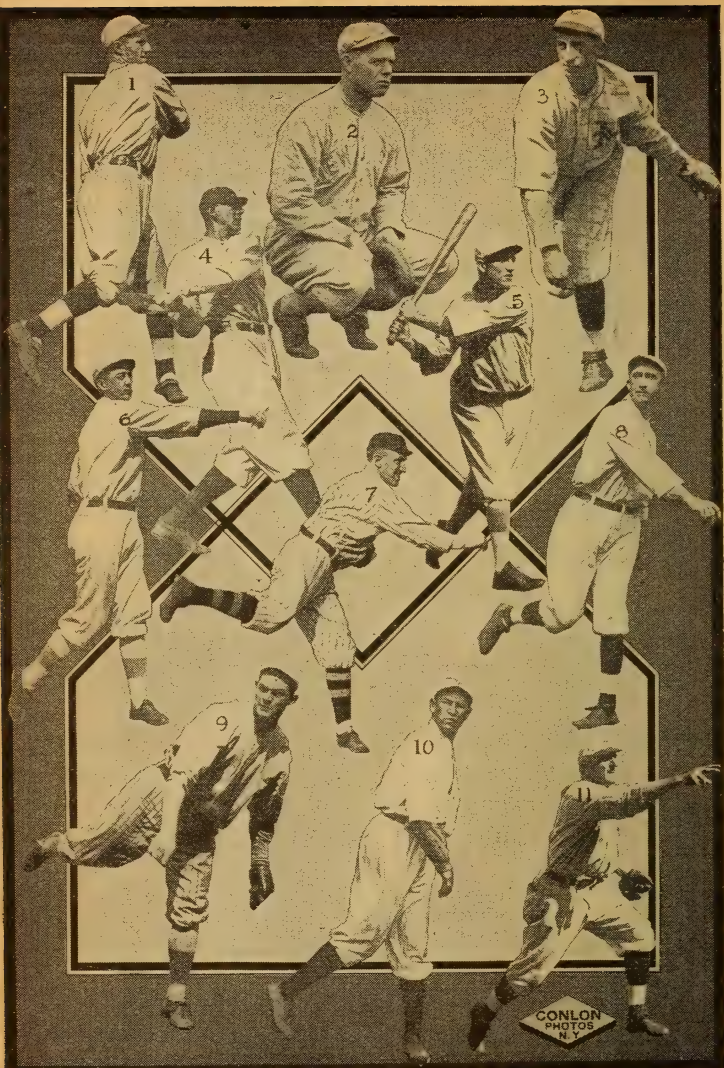
NEW YORK

Almost all prophets in 1917 were good prophets, because almost all prophets prophesied that the New York club would win the championship of the National League. It makes one prayerful to contemplate what might have happened, and what a dearth of good prophets there would have been, if the New York club had not happened to win the championship. There were those who said New York would be so far in the lead by midsummer that the remainder of the league would not be seen except for the dust.

It is doubtful if there were more than five Base Ball writers all told who scouted the idea that New York would not have a runaway race for its share of the summer's sport. Of these five, all but one insisted that the pitching staff of the New York club was not strong enough to bear the burden of a league race, and one of them went even further and told how the left-handers of the New York team would break down and pass out, one by one, until nothing would be left but a memory. Alas! It is true that the path of the prophet is not always carpeted with roses and rugs of velvet. The left-handers were the backbone of the pitching staff, one of them being the first in three long years to win ten successive victories in the National League, and doing even better than that by winning eighteen out of twenty-five games. This pitcher was Sallee, whom the prophet had tearfully laid away in a tomb on the bank of the Ohio River. No pitcher in either league was better than Benton. He had more good games "kicked away" behind him than any of his club contemporaries. Twice he was beaten out of a 1 to 0 game in which he clearly outpitched his adversary. The third of the trio of left-handers, who marched in the van of the conquering Giants, was Schupp, a sensational young left-hander, who did not "blow up" in spite of all the soothsayings and incantations of the wise men and the prophets. In other words, a trio of left-handers actually bore the bulk of the task in leading a team to the pennant for the first time in the history of Base Ball.

It is to be presumed that the almost unanimous pre-season choice favoring the New York club was the result of the unprecedented run of victories in the latter part of the season of 1916. Twenty-six times in succession the Giants defeated their opponents. One or two small minded critics attempted to belittle this performance by asserting that as some teams were out of the race the Giants had an easier task to defeat them. That was very "small potatoes" after such a wonderful record had been made in their own sport and in games in which their favorites took part. They might as well have said, and probably would have said, had the record been made in the spring, that it was due to the fact that their players were not in condition. After that they probably would have gone to the National League or the American League, as the case might be, and have asked to have the spring training season begin January first. It is quite true that those who estimate Base Ball values had much reason to look upon the Giants as coming National League champions for 1917, but how many of them were there who in their predictions figured upon the possibility that the New York team of 1917 would not be the equal of that of 1916?

The players of the New York club were unchanged from 1916 to 1917, yet now that the Base Ball year is over and there is time to analyze facts and consider in cold blood two teams of the same players, under the same management one year as with another, the team of 1917 at no time was as good as the team of 1916;



1, Henry Zimmerman; 2, George Gibson; 3, W. Dayton Perritt; 4, Joseph W. Wilhoit; 5, James L. Smith; 6, John J. Onslow; 7, Al W. Demaree; 8, Fred Anderson; 9, Charles M. Tesreau; 10, James Thorpe; 11, John H. Lobert.

GROUP OF NEW YORK GIANTS—NATIONAL LEAGUE CHAMPIONS.

and if it had not been for the extremely good work of the three left-hand pitchers it would have been even more difficult for the New York club to win the championship than it was—perhaps an impossibility.

There is nothing unusual about such a condition. Many a Base Ball team has finished one season much better than it began another. The Giants of the month of September, 1916, were a combination of players put together after much effort by Manager McGraw. They dovetailed harmoniously, were at the zenith of their playing ability, became imbued with perfect confidence in themselves after they had wrested four or five games out of the fire, and were as tenacious in their grip on a single contest as a bulldog with a bone in his jaw. In almost every respect that helps to make a good ball team, they were one of the greatest teams in the history of the national game.

Between the end of September, 1916, and the middle of April, 1917, there was a long lapse. The Giants who began the season of 1917 were not as fit as the Giants who finished 1916. They trained hard enough, they had enough ambition, they worked like Trojans in the spring, they had not lost their confidence; but they were not the same team. To those who studied them most closely this was apparent. The reason is simple enough. Most of them are of the older players, who find it very difficult to play Base Ball with the same skill and agility in spring as they do in fall. Even at that they started fairly well, only to run into a succession of accidents and attacks of individual illness, not all of which were made public, as excuses were deemed out of place and for the further reason that it was not deemed politic to make public any little incidental mishaps which the team might be having. So much had been said of its strength and general playing ability that no one would have believed, under such conditions, what really would have been the truth. This is quite characteristic of the American public.

An epidemic of tonsillitis began with the players in spring training and ran its course until midsummer. At one time three pitchers of the team were in bed severely ill and little was said about it. The first serious mishap on the field was the breaking of a leg in Cincinnati by McCarty. More or less misfortune attended the team all the season behind the bat. Gibson was compelled to retire because of a broken thumb, and for three straight weeks Manager McGraw managed to conceal the fact that Rariden's right hand was in such condition that he could not throw to second base with accuracy. This, too, was at a time when the New York club needed the best it had to win.

Other players were hurt at various times. Herzog's fall on the stone floor of a railroad station very likely affected his playing. Prior to that, however, he was not going as well as he did in 1916, and at no time during the season of 1917 did he play as well as the year before. This he was frank enough to admit himself. Part of the time Kilduff substituted for him and part of the time James Smith took his place, both being able to do well enough to hold the team in front, even though it was not playing ball with the same skill as it had in the year before. Both of these young players fielded very well and neither of them was particularly strong at the bat. Kilduff fell off in midsummer and finally was released to Chicago in exchange for Demaree. While Smith did not have a high batting average, in three or four very close games he managed to make his hits count, and it was these games, as much needed as any other, which kept the Giants in the lead.

There were times when the New York infield collectively was as great as it had been in 1916, but on the whole its play was not as uniform, nor as certain, nor as brilliant. Too much cannot be said in praise of Zimmerman, the third baseman of the team, who was, in all respects, the best third baseman of the year and whose

splendid ability to bat in runs won game after game in the long schedule of 154 contests. It is not out of place to mention here that for the last five weeks of the season Zimmerman suffered severely from a "charley horse," but gamely stuck to his position until the game had been played at St. Louis in September which won the championship for the team.

In midseason the winning quality of the right-hand pitchers had fallen to such a low ebb that the position of the team as a whole was really in jeopardy. Not one of them seemed able to win a game. Middleton, who had been taken from Louisville, was one of those stricken with tonsillitis early in the year and proved almost wholly ineffective, a disappointment to himself and to the club. He was released back to Louisville. Prior to that Manager McGraw stirred about to find some right-hander who could help him out. The Chicago club was the only one willing to let a right-hander go, but the consideration was so extreme—embracing as it did the transfer of Kilduff to Chicago for the transfer of Demaree to New York—that negotiations hung fire for a time. The situation of the New York club became so pressing, however, that they finally were completed and the first week in which Demaree was with the team was successful for him, and more so for his club, as he saved one game and won two more when there was no red fire burning around the halo of the Giants.

Miserable weather in the early part of the season forced a succession of double headers upon New York and unquestionably did much to make the players physically stale. This was in evidence in more ways than one. Had they been playing with the remarkable dash of 1916 there can be little doubt they would have more frequently won both games of double headers than they did. Time after time they split even and often under conditions that were not very flattering to players of their ability. They knew it themselves. Games were tossed away by a general combination of bad ball playing, bad luck and bad thinking, or, lack of thought. The frequency of double headers was held responsible for this. Still the mere fact that they had a fair lead and that their opponents could not do much better than they were doing kept them in front.

When the first of September arrived the championship was in plain sight. Now had the team possessed its drive and its zest of 1916 it should have cleaned up the championship in a hurry. It simply could not do so, and lagged, and lagged, until September 24 before it had beaten every rival and could not possibly be beaten out of the pennant.

The inability of the Giants to wield an irresistible and smashing blow against their seven opponents, when only a matter of four or five games separated them from the championship, seemed to have been lost sight of by those who undertook to forecast the possibilities of the world series. Many of them appeared to imagine that the Giants of 1917 were the equal of the Giants of September, 1916. In this they were misled, and very likely as much because of the fact that the Giants were in the lead as for any other reason, it being taken for granted that a team in the lead, which had made such a wonderful record in 1916, must necessarily be of undiminished strength or it could not be in the lead. The Giants in 1917 did not possess that highly developed sustaining power to maintain a long stretch of victories which they demonstrated in 1916. They much more frequently alternated their defeats with their victories in 1917, although they continued a higher percentage of victories than their opponents and thus won their pennant.

In submitting these few facts about the New York team, a discussion of what it did in 1917, it must be taken into consideration also that the National League of the past year was a stronger organization than many have been willing to concede. As is often the case when predictions are made in winter or early spring, the prophet hates most miserably to admit in midsummer that, as a

prophet, he has slipped a cog. It had been asserted so often the Giants would run away with the remainder of the National League that most of the Base Ball folks really believed the Giants were running away with it when they were not. Philadelphia played better ball in 1917 than in 1916, and yet was beaten. Cincinnati and St. Louis dogged the Giants persistently and Brooklyn was always a thorn, even if it did not finish in the first division. The lowly Pittsburgh club in eighth place gave the Giants the toughest kind of a battle in many a game in which the teams came together. There were no pitchers in the league who were much more successful collectively in bothering the New York players than those of the Pittsburgh club.

One great fault on the part of some observers, it seems, was the tendency to underrate the strength of other clubs in the National League than the Giants last season. It would seem that this is partly demonstrated by the excellent showing made by the St. Louis and Cincinnati clubs against the rival St. Louis and Cleveland clubs. To continue this comparison on actual mechanical ability we find little or no difference between the Giants and the White Sox, although there was plenty enough between the execution of the two teams, the Giants being defeated both by inferior and unlucky batting and lack of thinking, and by slow brain work.

It would take but very little to give at least four National League clubs, outside of New York, a ripping good chance to win a pennant in 1918 if we are to make an estimate of their future playing ability on the standard which they showed last season. The writer would like to emphasize the point that the National League as a whole, and as relates solely to playing, is on the upgrade and not tending toward a slip down hill, as timorous persons would have us believe.



PHILADELPHIA

Like the New York club, when Mathewson was a member of it, the Philadelphia club always can be depended upon to have a better than ordinary season, so long as a pitcher like Alexander is a member of that organization and possessed of the pitching ability which has been his since he joined that team. This does not necessarily infer that Philadelphia is a one-man club any more than it might infer that New York was a one-man club. It cannot be denied, however, that when there is a pitcher of such prowess as Mathewson or Alexander a member of a Base Ball club, the chances of that club to win are increased in no small degree.

Consider for a moment what it means to have as one of the pitching staff of your team a fine stalwart player who can pitch thirty winning games for you! The total number of games necessary to win a championship may be only ninety, if the season is close and hard fought, and of these ninety one great, big third may be won by one man alone. Both Mathewson and Alexander were able to approximate this total, and it is no wonder that the owners of the New York and Philadelphia clubs approached each season with a certain amount of confidence so long as they felt that their star pitchers had not yet neared that season of their lives when their athletic prowess would no longer be maintained.

The time came to Mathewson when he had to step down from the throne. The time must come to Alexander when the same fate will befall him, because we are all human and human machinery will wear out. The Chicago club owners would like to have this time postponed indefinitely, now that he has been transferred to Chicago. Undoubtedly there are a great many Base Ball enthusiasts in Chicago who feel exactly as the Chicago owners, and it is further probable that Base Ball in general will always regret the "some day" enforced retirement of Alexander, as it has the previous



1, William Killifer; 2, Grover C. Alexander; 3, Fred Luderus; 4, Eppa J. Rixey; 5, John A. Niehoff; 6, David Bancroft; 7, Milton J. Stock; 8, George B. Whitted; 9, Clifford C. Cravath; 10, J. E. Mayer; 11, Charles A. Bender; 12, George H. Paskert.

GROUP OF PHILADELPHIA NATIONALS.

enforced retirement of such famous pitchers as Keefe, Clarkson, Young, Mathewson and others who could as well be named if space warranted.

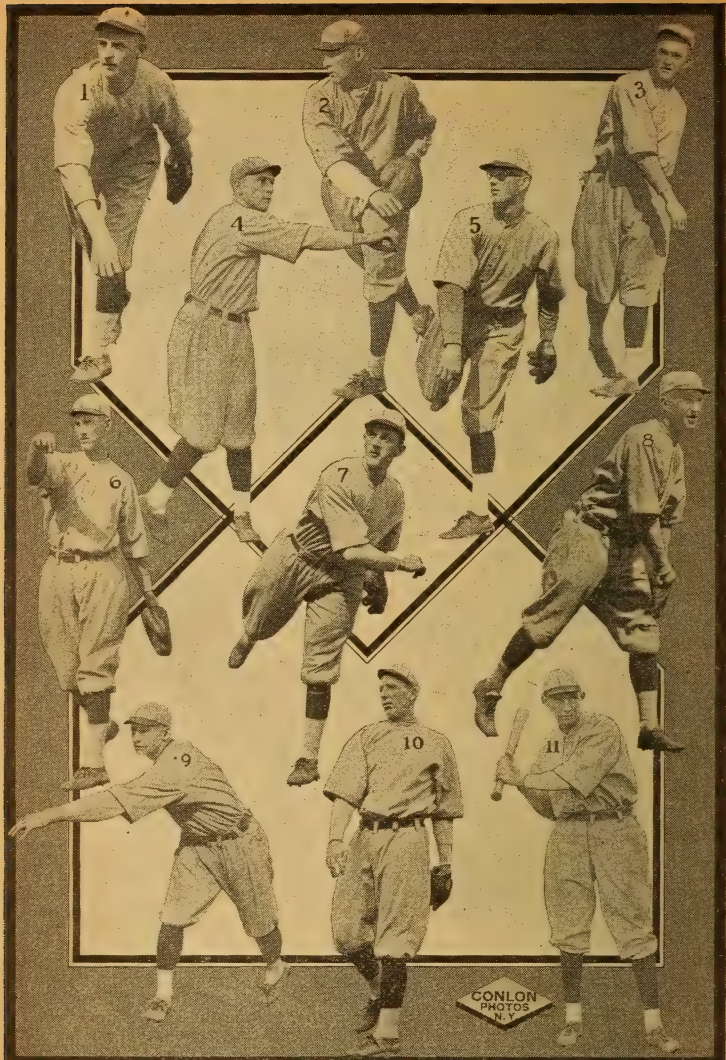
Had Alexander possessed a pair of good running mates in 1917 as Mathewson possessed a good pair in McGinnity and Wiltse, and later on another good one in Marquard, the Philadelphia club would have given New York a harder fight for the championship than it did. Rixey pitched better than he ever did before, but the other members of the Philadelphia pitching staff were not up to the caliber that is necessary for a championship team. It has often been the case that two high class pitchers are the greatest factors in winning a pennant, but they must have assistance from at least one good man. If that good man is not obtainable a major league club will not stand much better than runnerup, if as good as that.

Sometimes it seems folly to select any one series of a race for the Base Ball championship as the particular series in which the club that finished first might have lost to the club that finished second. Yet it is true that there is a psychological atmosphere in Base Ball as well as in love and other peaceful things. Day after day of games, with each day's attendant results, may bring forth a situation where all the labor of the season seems to be centered upon the next meeting between the two clubs that are for the moment the leading contenders. Very much that sort of thing happened in 1917 when the New York and Philadelphia clubs were scheduled to play on the Polo Grounds in September. It was too bad that in this series there was so much "double header." Bad weather had made that unavoidable, but it really was too great a strain on the teams.

No two clubs in a bitter fight for the championship can be expected to engage in double headers without having every ounce of vitality drained from their physiques, especially when they are playing in midsummer under atmospheric conditions that weaken the most rugged. Had Philadelphia won the series from the New York team, the visiting club would not have taken the lead; but if the New York club had lost the series in Philadelphia, it would have been a crushing blow to the Giants and undoubtedly would have almost placed the Philadelphia players on their feet.

There were parts of this series of games that were better than any games played in the National League all of the year, and there were also parts that were decidedly better than the world series between New York and Chicago, which merely goes to show that you do not always see the best Base Ball in a world series. The Philadelphia players, in the first game with New York, held the Giants to a standoff, with Bender pitching, until the eighth inning, when the Giants scored three runs, including a home run by Bennie Kauff, and it was the judgment of experienced Base Ball men, even to the umpires, that this was the turning point home for New York in the championship race. Not that Philadelphia would have surely won the pennant had the Philadelphia club won this game, but that the Phillies would have been so much encouraged by one victory that they might have captured the series and left the Giants in a condition of uncertainty as to the next outcome.

Philadelphia had a little more up and down during the season than the Giants. A great many persons think that New York never was out of first place in the National League race from the time that it started. That, however, is not the case. On May 15 the Chicagos were much in the lead, although on October 4 they were only at the top of the second division. It was not until May 15 that Philadelphia began to move with the smooth precision of a team that is a factor in the championship race. From a second division standing the Phillies had advanced to third place. From that time until the end of the year they were almost always runnersup in the race. On August 1 St. Louis had crowded the



1, William L. Doak; 2, Frank Snyder; 3, Rogers Hornsby; 4, Albert Betzel; 5, Henry Lee Meadows; 6, Miguel A. Gonzales; 7, Walton Oruise; 8, Thomas A. Long; 9, Jack Smith; 10, Leon Ames; 11, John B. Miller.

GROUP OF ST. LOUIS NATIONALS.

Philadelphia club out of second place. The strength of the former champions was too much for their Western opponents, and when August 15 had dawned the Phillies were back again next to the Giants, where they clung until the season ended.

Of the Philadelphia players outside the pitchers, none was better, all things considered, than Cravath. The unusual element connected with Cravath's good work on the field existed in the fact that he had about given up his hope of remaining in major league Base Ball and had asked the Philadelphia club to place him in California. Plans which had been considered were not successful and Cravath returned to Philadelphia, only to play better ball than he had before. The Philadelphia infield did not do as well as in 1915, while the outfield was fully as good if not better. Killifer had a splendid year behind the bat and Alexander a customary splendid year as pitcher. It was the shade of difference in the infield and in the lack of a proper supporting pitching staff for Alexander which told most disastrously against the Phillies' hopes.



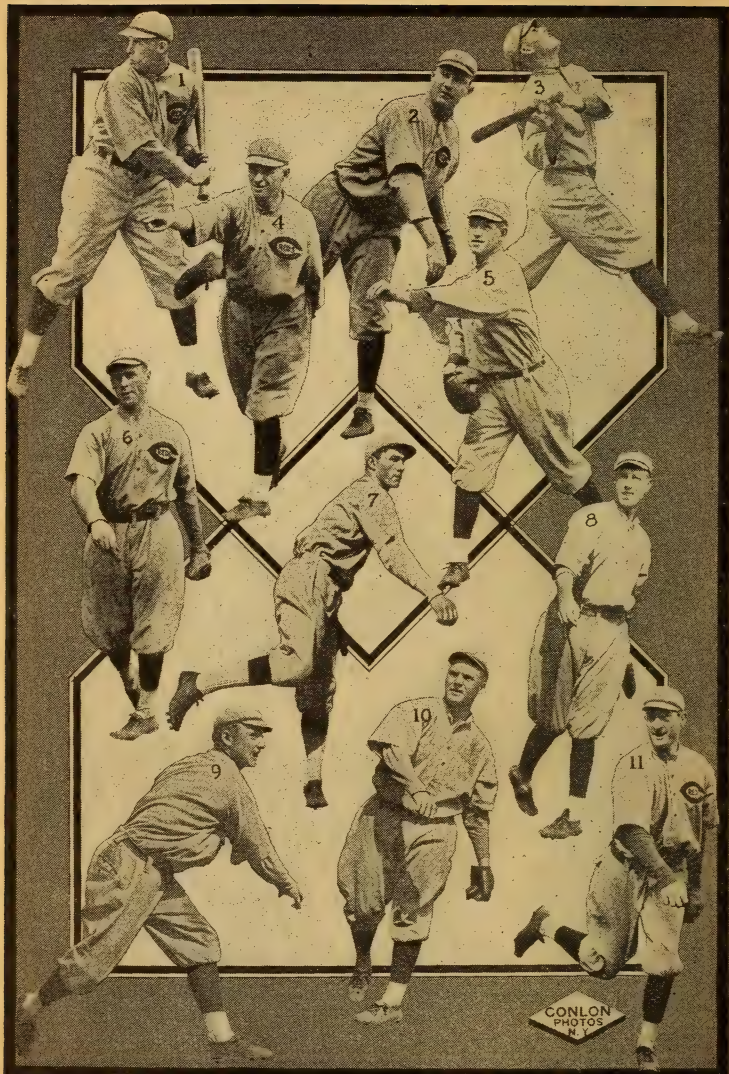
ST. LOUIS

In the semi-monthly percentage standing St. Louis was never out of the first division during the year. Had the St. Louis pitchers been a little more resourceful, and had

a little more patience been exercised with them, the team might have pushed both Philadelphia and New York harder than it did. The success of the St. Louis club seems to have been a surprise to many who reviewed its work after the season was over. As a matter of fact, there should have been no surprise; if there was any, it should have been that the team was not more successful.

The principal trouble in rating the St. Louis team was that it was graded before the season began on a standard too low rather than on one that was too high. St. Louis had good catching all of the year, an infield that batted better than it fielded, and an outfield that possessed a great deal of brilliancy but lacked in steadiness. One of its players was second in the league in batting and the team collectively was third in team batting. When a team can stand as high as third it cannot be considered weak in that particular department, and everyone knows that good batting means a certain amount of success on the ball field. It is almost an impossibility to win a year's championship without batting strength. It might be possible to win a Base Ball series with ordinary batters, fine fielders and superfine pitchers, but they would not be a successful combination to go through an entire season. Runs win games, and the total needed to win a pennant renders necessary the good batters as well as players who are good in other respects.

It seems to be the opinion that St. Louis suffered most of all because of weak pitching. Doak did not do quite as well as was expected of him in the early part of the year. Toward the close of the season he picked up in his delivery and his successes were more numerous than they had been. Inability to work successfully with his spitball was ascribed as one of the reasons why he did not win games in the early part of the year. To some extent this shows the folly of employing what might be termed an artificial device in pitching. A pitcher born, who can handle the ball without moistening it to make it curve one way or another, is almost sure to be more successful and to last longer than the pitcher who must chew gum, or slippery elm, all of the time to aid him to win his game. Incidentally it may be observed that Doak was not the only one of the so-called spitball pitchers who seemed to have lost the knack of successful delivery in 1917. There were quite a number of them who fell by the wayside. On the other hand, if Doak did not meet expectations, Packard did better than was predicted; for that reason what St. Louis lost in one way



1, Ed J. Roush; 2, Fred Toney; 3, Ivy B. Wingo; 4, Dave W. Shean; 5, **Harold H. Chase**; 6, William L. Kopf; 7, Peter J. Schneider; 8, A. Earle **Neale**; 9, Henry K. Groh; 10, Thomas H. Griffith; 11, Mike Regan.

GROUP OF CINCINNATI NATIONALS.

it gained in another. Meadows was very successful against some teams, but still lacks experience and control of the ball. In both of these he can improve as he goes along. Despite his many years in service Ames pitched well most of the time.

There was no time during the season that the team could be called weak behind the bat. The accession of Paulette at first base certainly did not detract from the general team work of the players. It gave Huggins a chance to move Miller over to second base where, if not the best second baseman in the major leagues, he was a combination of pretty fair fielding and occasional good batting. This added to the worth of the playing of Paulette at first base and certainly put together better second base and first base team play than the St. Louis manager had produced from many of his other experiments. It is simply absurd to undertake any criticism of Hornsby at shortstop. He is a young ball player, liable to get better and better; a whale of a batter, and while he may occasionally make fielding misplays, he will make so many others that are good and probably bat in so many runs which will help to win, that he is not to be considered in any other sense than that of a ball player who is most desirable. For some time the St. Louis club has been experimenting at third base. It has not been an easy task to find a capable third baseman. Not many such have grown up in the last three or four years. Baird was not considered good enough for Pittsburgh, but he assuredly helped St. Louis when he was transferred to that team. It may not be correct to assert that the St. Louis infield was a \$100,000 infield, but it was one not to be despised by any means.

In the outfield there were two batters who were up among the league leaders. One of them had been a member of the St. Louis club before, but for some reason had been alternated back and forth between St. Louis and St. Paul, although he always seemed to have been as good as any of the outfielders who were retained by the St. Louis club. In 1917 Huggins kept him. It was well that he did because he assisted materially in keeping St. Louis in the first division. He is not a good batter against a left-hand pitcher, although now and then he cracks one plentifully. On general principles he seems to have proven that he is a fairly good man to have and in combination with Jack Smith, a coming youngster, and an average outfielder to fill the third position, gave St. Louis sufficient strength in the outfield to make the team respected in that one department. On their own grounds the St. Louis outfielders as a rule played excellently. They seemed to be more certain of themselves than on some of the other league grounds where they were compelled to play against the fences.

Perhaps no better criticism and compliment combined can be bestowed upon the St. Louis club than the advice which Manager McGraw gave his players after the first game in which both clubs took part last spring. He said: "Every time that you play that club keep your eyes open. They are in to fight and beat you, and I think you will find there is more fight to them than any club that you will face this year." The Giants found the fight all the summer, for there was never a game won by New York from St. Louis, even that of September 24 on the St. Louis field which decided the National League championship, in which the Cardinals abated for a moment their struggle to defeat the New York players.



CINCINNATI

The Cincinnati club flared up in 1917—as it usually does in some part of every season—until it really gave some of the over-reckless Cincinnati Base Ball enthusiasts the impression that their club might win the championship. Had they but sat down and deliberately calculated the chances

for and against them, they would not have been so confident in some of their predictions.

It was a little unfortunate that the best of the best work of the Cincinnati club took place away from home. After a fine winning streak finishing in Brooklyn, Cincinnati went home only to be defeated so decisively by Philadelphia that the unwarranted first place prophets were forced to retreat from the stand they had taken, and finally had to content themselves with hoping that Cincinnati would finish in the first division.

It cannot be said that Cincinnati did not have a team of many winning elements in 1917. Like Philadelphia and St. Louis it was imbued with strong characteristics of all-around good skill. More than that, it possessed three or four players above the average. Roush, the center fielder, led the National League in batting. In any Base Ball nine with a champion batter, who plays in the greater majority of the scheduled games, there is one influence for strength that cannot be denied. In addition to Roush, Groh hit well, very well indeed, and there were times when other members of the team with smaller batting averages made their hits most effective. For instance, there was Thorpe, transferred from the New York club, who was instrumental in defeating the Giants three times, twice at Cincinnati and once in New York, and yet his batting average was slender as compared with the more portly figures of Roush. However, slender as it was, the three times he batted the ball safely were potent factors in maintaining the balance of strength which existed between New York and Cincinnati, as Cincinnati was the only team in the National League that was able to break even with the champions. Thus it is evident that Thorpe's three safe hits made the Cincinnati-New York series stand eleven-eleven as against fourteen-eight in favor of the Giants, a mighty wide margin where both teams happen to be competing in the same league for the championship.

Suppose that New York had lost the pennant by the scanty margin of the three games which Thorpe made safe for Cincinnati. That would have been an instance of where Jack the Giant Killer—Thorpe—might have done as much for his team and against New York as Roush with the champion batting average, for it might have been possible, although a little improbable, that the champion batter might have been ineffective against the pitchers of the champion team. Perhaps some day there may be a tabulation that will show exactly what base hits of the year are really effective and have to do with the winning of ball games, because everybody well knows that a great many base hits go to waste and accomplish nothing. This particular feature, to which attention is being called, may be exactly the reason why the Cincinnati club was not what would be called a good scoring club. In other words, with more base hits than were made by any clubs in the league, the Cincinnati club was second in scoring runs, as Philadelphia, with one hundred and twenty-three fewer base hits, made only twenty-three runs less than Cincinnati. It was said of Cincinnati in other years that it took more sheer brute strength to drive a run around the bases for the Reds than for any other club and one-half in the National League.

One cannot help in looking over the record of Cincinnati for 1917 to give full credit to the part played by Toney, the pitcher. It was his best year as a major league player and he developed largely toward the one winning pitcher ideal which has made the Philadelphia club so successful with Alexander. Reduce the victories of Toney by fifty per cent and the Cincinnati club would not be found in the first division. That of itself proves his value as a factor for success which the manager of the club can use as a basis upon which to arrange his game programme from week to week. There were other pitchers of the Cincinnati team who were fair, yet Toney predominated. He is big and powerful and can

stand the pace to which he is put, although he is not patient enough under fire to become as great as other pitchers in the history of Base Ball. Even with that, if Cincinnati had two like him the season of 1918 would almost certainly find the Reds in the thick of the contest for the pennant from the beginning of the year to its conclusion. The best of the pitchers other than Toney was Schneider. Some of his games were very well pitched and in others he was handicapped by lack of control and occasionally by lack of self-control.

Cincinnati had an infield that never seemed to play an average game. Either it was extremely good or some one of its four players would have a very bad day and make so many fielding blunders that the game would be lost. When the four collectively were playing at their best—which unfortunately for Cincinnati they could not do every day—they were likely to give as brilliant an exhibition as any team in the National League. McKechnie was so often injured that he could scarcely be considered a regular infielder. The bulk of the work devolved upon Chase, Shean, Kopf and Groh. The latter had but one rival all the year in either league—Zimmerman of New York—and when they were opposed to each other patrons had an opportunity to see some of the very best third base play in the history of modern Base Ball.

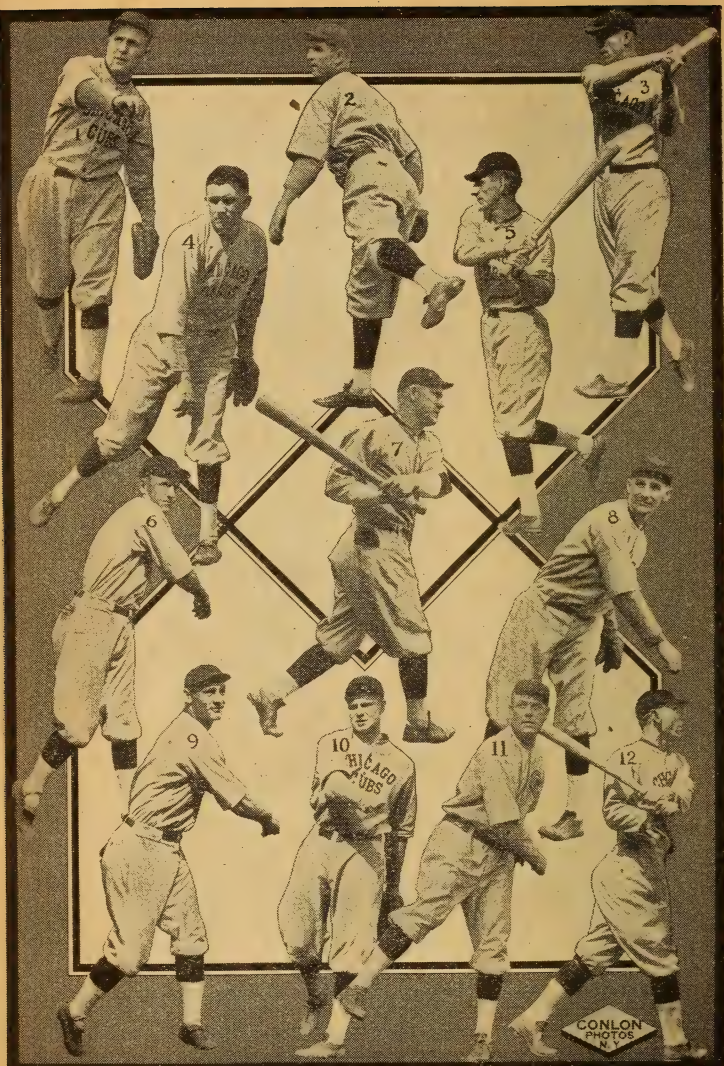
The Cincinnati outfield was not as good in some respects as a high class outfield needs to be. Roush was by far the best of any of the Cincinnati outfielders. Thorpe played the outfield next best to Roush, but unfortunately for him did not meet the expectations of the Cincinnati club in batting. Neale was an uncertain outfielder and so was Griffith. The former was the best batter of the club in the outfield except Roush. Griffith was not far behind him and collectively Griffith, Neale and Roush outbatted the outfield of the champions. This was due to the fact that Robertson of the New York team took such a headlong dive from the height that he had attained the previous year. Though so much better in collective batting the three Cincinnati players cannot be compared in the same breath to Burns, Kauff and Robertson as run getters. Scoring figures prove this. As a trio in 1917 Roush, Neale and Griffith made 167 runs as against 261 for Burns, Kauff and Robertson. It has yet to be proven in Base Ball that the combination of batter and run getter working in unison in one body can be surpassed by the mere slugger alone.



CHICAGO

Chicago began the season with a new manager, Fred Mitchell, and a mixture of old and young players, the latter of whom were the survivors of the spring training season, during which period Chicago took a large squad into California. The Cubs were a very uncertain combination from the start. It took but a brief period to eliminate most of the youngsters, and the playing strength of the team finally resolved itself into the best of the older players. In the early part of the year the club made such rapid strides through the other teams of the western section that it pushed itself into first place. On May 15, with twenty-nine games played, it led New York by forty percentage points. That was the maximum voltage of the Chicago dynamo for 1917.

There were times when Chicago played with marked determination, and there were other times when the older players who had reached their climax for the year were unable to maintain the pace which was being set by the teams in front of them. Probably the best way to describe the work of the players for 1917 is to say that



1, Harold Elliott; 2, James L. Vaughn; 3, Fred C. Merkle; 4, Phil B. Douglas; 5, Rolla H. Zeider; 6, Charles Wortman; 7, Max Flack; 8, Charles A. Deal; 9, Leslie Mann; 10, William Dilhoefer; 11, Claude Hendrix; 12, Harry M. Wolters.

GROUP OF CHICAGO NATIONALS.

the older men as a team went as far as their endurance could stand the test, and then gradually faded away. There were injuries to some of the players, which had their effect upon the team as a whole, and illness also played its part at times, which meant a great deal to Chicago as a competitive factor.

There is one point in the playing of games in 1917 which must not be overlooked. The Chicago playing field—the ground, taking it as a whole—is probably the most uncertain in the National League circuit. This is not the specific fault of the management but due to the treacherous nature of the playing surface. The soil is not firm and for that reason becomes rough and uneven by alternate changes of the weather from cold and damp to very hot. Effort has been made by the owners of the club to improve it and hundreds of loads of loam have been dumped into the enclosure with a purpose of founding a better turf. In spite of all this, weather changes persist in breaking up the top soil and that fact, added to a very uneven and unequal slope between the infield and outfield, results in a surface layer on which the ball bounds treacherously and is easily deviated from its natural course. The old and absurd argument so often advanced that is what is fair for one is fair for another does not apply in this particular, as the Chicago club must play seventy-seven games on this field as against eleven only by each of the other seven clubs.

It takes a great many years to make a really good athletic field; not a field for running or jumping, but a field over which a ball must roll in games of which a ball is a part. In the course of time there is no doubt that the Chicago National League playing field will be much better than it is at present, but for the moment it seems but fair to state that players of the club are somewhat to be excused for some of their fielding blunders by reason of the nature of the diamond upon which they play. Visiting players who go to Chicago meet the same conditions and are very glad to get away from them. There are no two fields in the United States that are alike. The principal difference between them is that some are good and some hope to be good.

When the Chicago club was going at its best in the early part of the year the players were batting at their best. When the batting began to shrink the team began to sag. Collectively the players finished seventh in the league in batting, although they were at the top of the second division. Very good pitching at intervals had its share in keeping the club somewhere around the front. When Vaughn did pitch well he was as good as anybody in the National League. The other pitchers supporting him were not up to his standard. Had that been the case, Chicago might have finished in the first division.

The team had a great deal of misfortune behind the bat. Wilson was out of the game many days because of injuries to his hands, and his general game was not as good as it had been in former years. The younger catchers were full of life, but not as steady as could be expected from men of experience. On the infield there was nothing but change from time to time as some player was hurt. Merkle maintained his place at first base steadily, but Doyle was injured repeatedly, and almost every mishap which he suffered affected the injury in his ankle which he had received when a member of the New York club. At shortstop Wortman failed to come up to expectations as a batter and finally was supplanted by Kilduff. Deal played a fair third base and at times batted well.

In the outfield the same series of disasters seemed to follow the players as pursued the infielders. First one was hurt and then another. Not only were they injured on the field but one or two of them succumbed to illness. It was a queer outfield in one respect and that was in batting. There were days when the Chicago outfielders could hit anything anywhere, and there were other days when all of them were weaklings with the bat. No



1, Walter J. Maranville; 2, Richard Rudolph; 3, J. Walter Tragesser; 4, Edward Konetchy; 5, Harry H. Gowdy; 6, John A. Rawlings; 7, Joseph Kelly; 8, Arthur Nehf; 9, J. C. Smith; 10, Frank Allen; 11, Thomas Hughes; 12, Edward H. Fitzpatrick.

GROUP OF BOSTON NATIONALS.

outfield in the league batted with so much uncertainty, so decisively good, or so decisively bad. As a whole the team work was only fair, and in view of all the vicissitudes that happened to the players and the management it is probable that the results were just about as good as could be expected.



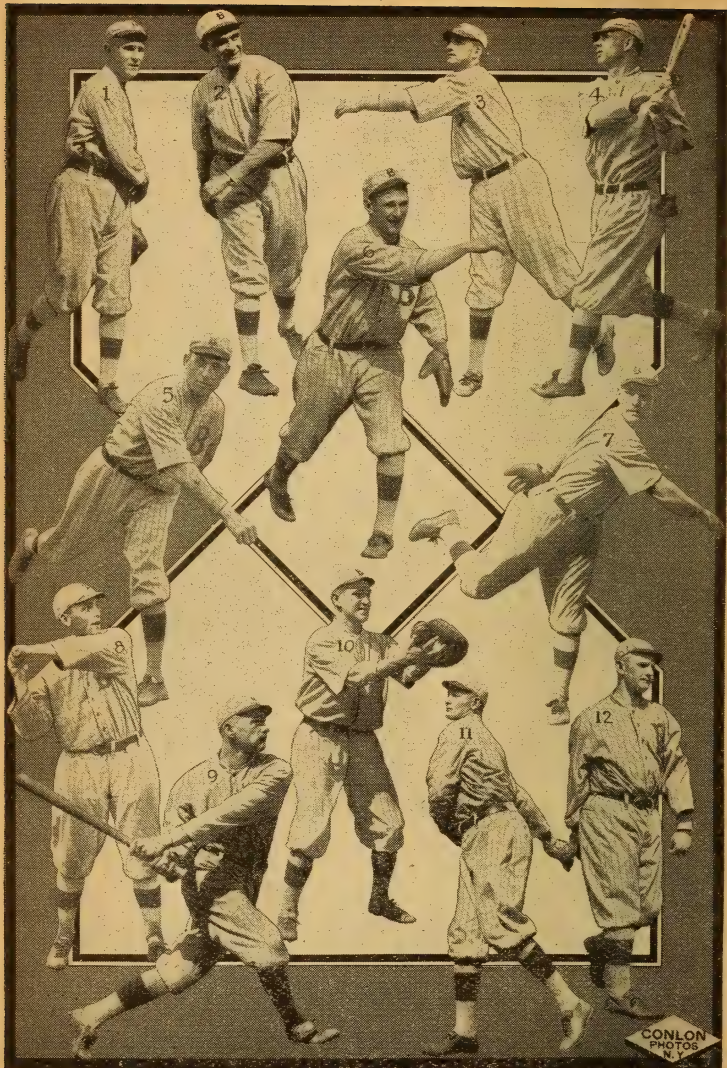
BOSTON

After May first the Boston Base Ball club was out of the National League race. It matters little what may have been the cause, but the fact remains that Boston did not play good ball. In conceding that much it must also be taken into consideration that Boston, like Brooklyn, was afflicted with weather which was enough to give one the blues, and which began in the training season and continued most of the year. The opening day with New York as opposing club it snowed in Boston prior to the game. Notwithstanding that fact there was a fair attendance. Nothing better shows the fickleness of spring weather than to state that in the week prior to the arrival of the New York team for the opening series the weather in Boston had been balmy and springlike. The night on which New York arrived in Boston there was about a foot of snow on the ground. If the season had opened in Boston on April 3 instead of April 12 the weather conditions would have been much more propitious.

After May had elapsed the Boston club seemed to disintegrate. Gowdy had the war fever, wishing to join a regiment in his native State, Ohio, and finally he did pull out for good. Of course the catching staff was more or less up in the air all the time because of this. Evers was never in good physical condition to play second base. The remainder of the infield was more or less intact all the year, but the uncertainty of second base naturally was a handicap to the success of the team. There was no permanency at a position where for years Boston had the advantage of a skillful player and a good thinker.

The outfield was better than some outfields which Boston had in the past, but it was not a high class outfield collectively. Stallings was about as unfortunate with his pitchers as most of the other managers. Rudolph was nothing like the Rudolph of old; Hughes did not pitch a game until the season was almost over; Ragan was not as effective against New York as he had been in the past; Allen was ordinary, and Nehf in some respects the most inspiring of any man whom he used on the pitcher's plate.

Financially it was a very sad year for Boston. Not only did the club suffer from a lack of good ball playing but it was hard hit all the season by storms and cold days. Even in midsummer there were afternoons on which it was uncomfortable to sit at a ball game in Boston except warmed by wraps and heavy clothing. It is practically out of the question to assume that Base Ball will be well patronized under such adverse conditions. We are not hardened to the English method of taking sport in rain and cold. On the other side of the ocean golf and cricket and foot ball matches are played on afternoons when the temperature is low and the skies are leaking. The Englishmen are accustomed to this. We in our drier climate are not, and it takes a very unusual attraction to draw out the American citizen to any kind of sport during the summer season if there is a suggestion of fall in the air and water overhead. Not all the teams that went to Boston had bad weather, but most all of them had some bad weather. The New York club in its eleven games played in Boston had but one really good day during the season. That is merely an instance of the luck which seemed to befall Boston off and on much of 1917.



1, Otto Miller; 2, Richard W. Marquard; 3, Jacob E. Daubert; 4, George W. Cutshaw; 5, Edward J. Pfeffer; 6, Ivan M. Olson; 7, Harry Myers; 8, David J. Hickman; 9, Zack D. Wheat; 10, Ernest Krueger; 11, Sherrod Smith; 12, Charles D. Stengel.

GROUP OF BROOKLYN NATIONALS.

BROOKLYN

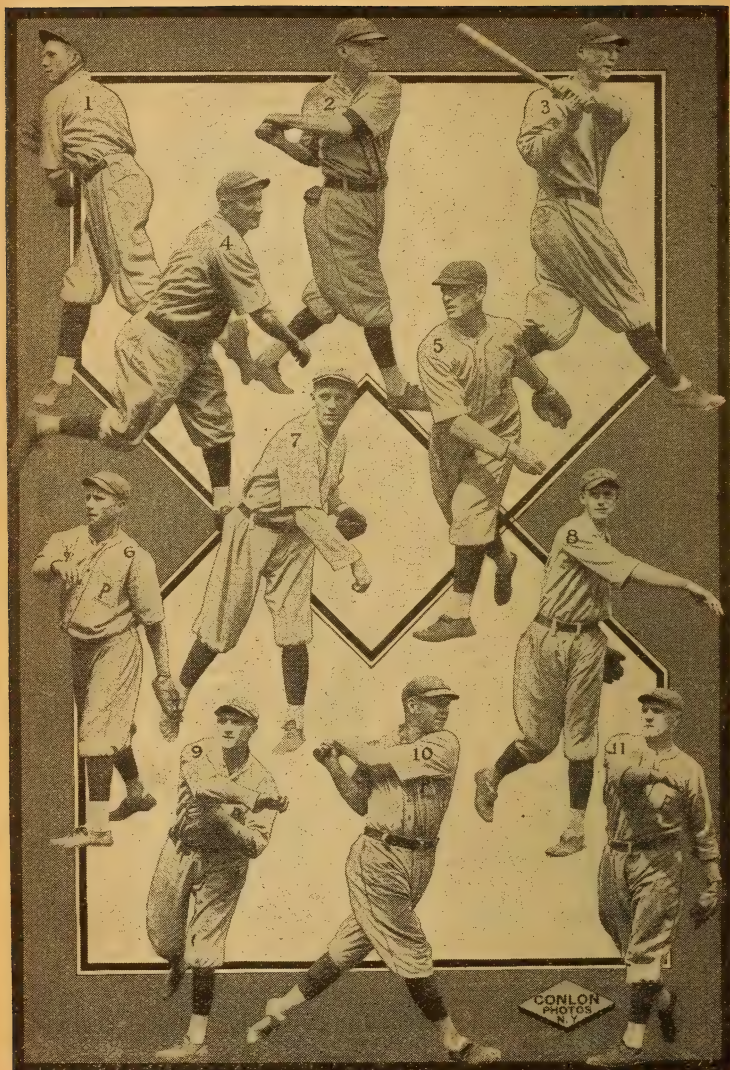
Although winners of the championship in 1916, there was no time in 1917 that Brooklyn appeared to be of championship caliber. There was no team in the National League so hard hit in every way as Brooklyn. Players were injured and players with recurrent injuries seemed determined to have renewed attacks during the season, the weather was abominable, the lost playing time in excess of that of any other club, and the spring training trip to a great extent a failure. Every condition which could be made into a handicap seemed to be recreated for the special purpose of settling on Long Island and taking up its quarters on the property of the Brooklyn club. The semi-monthly standing of the league for the entire season shows that not once was Brooklyn able to get out of the second division, and on June first and August first—two months elapsing between the dates—the Brooklyn club for the only time on that particular record led the second division. It is evident that this was bad Base Ball with a vengeance on top of the fact that in the former year Brooklyn had won the championship of its organization.

To specify any particular department of the club as being materially weaker than any other part would hardly be accurate in view of the fact that there was nothing as a whole in which Brooklyn excelled. The catching staff went bad, so did the pitchers, the infielders and the outfielders. Everything taken into consideration the best player on the team was Stengel, who not only played his position with good judgment, but batted fairly well and was a fighter in all the games in which he took part. Another unexpected reversal of form was the good showing made by Marquard. He pitched much better than he did in 1916 and infinitely better than he did the last year in which he was with the Giants.

There is very little doubt that the bulk of Brooklyn's trouble from a playing standpoint was due to the real breaking down of ball players added to injuries received during play. Meyers fell off from the very beginning of the season and thus weakened the catching staff almost at the start. Daubert perhaps never will be the player that he has been. It is not due to any falling off of effort on his part but to an affection of the muscles which seems likely not to be relieved, as has been the case with many another ball player. Cutshaw was not up to the standard of any previous year, was ill a great deal of the time, and with him out of the infield and Daubert on the bench Brooklyn was put to an extreme effort to overcome a weakening so pronounced.

In the outfield there was a constant shifting of players. In part the result of injury to Wheat and in part due to the fact that Myers was compelled to play an infield position much of the time, leaving a vacancy in center field that had to be filled by a substitute. Two or three of the Brooklyn pitchers were in better form than they had been, but the records are not likely to show that because their support was not within fifty per cent of their excellence as pitchers. It was noticeable that when the better pitchers were pitching their best games the Brooklyn club gained over its rivals and was anything but easy to defeat. It is just possible that had it not been for the good work of the Brooklyn pitchers when they were good, that the team would not have risen above seventh place on account of the steady run of ill-fortune.

Mention has been made of the miserable weather which followed the Brooklyn club most of the year. Even when the team did not play it seemed as if rain must fall in Brooklyn. On days that the team actually did play there was frequently rain preceding the game. One result of this was to render the infield soft a great deal of the time, while games were played when the outfielders, running through the water, splashed it as high as their knees. It is not reasonable to expect particularly good Base Ball under such conditions.



1, A. W. Cooper; 2, Max Carey; 3, William Fischer; 4, John H. Wagner; 5, Frank Miller; 6, Jake Pitler; 7, Harold Carlson; 8, Charles Ward; 9, Adam Debus; 10, Carson Bigbee; 11, William W. Hinchman.

GROUP OF PITTSBURGH NATIONALS.

There were rumors of disagreements between the players and the management before the season began. As usually is the case when such rumors are in circulation, they were greatly exaggerated. There was a wild statement at one time that the Brooklyn players intended to strike. There is nothing to prove that they ever had any such intention. If there did exist any difference of opinion the players did not seem to show it on the ball field, as they gave every evidence of trying to do their best. The result of the season was very disheartening to them. There have been ball teams that played very much worse Base Ball than Brooklyn, which received credit for being a great deal better than the former champions.



PITTSBURGH

It is said that the Pittsburgh Base Ball club had more players on its roll last season than any club and a half in the National League. That may be true and it may not be all of the truth, for Pittsburgh may have had even more. There is one fact that cannot be denied so far as Pittsburgh is concerned. The team lost more games by one run than any other National League team. There are managers who say that this is a sign of weakness and not of strength, because it proves that the team is lacking just that balance of strength which should make it a successful rival. Other managers, who have had teams in the same plight, say such a condition is the result of bad luck, because a team so often loses a game by one run on account of some unfortunate slip on the field. Whether it is bad ball playing or bad luck, it is positive that nothing is more exasperating than to finish game after game and only be beaten by a run. Pittsburgh is reputed to have had thirty or more such games on its list last season.

During the year the first manager, James Callahan, was released and Hugo Bezdek, whose reputation as foot ball coach exceeded any that he had as a Base Ball coach, was appointed to Callahan's former place. As the team finished in eighth place it is perhaps not in good taste to make comparison, and the fact that it did finish in eighth place is sufficient testimony as to its ability to win.

Looking over the general work of the players for the year it is not out of place to give the Pittsburgh pitchers a great deal of credit for any good that may accrue to the team as a whole. Had it not been for some steady work in the box it is fair to assume that Pittsburgh would have been a worse tailender than it is. Cooper, a left-hand pitcher who had been moderately successful elsewhere, was a tiptop winning pitcher. He had many a close battle to fight and was successful more often than he was unsuccessful in his closer games. Miller pitched good ball at least half of the time, and on the days when Carlson had good command of the ball it was no easy task to defeat him.

It frequently happened that the pitchers held the Pittsburgh club up in the face of ordinary work on the part of the fielders, and it certainly happened very often that the Pittsburgh pitchers held the club together because they were successful in reducing the number of runs made by their opponents to a minimum comparatively smaller than might have been expected except for the quality of the pitching.

Pittsburgh's infield was so often changed that it is foolish to try to think what it might have been. At the end of the season it was still pretty much the same uncertainty as it had been from the start of the season. At no time could it be called even an average infield for a major league, although there were times when it did play up to major league requirements. If anything it was better at the finish of the year than it had been at any other time.

Broadly speaking, the outfield was better than the infield. In a team of players who were not all of the highest class, Carey showed wonderfully well and perhaps played the best game that he ever did in his major league career. Bigbee was not a bad fielder and hit well in many of the games in which he took part. King batted very well against some pitchers.

The showing of the team was a disappointment to the fans of Pittsburgh, who have been waiting for a return to the days when the Pittsburgh team shall be one of the best in the major leagues; but it has been found true in Pittsburgh, as it has been found true in almost all major league cities, that it is not the easiest task in the world to replace a championship team with another championship team when the first is worn out.



The following is the semi-monthly standing of the clubs of the National League for the year 1917:

STANDING OF CLUBS ON MAY 1.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	8	4	.667	Cincinnati	9	10	.474
Chicago	10	7	.588	Philadelphia	6	7	.462
St. Louis	9	7	.568	Pittsburgh	7	11	.389
Boston	6	5	.545	Brooklyn	3	7	.300

STANDING OF CLUBS ON MAY 15.

Chicago	20	9	.690	Boston	8	11	.421
New York	13	7	.650	Cincinnati	12	17	.414
Philadelphia	13	8	.679	Pittsburgh	8	18	.308
St. Louis	14	10	.582	Brooklyn	6	14	.300

STANDING OF CLUBS ON JUNE 1.

New York	21	11	.652	Brooklyn	14	17	.453
Philadelphia	22	13	.629	Cincinnati	17	24	.415
Chicago	25	17	.595	Boston	12	17	.414
St. Louis	19	18	.514	Pittsburgh	13	26	.333

STANDING OF CLUBS ON JUNE 15.

New York	29	16	.644	Cincinnati	24	31	.436
Philadelphia	29	16	.644	Boston	17	24	.415
Chicago	30	33	.566	Brooklyn	17	25	.405
St. Louis	27	22	.551	Pittsburgh	16	32	.333

STANDING OF CLUBS ON JULY 1.

New York	38	22	.633	Cincinnati	36	37	.493
Philadelphia	37	25	.597	Brooklyn	28	33	.459
Chicago	39	33	.542	Boston	24	35	.407
St. Louis	35	31	.530	Pittsburgh	21	42	.333

STANDING OF CLUBS ON JULY 15.

New York	47	26	.644	Chicago	43	40	.518
Philadelphia	39	32	.549	Brooklyn	36	28	.486
St. Louis	43	37	.538	Boston	30	43	.411
Cincinnati	46	41	.529	Pittsburgh	24	51	.320

STANDING OF CLUBS ON AUGUST 1.

New York	58	30	.659	Brooklyn	45	46	.495
St. Louis	52	44	.542	Chicago	48	49	.495
Philadelphia	47	40	.541	Boston	38	52	.422
Cincinnati	54	48	.529	Pittsburgh	31	64	.327

STANDING OF CLUBS ON AUGUST 15.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	68	35	.660	Chicago	56	54	.509
Philadelphia	53	46	.535	Brooklyn	52	55	.496
St. Louis	57	52	.523	Boston	45	56	.446
Cincinnati	59	56	.513	Pittsburgh	35	71	.330

STANDING OF CLUBS ON SEPTEMBER 1.

New York	77	42	.647	Chicago	62	64	.492
Philadelphia	67	51	.568	Brooklyn	59	61	.492
St. Louis	67	59	.532	Boston	50	66	.431
Cincinnati	68	62	.523	Pittsburgh	39	84	.317

STANDING OF CLUBS ON SEPTEMBER 15.

New York	89	49	.645	Cincinnati	70	70	.500
Philadelphia	76	59	.563	Brooklyn	63	71	.470
St. Louis	75	66	.532	Boston	59	75	.440
Chicago	71	69	.507	Pittsburgh	46	60	.434

STANDING OF CLUBS ON OCTOBER 1.

New York	95	55	.633	Chicago	74	80	.481
Philadelphia	86	62	.581	Brooklyn	68	78	.466
St. Louis	83	69	.547	Boston	68	80	.459
Cincinnati	78	76	.506	Pittsburgh	51	103	.331

STANDING OF CLUBS ON OCTOBER 4.

New York	98	56	.636	Chicago	74	80	.481
Philadelphia	87	65	.572	Boston	71	82	.465
St. Louis	82	70	.539	Brooklyn	70	81	.464
Cincinnati	78	76	.506	Pittsburgh	51	103	.331

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	N.Y.	Phil.	St.L.	Cin.	Chi.	Bos.	Brook.	Pitts.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York .....	..	14	14	11	15	15	13	16	98	56	.636
Philadelphia	8	..	13	14	16	11	11	14	87	65	.572
St. Louis	8	9	..	13	12	15	11	14	82	70	.539
Cincinnati	11	8	9	..	14	12	12	12	78	76	.506
Chicago	7	6	10	8	..	11	15	17	74	80	.481
Boston	7	11	6	10	11	..	13	14	72	81	.471
Brooklyn	9	9	10	10	7	9	..	16	70	81	.464
Pittsburgh	6	8	8	10	5	8	6	..	51	103	.331



1, Edward V. Cicotte; 2, Ray Schalk; 3, C. Arnold Gandil; 4, Joseph Jackson; 5, Urban C. Faber; 6, Eddie Collins; 7, George Weaver; 8, Fred McMullin; 9, Oscar Felsch; 10, Ewell A. Russell; 11, John Collins; 12, Claude P. Williams.

GROUP OF CHICAGO WHITE SOX—WORLD CHAMPIONS.

American League Season of 1917

BY IRVING E. SANBORN, CHICAGO.

The American League's 1917 pennant campaign did professional Base Ball a world of good and helped the nation at least a little.

By winning the championship and later the world series, Chicago's White Sox revived interest in the sport in the West, where it had been starving through a pennant famine of many years' duration. The introduction of military training for the American League players, under instruction by regular army officers, enabled the promoters of the sport to join hands with the government in arousing the patriotism of its civilians.

Until last year a major league pennant had not been won by a Western team since 1910 and a world's pennant had not been earned west of the Alleghenies since 1908. That is a long time for the patrons of a whole section of the country to go hungry for diamond honors. To maintain enthusiasm in a sport one must have something besides memories on which to subsist, and Base Ball appeals primarily to the younger generation, whose memories are not over long.

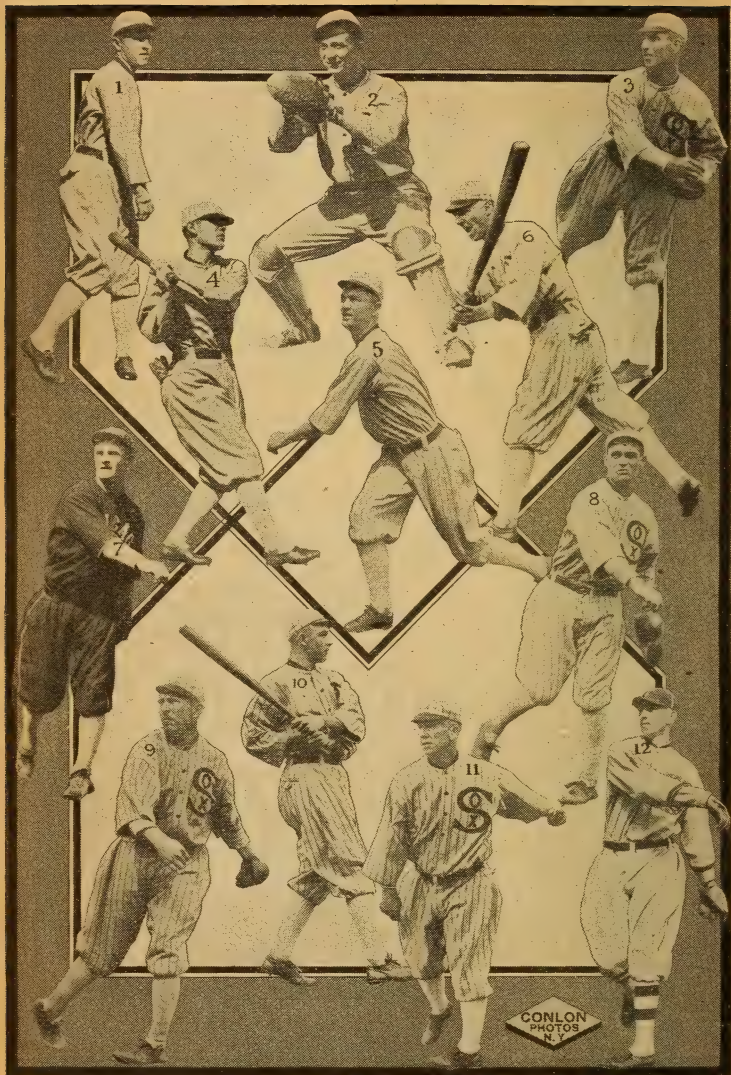
It was a great help to Base Ball, therefore, when the White Sox wrested the American League supremacy away from the East, where it had remained since 1909 when the Detroit Tigers won the last of their three straight pennants. It was of still greater value to the game that the world series was fought out between Chicago and New York, for it revived the old time sectional rivalry, which was dying out gradually for lack of cultivation. The victory of the Giants in the National League retained Base Ball's hold on the East, while Chicago's triumph was renewing it in the West. This fortuitous outcome long has been desired as a boon to Base Ball. That it has been so long in arriving is one more proof of the honesty of the nation's pastime as conducted on the green diamonds of the land.

Previous to 1910 the West had enjoyed a near monopoly on the honors for a considerable time and that was not altogether beneficial to the sport because, while interest thrived in the Middle West, it was wilting slowly in the Atlantic Coast region. The campaigns of last year struck a happy balance once more.

The achievement of the White Sox did another thing for Base Ball. It demonstrated the axiom that one cog may convert a diamond machine into a winner. Arnold Gandil was the necessary cog in the Chicago outfit. I do not want to be misunderstood in this matter. I don't wish to convey the idea that the White Sox were a one-man team or that Gandil was the most valuable player on it. That would be absurd in consideration of what players like Eddie Collins, Cicotte, Faber, Felsch, Jackson, Weaver, Russell and McMullin did toward bringing the world's title to the West. The idea is that, until Gandil was inserted into the machine, the strength of the rest of the cogs could not be fully employed.

Except for Gandil, the White Sox of 1917 were practically the same as in 1916. The pitching staff last year was not as strong as the year before, on the whole, because of the trouble in Tex Russell's arm and the aging of Jim Scott, who retired long before the season ended to offer his services to Uncle Sam and was rewarded by a captaincy in the national army after he had demonstrated his ability in matters military.

The Red Sox, who won the American League pennant in 1916, were practically unchanged last year. There was only the slight slowing up of their veteran players to account for their failure to repeat, so far as they were concerned. That slowing up was not sufficient to explain all the difference between Boston's 1916 triumph by a narrow margin and Chicago's 1917 victory by the



1, Harry Leibold; 2, Byrd Lynn; 3, James Scott; 4, Edward Murphy; 5, David C. Danforth; 6, Charles Risberg; 7, Melvin G. Wolfgang; 8, Joseph Jenkins; 9, Joseph Benz; 10, Theodore Jourdan; 11, William Gleason; 12, Robert Hasbrook.

GROUP OF CHICAGO WHITE SOX—WORLD CHAMPIONS.

widest margin that has prevailed at the end of an American League race for many years. Gandil is the answer. He made Collins, Weaver, Risberg and McMullin stronger cogs in the machine by giving them a bigger target to shoot at than they had in the previous race. Confidence is a great factor in Base Ball, and that was lacking on the White Sox infield in 1916 because of its weakness on first base.

Chicago's victory also set a new major league record, in that the team which won the world's championship was piloted by a manager without any experience as a major league player. Clarence Rowland came into the big show in 1915 straight from the bushes and was immediately dubbed a "bush league manager." He never before had worn a major league uniform, even for a tryout. The first year his team finished third to Boston and Detroit and the term "busher" was continued in derision by his rivals. In 1916 the White Sox ran second so close that they were only two games behind at the finish and Rowland still was called "busher" by those who thought an experienced manager ought to have won a pennant with the team he had—minus a first baseman all the year. Last season Rowland made his title of "busher" a badge of honor, for he is the first manager to lead a team in a world series that never won spurs as a player. The nearest to it was George Stallings, whose active career on the diamond never reached stellar magnitude, but he did not pilot a championship team until after many years of major league experience.

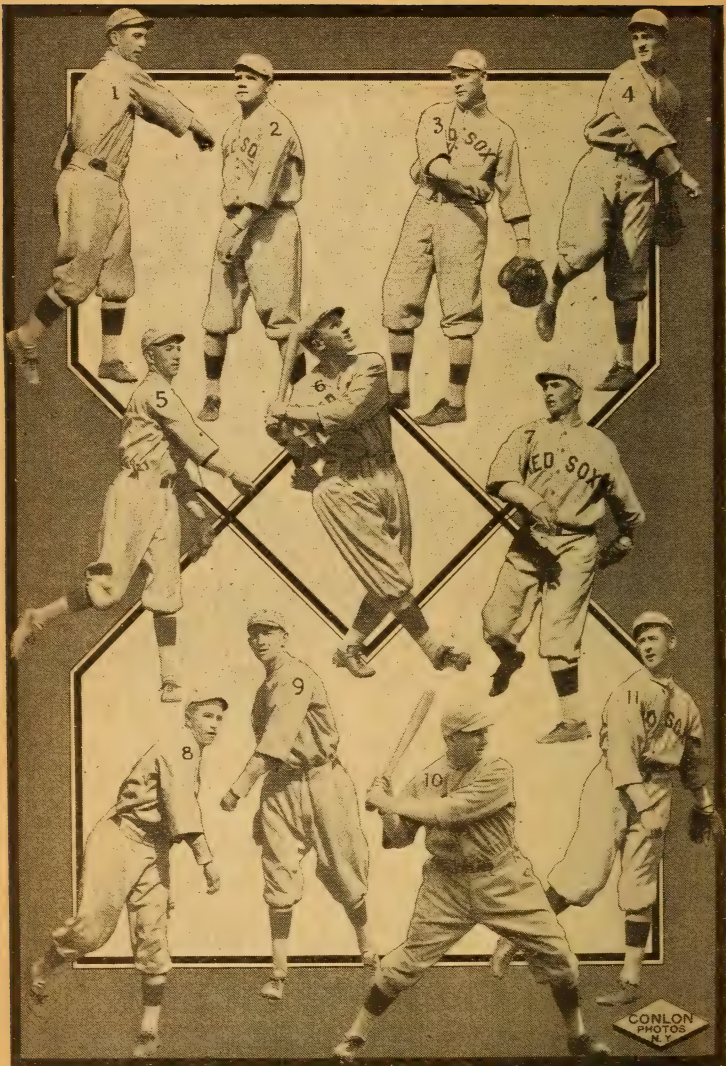
All the other leaders whose work has been crowned by post-season laurels, whether winners or losers, were renowned ball players before they became managers. Going back to the inception of the modern world series, the star players who have commanded the combatants were Jimmy Collins, Fred Clarke, John McGraw, Connie Mack, Fielder Jones, Frank Chance, Hugh Jennings, Garland Stahl, William Carrigan, Patrick Moran and Wilbert Robinson.

This distinction entitles the "busher who made good," as Rowland is known, to a little more detailed introduction than usual to the nation's fans, so few of whom know as much about him as they do about all the rest. Rowland's parents handicapped him at the start by handing him the names Clarence Harry in addition to his patronymic, and, knowing the average ball player's opinion of a "Clarence," he might have been excused if he had dropped his first name when he entered Base Ball—but he didn't.

Rowland really is a native of Wisconsin, although generally believed to be indigenous to the soil of Iowa. His parents moved from Platteville, Wis., to Dubuque when he was a mere infant, and from there he started his Base Ball career, first as a high school player, then as a semi-pro. His professional record began in 1903 when he took the Dubuque franchise in the Three-Eye League, but retained it only one year, then became owner of the leading Base Ball resort in Dubuque for four years. In 1908 Rowland returned to the game as manager of the Dubuque club, and after that managed teams in Aberdeen of the Northwestern League, Winnipeg of the Northern League and Peoria of the Three-Eye League before Charles A. Comiskey plucked him out of the tall grass to bring a world's pennant back to White Sox park after eleven years of disappointment for the "Old Roman." Rowland, by the way, is thirty-eight years old and not the youngster he looks to be.



The season was not as successful financially as it was artistically in the American League. The first shock of the nation's entrance into the world war combined with unusually bad weather conditions in the spring tended to make the first two months of the championship race anything but prosperous. Bad weather in the early weeks always spells deficit for the teams which eventually



1, John J. Barry; 2, George H. Ruth; 3, Forrest L. Cady; 4, Richard O. Hoblitzel; 5, Everett Scott; 6, William L. Gardner; 7, George Foster; 8, Harry B. Hooper; 9, Charles Shorten; 10, George Edward Lewis; 11, Harold C. Janvrin.

GROUP OF BOSTON AMERICANS.

land in the second division, because they must reap their harvest early, if at all. Later on, when the country recovered some of its equipoise and the weather man recovered from his grouch, the attendance was normal in the cities whose teams were in the race, but the others had no chance to make up for the vanished enthusiasm of spring.

Through the foresight of B. B. Johnson, president of the league, very cordial relations were established early in the year between the military authorities of the nation and the promoters of professional Base Ball. In the firm belief that the United States would be embroiled in the European war, Mr. Johnson requested all his club owners to inaugurate military drills as a part of the spring training of each team and arranged with the War Department to have drill masters from the regular army assigned to each training camp. As a result of this keen guess as to the trend of international events the American League was in position, when war was declared, to introduce daily exhibition drills by players as features in connection with the championship games from the opening of the season on. In this way was anticipated and sterilized any opposition to professional Base Ball that might have arisen through charges of "slackerism" on the part of the players by comparison with college and other amateur sports which contributed so many trained athletes to the colors in the spring.

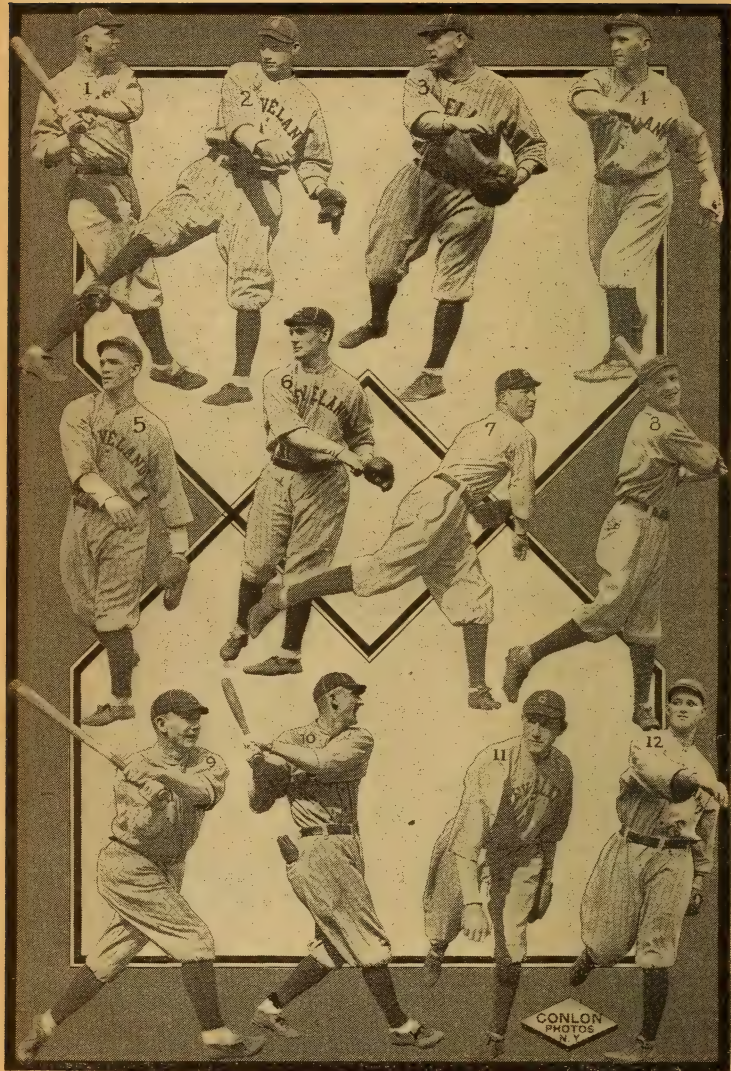
These daily drills constantly demonstrated that the American League was fitting its men to serve as soldiers whenever the government was ready to use them. Mr. Johnson's foresight also included, apparently, a thorough knowledge of the delays consequent to governmental red tape, which would make it unnecessary to call professional ball players to the cantonments before the end of the season.

When the national army draft began to be enforced, military spectacles at the different ball parks in connection with the competitive prize drills of the American League teams served to instill patriotism among the patrons of the sport, and in the opinion of army officials these features did much to dissipate what antagonism existed among the masses to the conscription feature of the national army legislation at the most advantageous psychological moment. On several of these military days from 5,000 to 7,500 uniformed troops, interspersed by numerous bands, paraded and drilled before many thousand Base Ball patrons. It was impossible for even the most pronounced pacifist to escape a thrill of patriotism at the sight of so many trained soldiers and sailors, at the sound of so much patriotic music and in the presence of so many star-spangled banners.



The American League's pennant race from a strictly sporting standpoint was not as keenly contested as the year before, but the combat of 1916 was something of a record-breaker. Last season there were only two teams in the thick of the pennant fight after Decoration Day. They were Chicago and Boston. Previous to that New York and Cleveland had given their followers brief hopes of their developing into championship timber, but from the first of June on those hopes were faint and growing fainter every week, as it became more and more apparent the ultimate fight was to be between White Sox and Red Sox. Several interesting battles for position resulted, notably that between Cleveland and Detroit for third place, which ended in a decisive victory for the Indians.

The fact that the Cleveland club, in spite of its inability to make a noise like a pennant winner after the weather man relented, was a big winner financially was a personal tribute to James C. Dunn, president and chief backer of the venture. Although an alien in the Base Ball sense, because he was not a resident of



1, Tris Speaker; 2, Stanley Coveleskie; 3, Joseph Harris; 4, William A. Wambaganss; 5, Stephen F. O'Neill; 6, Ray Chapman; 7, James C. Bagby; 8, Robert F. Roth; 9, John G. Graney; 10, Elmer Smith; 11, Edward L. Klepfer; 12, Albert F. Gould.

GROUP OF CLEVELAND AMERICANS.

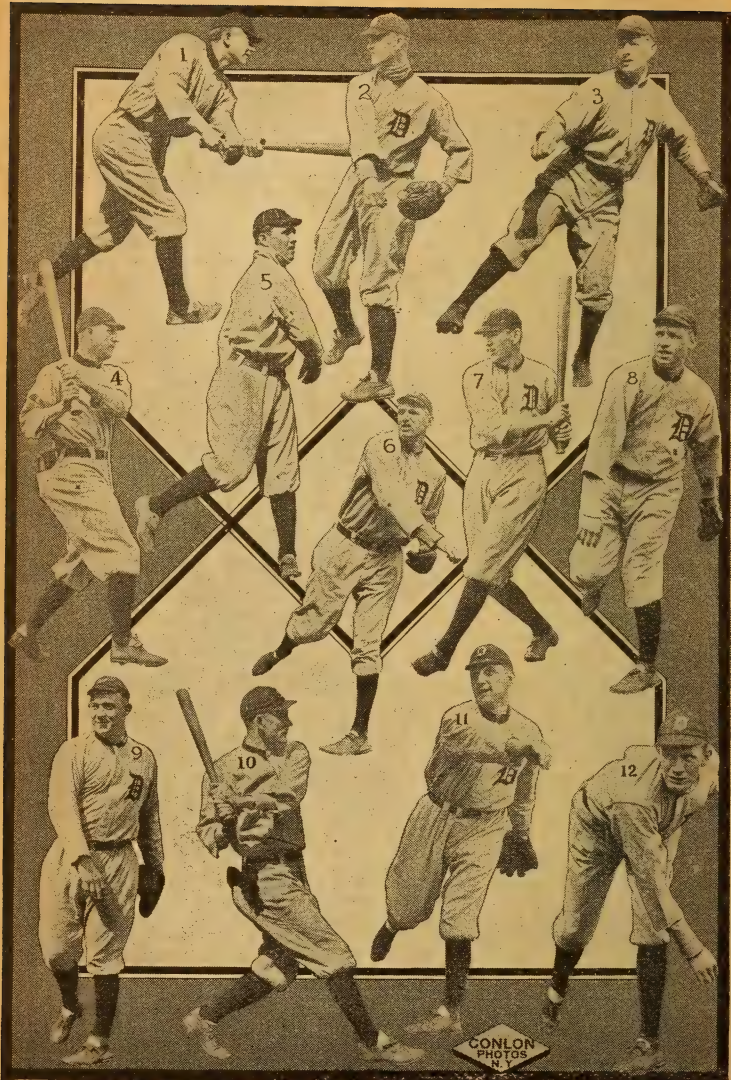
Cleveland, President Dunn made good with the fans of the Ohio city largely on his own merits last year. In 1916 the acquisition of Tris Speaker, one of the big stars of the diamond, created new enthusiasm in Cleveland, but last year there was no such incentive or attraction, as the novelty of watching Speaker perform had worn off to a considerable extent. Nevertheless the Indians continued to attract paying patronage even after there was nothing better than third place for them to fight for. The explanation of this was typified by the remark of a Cleveland rooter, who declared his loyalty was due to the fact that Jim Dunn was a "good, clean sportsman and on the level." In these days of erratic ideals in business and financial matters it is consoling to realize that the square deal still is popular in sport.

While no change in ownership of its clubs transpired during 1917, the American League lost the active co-operation of one of the best of its sportsmen when Captain T. L. Huston of the New York club offered his ability and experience as an engineer to the government early in the season and became one of the first of the men connected with professional Base Ball to do his bit—and a big one—somewhere in France, at the head of a corps of engineers recruited from Ohio and other middle western States. In the matter of managers, few switches were made. Jack Barry took the position vacated by the retirement of William Carrigan from the pilot house of the Boston Red Sox and demonstrated his ability to fill his predecessor's shoes. As already pointed out, it was not due to any serious retrogression in the Boston camp that the Hub-bites failed to retain the world's championship, but to the strengthening of a glaring weakness in the White Sox. At the end of the season the New York club trespassed on National League premises long enough to annex Miller Huggins to succeed William Donovan as manager of the Yankees.

Two decided benefits to the sport have to be recorded as among the year's events. The practical dissolution of the Players' Fraternity, following several years of effort to increase the commercialism at the expense of the sporting element in Base Ball, was hailed with joy by everybody except possibly the heads of the organization which failed so woefully to realize the possibility of promoting friendly relations between players and club owners. Perhaps a greater benefit to the game was the successful campaign against the gambling clique which had defied so many previous attempts to banish it from the Boston ball parks.

No attempt was made during the year to counteract the increasing dominance of the pitcher in professional Base Ball, which in the last few seasons has been eliminating much of the uncertainty which is the sport's greatest asset. No-hit games were more numerous than ever before since the pitcher was set back to his present distance from the plate, and the contests in which teams were held to one, two or three hits were unusually frequent. Not all of this was due to increased leniency in scoring, although in one instance an alleged no-hit game was expunged from the records by an official ruling by President Johnson. This was to the effect that an official scorer's decision, once made, was like that of an umpire. It could not be changed on the testimony of player, spectator, manager or anyone else, except to correct a misinterpretation of the rules.

In the last month of the year the American League was called on to mourn the death of Robert McRoy, who had been associated with the organization for nearly all its life. First as secretary to President Johnson, when the American League first grew out of the old Western League, and later as part owner and officer of the Boston and Cleveland clubs, Mr. McRoy gave all the best years of his life to organized Base Ball. His death followed a lingering illness which compelled him to resign his position as vice-president and treasurer of the Cleveland club in July.



1, Tyrus R. Cobb; 2, George H. Burns; 3, Bernard A. Boland; 4, Ralph S. Young; 5, Owen Bush; 6, William James; 7, Harold E. Heilman; 8, Oscar Vitt; 9, Oscar Stanage; 10, Robert H. Veach; 11, George Daus; 12, Howard J. Ehmke.

GROUP OF DETROIT AMERICANS.

CHICAGO

The result of the championship campaign left no doubt in the minds of anyone that Chicago's White Sox were the best team in the league and earned their title flawlessly.

Although at times they were pressed hard, they won at the end by a margin sufficiently wide to sterilize any possible alibis in the camps of their defeated rivals. Nor was their victory achieved without having to overcome obstacles that were unforeseen.

Early in the season it was discovered that a peculiar growth on the muscles of his pitching arm, near the elbow, was going to militate against the pitching efficiency of Tex Russell, who was counted on to be one of the mainstays of the team on the slab. In spite of that, the White Sox assumed the lead inside of the first week and kept on top or thereabouts all the rest of the way. Just for two days in the first week in May Chicago was pushed back into fourth place. The rest of the time the Rowland team was close to the pacemaker when not actually setting the pace, and for more than half the way the team led all the rest.

The White Sox were knocked out of the lead on April 29 by Boston and for a time floundered around in second, third and fourth places. They were second on June 1 and did not regain the lead until June 8. Then they were tied with Boston for it. On the following day Chicago was in undisputed possession of the top rung of the ladder again and retained it without a break until after July 4. Boston was running a close second all this time and, right after the holiday, began a strenuous tussle of the hand-to-hand variety which held the fans spellbound for nearly two weeks. In that time the lead changed hands, on the average, every other day. After the middle of July Chicago managed to assert its right to first place for a period of two weeks consecutively, but not without a bitter fight for most of the way.

On the last day of July the Red Sox ousted their rivals from the lead, but only for twenty-four hours. Next day, August 1, the White Sox were back in the van, and they stuck there until the end of the season except for one day. After the middle of August Chicago invaded Boston for the second time with a tenuous lead. The Red Sox fought themselves into first place on August 17 with the aid of a record-breaking hot wave, which made even Boston's bathing beaches too warm to sleep on. Next day, however, the Rowlands ousted the enemy from the front trench, and from August 18 to the end of the race they never gave ground again. In fact, their final spurt was so determined and successful that they cinched the pennant fully a fortnight before the end of the schedule. They did this in spite of the fact that "Buck" Weaver, who was cutting all kinds of swell capers around third base, broke a finger on his throwing hand in one of the games in Washington right in the thick of the August battle. This accident broke up the White Sox infield and the physician's verdict that Weaver would be out of commission for at least six weeks, with the team only half a game in the lead, produced an atmosphere of the purple cow brand around the team's headquarters that night. Next day there was a pronounced difference. Fred McMullin tackled Weaver's job as third baseman and made good so completely that he put new spirit and fight into the outfit. It was a demonstration of the psychology of Base Ball.

For nearly two years McMullin had been a bench warmer of more than ordinary promise, but in the emergency tryouts previously given him he had not exhibited convincing ability. As events proved, that was due to his nervousness and anxiety to demonstrate that he could make good. When the Weaver accident occurred McMullin realized he was going to play third base for at least six weeks, whether or not he booted every chance that came to him and whether or not he made a base hit during that time. There was nobody else to put on third. That knowledge produced



1, Walter Johnson; 2, Edward W. Ainsmith; 3, Joseph I. Judge; 4, Harry C. Harper; 5, E. C. Foster; 6, Mike Menoskey; 7, Ray O. Morgan; 8, Melvin A. Gallia; 9, J. Clyde Milan; 10, Howard Shanks; 11, Samuel Rice; 12, Yancey W. Ayers.

GROUP OF WASHINGTON AMERICANS.

a wonderful change in McMullin. He developed into a strong player both defensively and offensively and, within a fortnight after he went in as a regular, the White Sox began the winning spurt which broke Boston's back and enabled the Chicagoans to establish a lead that made their final triumph a comparatively easy one. When Weaver was able to play again he was put back into the game, not at third base but at shortstop, displacing Risberg, whose inability to hit cost him the chance to perform as a regular in the world series. In the acid test of the post-season event McMullin proved one of the most reliable men on the team and completed the demonstration that psychology is one of the big factors in professional Base Ball.

The world series of 1917 was featured, aside from the sectional rivalry it entailed, by the fact it brought together two managers, one of whom had the least experience and the other of whom had the most experience in such events. It was Rowland's first chance at the final honors and it was McGraw's fifth world series. On that account the result must have proven quadruply bitter to the New York manager, and I want to join with the White Sox and their manager in taking off my hat to the vanquished leader for the sportsmanship he displayed at the end of the final game by deliberately going out of his way to be the first to congratulate the victors. McGraw has been dubbed the Little Napoleon of Base Ball, but Napoleon never did that in any history I ever had to read.



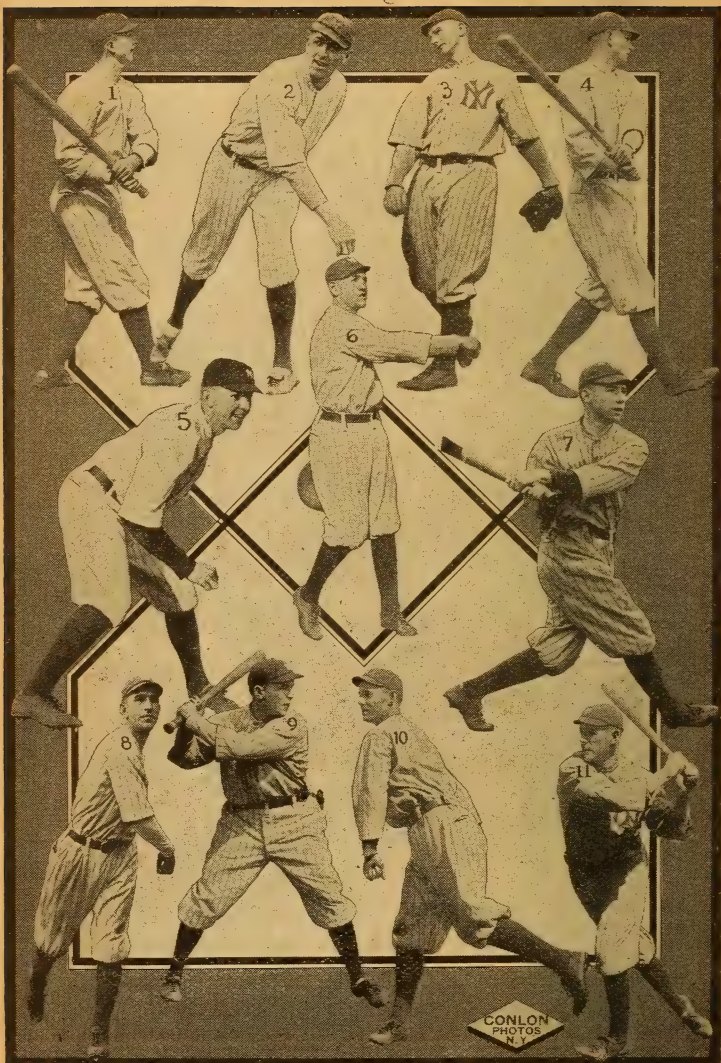
BOSTON

The loss of Manager Carrigan on top of the loss of Tris Speaker's services the year before made the Boston Red Sox second choice for pennant honors nearly everywhere in the circuit outside of Massachusetts. But Jack Barry proved a better player-manager than even his friends anticipated. So far as results were concerned, he apparently eliminated those elements of discord in the Red Sox which had been subdued by his predecessor by sheer strength of personality. Barry's methods of discipline were quite different and more quiet, but equally effective, for they produced results.

At no time during the season up to the last fortnight were the Red Sox anything but the most dangerous contenders the White Sox had for the pennant. Never during the season was Boston lower than third place in the race, and except for one day in May it was either first or second all the way after the initial scramble of the first fortnight. That fact in itself is proof of Barry's managerial ability and of the loyalty of his men. They could not win a third straight championship because they were outclassed, not because of any lack of effort on their part.

At the end of the first week of the race Boston was second to Chicago by a narrow margin. Before the end of April the Red Sox were in front and they led the way undisputedly from April 29 to May 19. On the latter date the situation was so acute that New York jumped into the lead, Boston dropped back to third, and Chicago advanced from third to second place. On the following day Boston regained the leadership, New York dropped back to second place and Chicago to third.

From May 20 until June 8 the Red Sox set the pace, with the Yankees and White Sox close on their heels all the way. The eighth of June found the two brands of Sox hooked up in a deadlock for first honors, and on the ninth Chicago established a claim to first place that was not successfully disputed until after the Fourth of July. The margin always was close, however, and on July 6 Boston went to the front to stay for forty-eight hours only. July 8 found the White Sox in the lead again and they managed to hold it for three days. On July 11 Boston assumed the lead, only to



1, J. Frank Baker; 2, Ray B. Caldwell; 3, Ray Fisher; 4, Walter O. Pipp; 5, Robert Shawkey; 6, Alfred J. Walters; 7, Frank Gilhoolley; 8, Roger Peckinpaugh; 9, T. G. Hendryx; 10, Hugh High; 11, Leslie G. Nunamaker.

GROUP OF NEW YORK AMERICANS.

lose it again next day to Chicago, which was able to hold it for only three days again. The Red Sox were on the road during this grilling battle, while the White Sox were at home. With the help of Washington, the Hubites broke into the lead on July 15, but were able to stay there only twenty-four hours, for the Rowlands rallied and went back on top next afternoon. They remained there until the last day of that month, then invaded Boston with a lead so slight that the Red Sox wiped it out and went into the van by winning two straight games. That was on July 31. Instead of curling up, the White Sox rallied and took the lead again on August 1, and Boston was forced to run second the rest of the way except for one day right after the middle of August. On that date, August 17, the Red Sox began their final swing around the western end of the circuit and assumed first place with the aid of the Athletics, who defeated Chicago. But Boston was unable to hold that advantage more than one day, and before the trip was ended the Massachusetts men who had been world's champions for two years were fighting a hopeless battle. They hung on, however, and finished a comfortable second.



CLEVELAND

The Cleveland club, although finishing several positions higher in 1917 than the previous year, did not make as much noise last season as during its first campaign under the ownership of James Dunn and his associates. In 1916 the Indians were out in front for quite a spell in the first half of the race and were not actually put out of it until the last month of the season. In 1917 the Indians got away to a poorer start and spent part of the early weeks in the second division. They never were better than third, where they wound up.

The end of the first week found Cleveland and St. Louis tied for fourth place and they had a hard time breaking that tie. April 30 found St. Louis in possession of the lowest spot in the first division, with Cleveland fifth, and it was not until the middle of May that the Indians established themselves in the first division securely. From May 14 to near the end of June Lee Fohl kept his men in fourth place or better. The Indians copped third place for a day only on May 29, then dropped back to fourth the following day. During the last week in June Detroit started clamoring for a first division berth and for a time displaced the Indians, who had to be content with fifth spot at intervals of three or four days at a time until July 4. On that holiday the Indians established themselves in fourth place and four days later climbed to third. The battle for position was not over, however, for the Tigers followed closely, and several times during the last week of July and the first fortnight of August they knocked Cleveland out of third place for brief intervals lasting from one to three days. On August 9 the Indians occupied the coveted third place for good, but not until the last fortnight of the season were they beyond reach from the team below them.



DETROIT

The Detroit team, although it finished in the first division by a solid majority, never was a pennant contender. The Tigers got a bad start and for nearly two weeks in the opening month of the race they were actually last. Once more Manager Jennings' pitching staff failed to come up to expectations, making it a matter of general comment that the veteran Tiger pilot seems able to dig up fine material for almost any position except the slab.

The Tigers dug themselves out of last place on April 28 and by the ninth of May they were sixth, but only for a short while. May 17 saw them back next to the cellar berth, apparently to stay. But



1, Ernest Koob; 2, George H. Sisler; 3, Henry Severeid; 4, Derrill B. Pratt; 5, Allan Sothoron; 6, James P. Austin; 7, Robert Groom; 8, Bert O. Shotton; 9, William Jacobson; 10, Earl Smith; 11, A. David Davenport; 12, Edward S. Plank.

GROUP OF ST. LOUIS AMERICANS.

on Decoration Day Jennings' tribe suddenly woke up, sharpened their weapons and started in to retrieve themselves. On that day they jumped from seventh to fifth spot and never fell below that again. Shortly after the middle of June Detroit overtook Cleveland and knocked the Indians out of fourth place. There was a stiff battle, lasting two weeks, between Detroit and Cleveland for first division ranking. Then, after the Indians had shaken off the Tigers and moved higher up, the latter found themselves hooked up in another battle with the New York Yankees, who were coming back. For another fortnight Detroit was relegated to the second division. But shortly after the middle of July the Tigers disposed of the Yankees in a few decisive battles and pushed their Eastern rivals back into the lower section for good.

Then for a time Detroit had visions of climbing into third place permanently, and Jennings' men did give the Indians a good battle for that position, but on August 9 they were compelled to surrender those aspirations for the rest of the season.



WASHINGTON

In spite of a pitching staff which contained talent to spare, Washington was unable to cut much figure in the pennant campaign. During the first half of the race the Senators were strong candidates for the tail end, and occupied that undignified berth several times for periods of brief duration. Never did the Griffmen climb out of the second division and they were at their best at the finish when they landed fifth.

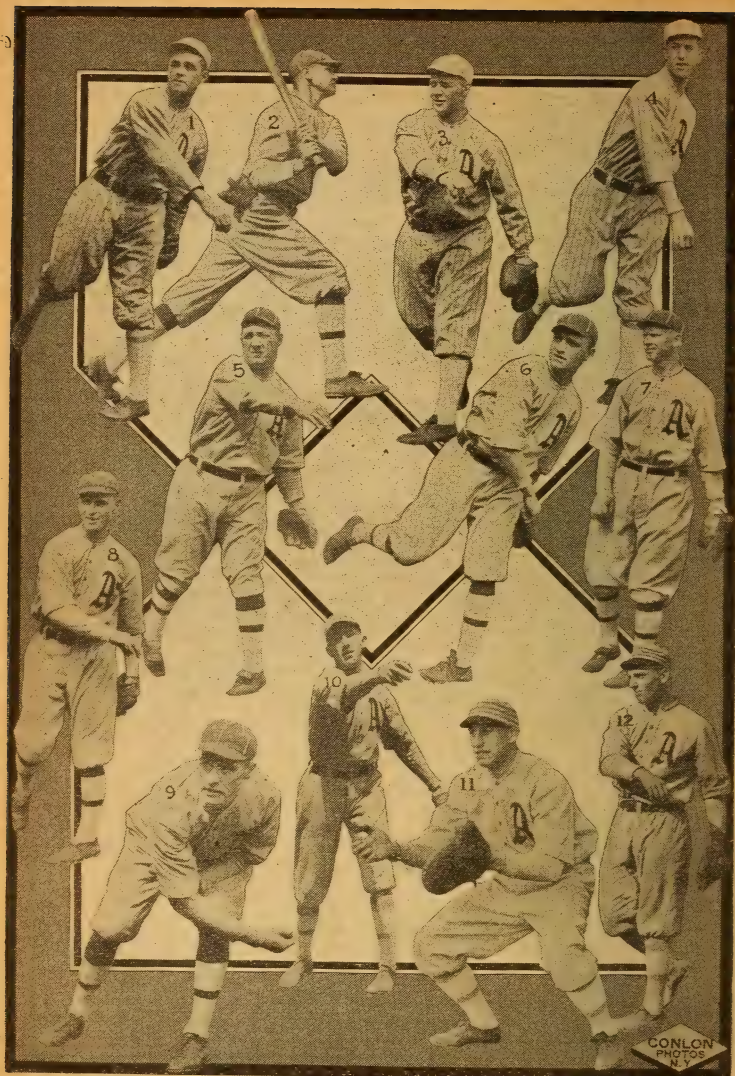
The Senators crowded Detroit out of eighth position on April 29 and stuck there until May 9, when they vacated the cellar for a couple of days in favor of the Athletics. May 11 found Washington last again, but on the following day the Griffmen braced up and climbed as high as fifth position on May 19. Then they slumped, and ten days later, May 29, they were back in the last hole, to stay there for nearly a week. As late as July 20 Washington was in eighth place, but three days later it was sixth, and held that position until the end of August. On the final day of that month the Senators ousted New York from fifth spot for a brief period, only to gravitate into sixth again until after the middle of September. On the seventeenth of that month Washington regained the top of the second division and held fast.

Manager Griffith, despite his failure to attract attention in the pennant contest, made himself a wide reputation and a good one by his campaign to supply the United States soldiers in France and in this country with the paraphernalia for playing Base Ball. His "Bat and Ball Fund" hit a responsive chord both among the fans and the soldiers and developed into an enterprise which outgrew the efforts of one man to handle it.



NEW YORK

New York's Yankees were one of the season's greatest disappointments. After their showing in 1916, in the face of the severest run of accidents a major league team had experienced in recent years, it was thought the Donovans would be heard from last season. They started out well and were considered pennant possibilities all the first half of the season. But soon after the Fourth they hit the toboggan and kept sliding slowly until they landed in sixth position at the end of the contest. Although handicapped by various injuries and the defection of one of his best pitchers, Manager Donovan had no such perfect alibi as in 1916 to explain the failure of his team and that fact may have been the determining factor in the decision of Owner Ruppert to replace him with Miller Huggins, the diminutive pilot of the St. Louis Cardinals, at the end of the season.



1, John P. McInnis; 2, Amos Strunk; 3, Walter H. Schang; 4, Joseph Bush; 5, Frank L. Bodie; 6, Harry Seibold; 7, Lawton Witt; 8, Roy A. Grover; 9, Winfield C. Noyes; 10, Elmer Myers; 11, W. A. Meyer; 12, Russell C. Johnson.

GROUP OF PHILADELPHIA AMERICANS.

The Yankees were actually in first place for only twenty-four hours last year. That was on May 19, when they pushed the White Sox off the top step only to be pushed off themselves by Boston on the next day. At that time the race was so close that three teams were bunched inside the space represented by one game. New York was in the first division continuously until July 19, but never higher than third after May 22. Most of that interval the Yankees were third. On July 8 Cleveland knocked them back to fourth and they never afterward advanced higher than that. July 21 found them permanently in the second division.



ST. LOUIS

The St. Louis Browns finished seventh after a fairly promising start. Jones had his men in the first division for quite an interval in May and at one time the Browns climbed as high as second position. They were there only two days, however, and before the middle of May slipped back into the second section to stay. All the latter half of the season St. Louis was fighting with the Athletics to keep out of last place, and not until Labor Day did the tribe of Jones succeed in earning the seventh notch permanently.



PHILADELPHIA

Once more Connie Mack, the veteran architect of pennant winning structures, found it impossible to elevate the Athletics out of last place, and they finished there for the third time in succession. The Athletics were not the hopeless trailers in 1917 that they were the year before, when they finished with the unusually low percentage of .235. They bettered that mark by more than 100 points last season and were the one team in the league for whom Eddie Cicotte had no great terror. They refused to fall for Cicotte's camouflaged "shine ball" and batted the leading pitcher in the league harder than any other outfit could.



The unusual number of four no-hit games were pitched in the American League last season, besides the one in St. Louis which prompted an official ruling by the president against reversing the official scorer's decisions on "post-mortem" testimony. The genuine no-hit performances were by Cicotte of the White Sox against St. Louis; Mogridge of the Yankees against Boston; Groom of the Browns against Chicago, and Ruth and Shore of the Red Sox (in collaboration) against Washington.

The standing of American League teams during the year by percentage was as follows:

STANDING OF CLUBS ON MAY 1.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	9	4	.692	Cleveland	8	9	.471
Chicago	10	6	.625	Philadelphia	6	8	.429
New York	7	6	.533	Detroit	5	9	.357
St. Louis	8	7	.533	Washington	5	9	.357

STANDING OF CLUBS ON MAY 15.

Boston	16	7	.696	St. Louis	14	14	.500
New York	14	9	.609	Detroit	10	15	.400
Chicago	18	12	.600	Washington	9	16	.360
Cleveland	15	14	.517	Philadelphia	7	16	.304

STANDING OF CLUBS ON JUNE 1.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	27	11	.711	Detroit	15	21	.417
Chicago	27	13	.675	St. Louis	16	23	.410
New York	20	16	.556	Philadelphia	13	23	.361
Cleveland	23	21	.523	Washington	13	26	.333

STANDING OF CLUBS ON JUNE 15.

Chicago	34	17	.667	Detroit	22	25	.486
Boston	30	18	.625	St. Louis	20	29	.408
New York	27	20	.574	Philadelphia	17	28	.378
Cleveland	26	27	.491	Washington	18	30	.375

STANDING OF CLUBS ON JULY 1.

Chicago	43	24	.642	Cleveland	35	34	.507
Boston	41	24	.631	Washington	25	39	.391
New York	35	29	.547	St. Louis	26	41	.388
Detroit	33	32	.508	Philadelphia	23	38	.377

STANDING OF CLUBS ON JULY 15.

Boston	50	30	.625	Detroit	41	39	.513
Chicago	51	31	.622	Washington	33	45	.425
Cleveland	45	40	.529	Philadelphia	29	47	.382
New York	41	37	.526	St. Louis	31	52	.373

STANDING OF CLUBS ON AUGUST 1.

Chicago	62	37	.626	New York	49	45	.521
Boston	59	36	.621	Washington	41	56	.423
Cleveland	54	47	.535	Philadelphia	34	58	.370
Detroit	52	46	.531	St. Louis	36	62	.367

STANDING OF CLUBS ON AUGUST 15.

Chicago	70	43	.619	New York	53	55	.491
Boston	66	42	.611	Washington	51	58	.463
Cleveland	61	54	.530	Philadelphia	41	65	.387
Detroit	58	54	.518	St. Louis	42	71	.372

STANDING OF CLUBS ON SEPTEMBER 1.

Chicago	83	47	.638	Washington	57	64	.471
Boston	76	47	.618	New York	56	65	.463
Cleveland	70	60	.538	St. Louis	50	80	.385
Detroit	66	61	.520	Philadelphia	44	78	.361

STANDING OF CLUBS ON SEPTEMBER 15.

Chicago	93	48	.660	New York	66	72	.478
Boston	83	53	.610	Washington	65	71	.478
Cleveland	77	63	.550	St. Louis	52	89	.369
Detroit	70	71	.496	Philadelphia	49	88	.358

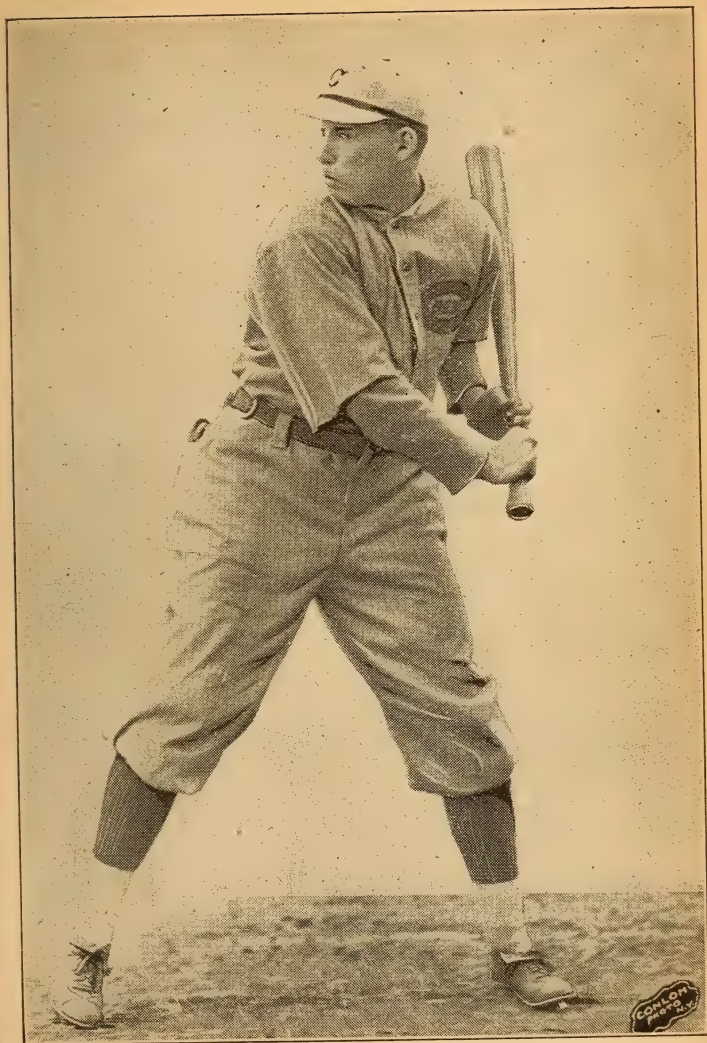
STANDING OF CLUBS ON OCTOBER 1.

Chicago	100	54	.649	Washington	71	78	.477
Boston	89	59	.601	New York	69	81	.460
Cleveland	88	66	.571	St. Louis	57	97	.370
Detroit	78	75	.510	Philadelphia	54	96	.360

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Chi.	Bos.	Clev.	Det.	Wash.	N.Y.	St.L.	Phil.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago .....	..	12	14	16	15	12	16	15	100	54	.649
Boston	10	..	10	9	13	13	17	18	90	62	.592
Cleveland	8	12	..	12	11	15	14	16	88	66	.571
Detroit	6	12	10	..	11	13	14	12	73	75	.510
Washington	7	9	11	11	..	13	12	11	74	79	.484
New York	10	9	7	9	8	..	13	15	71	82	.464
St. Louis	6	5	8	8	10	9	..	11	57	97	.370
Philadelphia	7	3	6	10	11	7	11	..	55	98	.369

Games remaining unplayed: At Detroit, August 23, with Boston; at New York, September 1, with Washington; at Philadelphia, September 8, with Boston.



EDWARD J. ROUSH,
Cincinnati,
Leading Batsman, National League, 1917.

National League

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1871—Athletics .....	.759	1887—Detroit .....	.637	1902—Pittsburgh ....	.741
1872—Boston .....	.830	1888—New York.....	.641	1903—Pittsburgh ....	.650
1873—Boston .....	.729	1889—New York.....	.659	1904—New York.....	.693
1874—Boston .....	.717	1890—Brooklyn .....	.667	1905—New York.....	.668
1875—Boston .....	.899	1891—Boston .....	.630	1906—Chicago .....	.765
1876—Chicago .....	.788	1892—Boston .....	.680	1907—Chicago .....	.704
1877—Boston.. .....	.646	1893—Boston .....	.667	1908—Chicago .....	.643
1878—Boston .....	.683	1894—Baltimore .....	.695	1909—Pittsburgh ....	.724
1879—Providence ....	.702	1895—Baltimore .....	.669	1910—Chicago .....	.676
1880—Chicago .....	.798	1896—Baltimore .....	.698	1911—New York.....	.647
1881—Chicago .....	.667	1897—Boston .....	.795	1912—New York.....	.682
1882—Chicago .....	.655	1898—Boston .....	.685	1913—New York.....	.664
1883—Boston .....	.643	1899—Brooklyn .....	.682	1914—Boston .....	.614
1884—Providence ....	.750	1900—Brooklyn .....	.603	1915—Philadelphia ..	.592
1885—Chicago .....	.770	1901—Pittsburgh ....	.647	1916—Brooklyn .....	.610
1886—Chicago .....	.726				

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club,	N.Y.	Phila.	St.L.	Cinc.	Chic.	Bost.	Brook.	Pitts.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York.....	..	14	14	11	15	15	13	16	98	56	.636
Philadelphia	8	..	13	14	16	11	11	14	87	65	.572
St. Louis.....	8	9	..	13	12	15	11	14	82	70	.539
Cincinnati	11	8	9	..	14	12	12	12	78	76	.506
Chicago	7	6	10	8	..	11	15	17	74	80	.481
Boston	7	11	6	10	11	..	13	14	72	81	.471
Brooklyn	9	9	10	10	7	9	..	16	70	81	.464
Pittsburgh	6	8	8	10	5	8	6	..	51	103	.331
Lost	56	65	70	76	80	81	81	103	612	612	

Protested game—Philadelphia at Boston, April 17; replayed September 12 and won by Philadelphia.

Games remaining unplayed—At Philadelphia, September 14 and 15, with Brooklyn; at St. Louis, September 19, with Brooklyn.

Two hundred and forty-four players were engaged in the 1917 championship campaign of the National League. Of this number 170 participated in the minimum of fifteen games required for rating in the official averages, with two young stars—Roush (24) and Hornsby (21)—heading the list.

Six players reached the .300 class, as against nine in 1916. This decrease, however, was more than offset by the gain in .290 hitters, there being seven the past season, as against one in 1916.

The new champion, Ed J. Roush, was born in Oakland City, Ind., May 8, 1893, and is one of the youngest players to win the championship title. He started his professional career in 1912 with the Evansville, Ind., club. The following year he graduated to the Chicago Americans, but was sent to the Lincoln, Neb., team for further experience. In 1914 he joined the Indianapolis Federal club, and was transferred to the Newark Federals in 1915. In 1916 New York secured his services, and later turned him over to Cincinnati in an exchange that also included Mathewson and Herzog. Roush throws and bats left-handed; is 5.11 in height and weighs about 175 pounds. In winning the title, Roush faced opposing pitchers 567 times. He reached first 27 times on bases on balls; 5 times on being hit by pitched balls, and 8 times as result of fielding errors. He made 141 single base hits, 19 doubles, 14 triples and 4 home runs. His sacrifice hits were 13, and he struck out but 24 times in 136 games.

The leading run-scorer was George Burns, with 103. Max Carey led the base runners with 46 stolen bases, George Burns being the next with 40, and Kauff third with 30. Charles Deal had most sacrifice hits—29.

Roush and Kauff tied for greatest number of single safe hits, each having 141. Groh led in two-base hits with 39; Hornsby in three-base hits with 17, and Cravath and Robertson had 12 home runs apiece. The hard-

hitting Cravath led all others in extra bases made on long hits with the substantial total of 97.

In team aggregates the champion New Yorks led in runs scored with 635, and also led in base-stealing with 162 steals. The champions also made most single hits—1,080. Philadelphia led in doubles with 225; Cincinnati in triples with 100 and New York in home runs with 39, of which 21 were made at home and 18 on foreign grounds. Cincinnati, with 474 extra bases scored on long hits, led the league in this respect. Chicago made most sacrifice hits, namely, 202.

Luderus was the only player to participate in all 154 games played by his club. Groh played in 156 of the 157 games played by Cincinnati, and Carey in 155 of 157 played by Pittsburgh.

Based solely on the season's averages, the strongest batting club would consist of Packard, pitcher; Thomas Clarke, catcher; Chase or Holke, first base; Cutshaw, second; Groh, third; Hornsby, short; Roush, Wheat and Kauff in the outfield. The team average would be .301—this despite the fact that the leading hitter of the second basemen is forty-sixth on the list with .259.

An added feature of the 1917 averages is the noting of right and left-handed batsmen; "l" and "r" denotes that the batsman turn to right when facing left-handed pitchers. The standing follows:

INDIVIDUAL BATTING.

Name and Club.		G.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	SB.	PO.
Ed Roush, Cincinnati.....	l	136	522	82	173	237	19	14	4	13	21	.341
Roger Hornsby, St. Louis.....	r	145	523	86	171	253	24	17	8	17	17	.327
Zack Wheat, Brooklyn.....	l	109	362	38	113	153	15	11	1	3	5	.312
Bennie Kauff, New York.....	l	153	559	89	172	217	22	4	5	21	30	.308
Henry Groh, Cincinnati.....	r	156	599	91	182	246	39	11	1	7	15	.304
George Burns, New York.....	r	152	597	103	180	246	25	13	5	5	40	.302
H. Zimmerman, New York.....	r	150	585	61	174	229	22	9	5	18	13	.297
Jack Smith, St. Louis.....	l	137	462	64	137	184	16	11	3	14	25	.297
Max Carey, Pittsburgh.....	l-r	155	588	82	174	222	21	12	1	12	46	.296
Walton Cruise, St. Louis.....	l	153	529	70	156	211	20	10	5	21	16	.295
J. C. Smith, Boston.....	r	147	505	60	149	198	31	6	2	21	16	.295
A. E. Neale, Cincinnati.....	l-r	121	385	40	113	154	14	9	3	6	25	.294
Thomas Clarke, Cincinnati.....	r	58	110	11	32	44	3	3	1	..	2	.291
Eugene Packard, Chi. 2, St. L. 36.1	l	38	52	4	15	17	2	..	..	..	..	.288
William Fischer, Pittsburgh.....	l	95	245	25	70	92	9	2	3	4	11	.286
J. Wilhoit, Bos 54, Pit 9, NY 34.1	l	97	246	29	70	84	7	2	1	10	5	.285
George Whitted, Philadelphia.....	r	149	553	69	155	206	24	9	3	28	10	.280
C. C. Cravath, Philadelphia.....	r	140	503	70	141	238	29	16	12	16	6	.280
S. Magee, Boston 72, Cin. 45.....	r	117	383	41	107	142	16	8	1	18	11	.279
Clarence Mitchell, Cincinnati.....	l	47	90	13	25	28	3	..	..	2	..	.278
Walter Holke, New York.....	l-r	153	527	55	146	178	12	7	2	17	13	.277
Hal Chase, Cincinnati.....	r	152	602	71	167	237	28	15	4	10	21	.277
William Killifer, Philadelphia.....	r	125	409	28	112	124	12	..	..	9	4	.274
Leslie Mann, Chicago.....	r	117	444	63	121	163	19	10	1	13	14	.273
Ed Konetchy, Boston.....	r	130	474	56	129	180	19	13	2	11	16	.272
Ray Powell, Boston.....	l	88	357	42	97	127	10	4	4	7	12	.272
William Rariden, New York.....	r	101	266	20	72	84	10	1	..	5	3	.271
Thomas Griffith, Cincinnati.....	l	115	363	45	98	133	18	7	1	10	5	.270
James Johnston, Brooklyn.....	l-r	103	330	33	89	107	10	4	..	14	16	.270
Walter Rehg, Boston.....	r	87	341	48	92	119	12	6	1	12	13	.270
Ivan Olson, Brooklyn.....	r	139	580	64	156	190	18	5	2	15	6	.269
Harry Myers, Brooklyn.....	r	120	471	37	126	164	15	10	1	18	5	.268
Ivey Wingo, Cincinnati.....	l	121	399	37	106	150	16	11	2	7	9	.266
Eugene Paulette, St. Louis.....	r	95	332	32	88	123	21	7	..	10	9	.265
John Wagner, Pittsburgh.....	r	74	230	15	61	70	7	1	..	9	5	.265
Norman Boeckel, Pittsburgh.....	r	64	219	16	58	71	11	1	..	9	6	.265
Milton Stock, Philadelphia.....	r	150	564	76	149	197	27	6	3	28	25	.264
F. Merkle, Brook. 2, Chi. 146.....	r	148	557	66	147	205	31	9	3	13	13	.264
M. Gonzales, St. Louis.....	r	106	290	28	76	89	8	1	1	9	12	.262
Fred Luderus, Philadelphia.....	l	154	522	57	136	183	24	4	5	14	5	.261
Jake Daubert, Brooklyn.....	l	125	468	59	122	140	4	4	2	25	11	.261
Leon Cadore, Brooklyn.....	r	37	92	5	24	30	4	1	..	5	1	.261

INDIVIDUAL BATTING—(Continued).

Name and Club.	G.	A.	B.	R.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	SB.	PC.
Arthur Fletcher, New York.....r	151	557	70	145	191	24	5	4	9	12	.260	
W. Maranville, Boston.....r	142	561	69	146	200	19	13	3	10	27	.260	
Davis Robertson, New York.....l	142	532	64	138	208	16	9	12	16	17	.259	
George Cutshaw, Brooklyn.....r	135	487	42	126	169	17	7	4	19	22	.259	
Charles Stengel, Brooklyn.....l	150	549	69	141	206	23	12	6	8	18	.257	
Peter Kilduff, N.Y. 31, Chi. 56..r	87	280	35	72	97	12	5	1	11	13	.257	
Fred Mollwitz, Pittsburgh.....r	36	140	15	36	42	4	1	..	8	4	.257	
John Rawlings, Boston.....r	122	371	37	95	118	9	4	2	13	12	.256	
Claude Hendrix, Chicago.....r	48	86	7	22	27	3	1	..	4	1	.256	
William Kopf, Cincinnati.....l-r	148	573	81	146	187	19	8	2	23	17	.255	
H. Baird, Pitt. 43, St.L. 104...r	147	499	55	127	178	25	13	..	24	26	.255	
John Niehoff, Philadelphia.....r	114	361	30	92	123	17	4	2	15	8	.255	
Larry Doyle, Chicago.....l	135	476	48	121	163	19	5	6	26	5	.254	
Charles Deal, Chicago.....r	135	449	46	114	131	11	3	..	29	10	.254	
W. McKechnie, Cincinnati.....l-r	48	134	11	34	39	3	1	..	3	5	.254	
Ed Fitzpatrick, Boston.....r	63	178	20	45	61	8	4	..	8	4	.253	
George Paskert, Philadelphia....r	141	546	78	137	198	27	11	4	9	19	.251	
Harold Elliott, Chicago.....r	85	223	18	56	74	8	5	..	8	4	.251	
W. Ruether, Chi. 31, Cin. 19...l	50	68	4	17	26	3	3	..	1	1	.250	
Mike Prendergast, Chicago.....r	35	28	1	7	9	2	..	..	..	..	.250	
Harry Wolter, Chicago.....l	117	353	44	88	117	15	7	..	9	7	.249	
Lee King, Pittsburgh.....r	111	381	32	95	122	14	5	1	10	8	.249	
John Miller, St. Louis.....r	148	544	61	135	174	15	9	2	18	14	.248	
Max Flack, Chicago.....l	131	447	65	111	143	18	7	..	12	17	.248	
Lewis McCarty, New York.....r	56	162	15	40	53	3	2	2	4	1	.247	
Robert Steele, St.L. 12, Pitt. 33.l	45	89	8	22	26	2	1	..	1	1	.247	
Walter Schmidt, Pittsburgh.....r	72	183	9	45	52	7	..	..	6	4	.246	
Dave Bancroft, Philadelphia...l-r	127	478	56	116	160	22	5	4	18	14	.243	
Rollie Zeider, Chicago.....r	108	354	36	86	104	14	2	..	9	17	.243	
E. Krueger, N.Y. 8, Brook. 31..r	39	91	10	22	31	2	2	1	1	1	.242	
Fred Williams, Chicago.....l	138	468	53	113	153	22	4	5	26	8	.241	
Charles Jackson, Pittsburgh....l	41	121	7	29	36	3	2	..	2	4	.240	
Carlson Bigbee, Pittsburgh.....l	133	469	46	112	135	11	6	..	19	19	.239	
Jesse Barnes, Boston.....r	53	101	4	24	27	1	1	..	1	..	.238	
Tom Seaton, Chicago.....r	16	21	2	5	6	1	..	..	1	..	.238	
Frank Snyder, St. Louis.....r	115	313	18	74	90	9	2	1	4	4	.237	
James Thorpe, Cin. 77, N.Y. 23..r	103	308	41	73	110	5	10	4	13	12	.237	
Frank O'Rourke, Brooklyn.....r	64	198	18	47	56	7	1	..	7	11	.237	
Charles Ward, Pittsburgh.....r	125	423	25	100	118	12	3	..	20	5	.236	
Charles Herzog, New York.....r	114	417	69	98	130	10	8	2	16	12	.235	
Jake Pitler, Pittsburgh.....r	109	382	39	89	107	8	5	..	20	6	.233	
Thomas Long, St. Louis.....r	144	530	49	123	172	12	14	3	12	21	.232	
B. Grimes, Pittsburgh.....r	42	69	7	16	19	3	..	..	4	2	.232	
George Tyler, Boston.....l	61	134	8	31	35	4	..	..	7	..	.231	
Otto Miller, Brooklyn.....r	92	274	19	63	79	5	4	1	11	5	.230	
Charles Tesreau, New York.....r	33	61	4	14	16	..	1	..	3	1	.230	
Richard Rudolph, Boston.....r	32	87	4	20	24	2	1	..	7	2	.230	
Adam Debus, Pittsburgh.....r	38	131	9	30	43	5	4	..	2	2	.229	
James Smith, New York.....l-r	36	96	12	22	29	5	1	..	4	6	.229	
John Coombs, Brooklyn.....r	32	44	4	10	12	..	1	..	1	1	.227	
Albert Mamaux, Pittsburgh.....r	16	31	3	7	7	..	..	..	1	..	.226	
John Meyers, Brook. 47; Bos. 25..r	72	200	13	45	60	7	4	..	6	4	.225	
Joseph Kelly, Boston.....r	116	445	41	99	133	9	8	3	16	21	.222	
Walter Tragesser, Boston.....r	98	297	23	66	80	10	2	..	9	5	.222	
Harry Sallee, New York.....r	34	77	7	17	17	..	..	..	6	..	.221	
David Hickman, Brooklyn.....r	114	370	46	81	122	15	4	6	11	14	.219	
Alex McCarthy, Pittsburgh.....r	49	151	15	33	37	4	..	..	5	1	.219	
Albert Betzel, St. Louis.....r	106	328	24	71	84	4	3	1	8	9	.217	
Anthony Brief, Pittsburgh.....r	36	115	15	25	38	5	1	2	9	4	.217	
Grover Alexander, Philadelphia..r	47	139	17	30	45	8	2	1	7	1	.216	
F. Schulte, Pitt. 30, Phil. 64...l	94	252	32	54	74	15	1	1	5	9	.214	
Harry Mowrey, Brooklyn.....r	83	271	20	53	77	9	5	..	7	7	.214	
John Evers, Bos. 24, Phil. 56...l	80	266	25	57	67	5	1	1	8	9	.214	
Harry Gowdy, Boston.....r	49	154	12	33	40	7	..	..	6	2	.214	

Name and Club.

Name and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	SB.	PC.
Arthur Wilson, Chicago.....r	81	211	17	45	64	9	2	2	7	6	.213
Dave Shean, Cincinnati.....r	131	442	36	93	118	9	5	2	17	10	.210
John Adams, Philadelphia.....r	43	107	4	22	31	4	1	1	4	..	.206
Larry Cheney, Brooklyn.....r	35	68	5	14	21	3	2	..	1	..	.206
William Wagner, Pittsburgh...r	53	151	15	31	42	7	2	..	7	1	.205
Lavern Fabrique, Brooklyn.....r	25	88	8	18	24	3	..	1	1	..	.205
Charles Bender, Philadelphia...r	20	39	3	8	11	..	..	1	..	..	.205
A. W. Cooper, Pittsburgh.....r	41	103	8	21	28	5	1	..	2	..	.204
Edw. Burns, Philadelphia.....r	20	49	2	10	11	1	..	..	1	2	.204
Manuel Cueto, Cincinnati.....r	56	140	10	28	34	3	..	1	3	4	.200
Richard Marquard, Brooklyn..l-r	37	75	6	15	17	2	..	..	3	1	.200
Mike Regan, Cincinnati.....r	33	75	5	15	17	2	..	..	..	1	.200
W. Massey, Boston.....l	31	91	12	18	18	..	..	..	7	2	.198
Clarence Covington, Boston.....l	17	66	8	13	18	2	..	1	3	1	.197
Oscar Horstman, St. Louis.....r	35	46	1	9	11	2	..	..	2	..	.196
J. E. Mayer, Philadelphia.....r	28	51	7	10	11	1	..	..	5	..	.196
Emil Huhn, Cincinnati.....r	23	51	2	10	15	1	2	..	1	1	.196
Sherrod Smith, Brooklyn.....r	43	77	3	15	25	2	4	..	1	1	.195
Oscar Dugey, Philadelphia.....r	44	72	12	14	20	4	1	..	2	2	.194
John Lobert, New York.....r	50	52	4	10	14	1	..	1	1	2	.192
Fred Bailey, Boston.....l	50	110	9	21	28	2	1	1	2	3	.191
Eppa Rixey, Philadelphia.....r	39	94	3	18	20	2	..	..	6	..	.191
William Hinchman, Pittsburgh..r	69	244	27	46	67	5	5	2	4	5	.189
Jas. Smyth, Brook. 29, St.L. 38..l	67	96	10	18	22	..	4	..	2	3	.188
Leon Ames, St. Louis.....r	43	64	3	12	17	1	2	..	3	..	.188
George Twombly, Boston.....r	32	102	8	19	22	1	1	..	6	4	.186
Fred Smith, St. Louis.....r	56	165	11	30	37	..	2	1	3	4	.182
Elmer Jacobs, Pittsburgh.....r	38	67	3	12	14	2	..	..	3	..	.179
William Wortman, Chicago.....r	75	190	24	33	39	4	1	..	12	6	.174
Frank Allen, Boston.....r	29	29	2	5	5	..	..	..	..	1	.172
Arthur Nehf, Boston.....l	38	70	8	12	19	3	2	..	3	1	.171
George Gibson, New York.....r	35	82	1	14	17	3	..	..	2	1	.171
Paul Carter, Chicago.....l	23	35	4	6	7	1	..	..	1	..	.171
Pete Schneider, Cincinnati.....r	49	114	10	19	30	4	2	1	2	..	.167
J. Benton, New York.....r	35	72	1	12	15	1	1	..	5	..	.167
Marty McGaffigan, Philadelphia..r	19	60	5	10	11	1	..	..	6	1	.167
Ferdinand Schupp, New York...r	36	93	6	15	19	2	1	..	1	..	.161
James Vaughn, Chicago.....l-r	41	100	7	16	20	2	1	..	2	1	.160
William Perritt, New York.....r	35	70	4	11	12	1	..	..	2	..	.157
Bob Bescher, St. Louis.....l-r	42	110	10	17	23	1	1	1	3	3	.155
James Lavender, Philadelphia..r	28	36	1	5	6	1	..	..	2	..	.139
Victor Aldridge, Chicago.....r	30	29	3	4	4	..	..	..	1	..	.138
Horace Eller, Cincinnati.....r	37	45	..	6	6	..	..	..	3	..	.133
Mack Wheat, Brooklyn.....r	29	60	2	8	9	1	..	..	1	1	.133
Ed Pfeffer, Brooklyn.....r	31	100	7	13	15	..	1	..	5	..	.130
Phil Douglas, Chicago.....r	51	87	3	11	13	..	1	..	7	..	.126
William Doak, St. Louis.....r	44	95	5	12	13	1	..	..	2	..	.126
William Dillhoefer, Chicago....r	42	95	3	12	15	1	1	..	7	1	.126
D. C. P. Ragan, Boston.....r-l	30	48	3	6	11	2	..	1	3	..	.125
Harold Carlson, Pittsburgh.....r	34	49	..	6	8	..	1	..	3	..	.122
Al Demaree, Chi. 24, N.Y. 15..l-r	39	59	2	7	7	..	..	..	4	1	.119
Frank Miller, Pittsburgh.....r	39	76	..	9	11	..	1	..	5	..	.118
Joe Oeschger, Philadelphia.....r	43	88	8	10	12	2	..	..	2	..	.114
Fred Toney, Cincinnati.....r	43	116	5	13	15	2	..	..	9	1	.112
Claude Cooper, Philadelphia....l	24	29	5	3	4	1	..	..	1	..	.103
Lee Meadows, St. Louis.....l	43	89	5	9	10	1	..	..	7	..	.101
M. W. Watson, St. Louis.....r	41	51	5	5	6	1	..	..	..	..	.098
Paul Fittery, Philadelphia...l-r	19	22	3	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	.091
James Ring, Cincinnati.....r	24	26	2	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	.077
Fred Anderson, New York.....r	38	42	2	3	3	..	..	..	5	..	.071
George Kelly, N.Y. 11, Pitt. 8..r	19	30	2	2	4	..	1	..	..	..	.067
William Dell, Brooklyn.....r	17	16	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	.063
John Murray, New York.....r	22	22	1	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	.045
Jake May, St. Louis.....r	15	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.000

CLUB BATTING.

Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	SB.	PC.
Cincinnati	157	5251	601	1385	1859	196	100	26	131	153	.264
New York	158	5211	635	1360	1789	170	71	39	151	162	.261
St. Louis	154	5083	531	1271	1694	159	93	26	160	159	.250
Philadelphia	154	5084	578	1262	1721	225	60	38	186	109	.248
Brooklyn	156	5251	511	1299	1689	159	78	25	162	130	.247
Boston	157	5201	536	1280	1665	169	75	22	182	155	.246
Chicago	157	5135	552	1229	1608	194	67	17	202	127	.239
Pittsburgh	157	5169	464	1230	1539	160	61	9	174	150	.238

The Official Fielding Averages of the National League for the season of 1917 show substantial improvement in this department by comparison with the 1916 ratings. The total fielding chances offered the past season were 52,196, of which unusually large total all but 1,875 were cleanly played. In the season of 1916 the total chances offered were 51,732 and the misplays 1,939. The Boston, Brooklyn and Cincinnati clubs increased their respective error totals over their 1916 figures, but these lapses were more than offset by the improved defensive work of the five other clubs.

The champions led the league in fielding and were charged with the lowest number of errors—208. The New York catchers also marked up an unusually low record of passed balls, with seven for 158 games. St. Louis had the greatest number of fielding chances, namely, 6,680; Pittsburgh the lowest with 6,460.

New York played 45 errorless games; Philadelphia 43; St. Louis 37; Boston and Pittsburgh 35 each; Cincinnati and Brooklyn 34 each, and Chicago 33.

In individual play, John Miller led the first basemen with an average of .998, with Holke credited with the greatest number of chances offered—1,724. Miller's record of one error in 545 chances is noteworthy.

The second basemen were led by John Rawlings of Boston, a newcomer, with 467 accepted chances out of 478 offered in 96 games. Dave Shean had 774 chances—the top figure—of which he missed 30.

Henry Groh played in 154 games at third and headed all others in that position with an average of .966, he making but 18 errors in more than half a thousand opportunities. Baird had most chances offered (530), followed by Zimmerman with 525.

At shortstop, John Rawlings again appears in first place. The honors, however, belong to Arthur Fletcher, with Maranville following. The first named had 880 chances offered, of which he accepted all but 39. William Kopf, playing his first complete season, had 814 chances in 145 games.

Charles Jackson of Pittsburgh heads the outfielders, being charged with but one error in 36 games. George Paskert, having played in 138 contests, is entitled to the leadership. Max Carey had the unusually large total of 478 chances, of which he accepted all but 10. Charles Stengel is first with 30 assists from the outfield, Carey following with 28.

The catchers were led in fielding by John Adams of Philadelphia, who misplayed but one of the 171 chances offered. William Killifer and Ivey Wingo each caught 120 games, the former having greatest number of chances—765. Lew McCarty had but one passed ball in 54 games; Hank Gowdy, one in 49 games, and George Gibson, one in 35 games.

The pitchers were led by Eppa Rixey and Al Demaree, with perfect fielding in 39 games each, the left-hander being credited with the post of honor by reason of his 108 chances as against Demaree's 72. Alexander had most chances (133), with one error; followed by Barnes of Boston, with one misplay in 115 chances.

Harry H. Myers of Brooklyn secured records in four different positions—outfield, and at first, second and third base. Zeider of Chicago is rated in the second and third base and shortstop standings, and Fitzpatrick of Boston appears among the outfielders and second and third basemen.

John (Honus) Wagner's 1917 record shows he played in 47 games at first, where he accepted 455 out of 462 chances. He also played in 13 games at third, where he made three misplays in 58 chances.

The left-hand throwing outfielders and first basemen, as well as the left-hand pitchers, are so noted in the tables for the first time.

The official individual and club averages for 1917 follow:

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING.

FIRST BASEMEN.

Name and Club.	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.	Name and Club.	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.
J. Miller, St. Louis..	46	518	26	1	.998	A. Brief, Pitts.....	34	309	22	4	.988
E. Konetchy, Boston.	129	1351	70	8	.994	J. Wagner, Pitts.....	47	433	22	7	.985
F. Mollwitz, Pitts...	36	341	17	2	.994	H. Chase, Cin.....	151	1499	80	28	.983
C. Covington, Boston	17	168	9	1	.994	F. Merkle, Brk-Chi..	142	1438	67	26	.983
E. Paulette, St. L...	93	1130	45	8	.993	M. Gonzalez, St. L...	18	203	13	4	.982
F. Luderus, Phila....	154	1597	91	16	.991	W. Hinchman, Pitts.	20	176	13	5	.974
J. Daubert, Brook....	125	1188	82	12	.991	H. Myers, Brooklyn..	22	188	13	6	.971
W. Holke, N.Y.....	153	1635	70	19	.989						

Merkle played 2 games with Brooklyn and 140 with Chicago.

SECOND BASEMEN.

J. Rawlings, Boston.	96	177	290	11	.977	L. Doyle, Chicago....	128	300	348	33	.952
R. Zeider, Chicago...	24	51	76	3	.977	C. Herzog, N.Y.....	113	251	327	32	.948
J. Evers, Bos.-Phila..	73	114	210	9	.973	J. Niehoff, Phila....	96	203	326	31	.945
J. Smith, N.Y.....	29	38	64	3	.971	W. McKechnie, Cin...	26	49	51	6	.943
J. Pitler, Pittsburgh.	106	283	277	20	.966	C. Bigbee, Pitts.....	16	34	39	5	.936
P. Kilduff, N.Y.-Chi.	26	45	66	4	.965	E. Fitzpatrick, Bos..	22	33	46	6	.929
G. Cutshaw, Brook...	134	319	377	27	.963	H. Myers, Brooklyn.	19	46	52	8	.925
A. Betzel, St. L.....	75	159	217	15	.962	W. Massey, Boston...	25	40	68	12	.900
D. Shean, Cincinnati.	131	332	412	30	.961	O. Dugay, Phila.....	15	27	27	8	.871
J. Miller, St. Louis..	92	219	308	22	.960						

Evers played 24 games with Boston and 49 with Philadelphia; Kilduff, 21 with New York and 5 with Chicago.

THIRD BASEMEN.

H. Groh, Cincinnati..	154	178	331	18	.966	M. Stock, Phila.....	133	132	255	24	.943
A. McCarthy, Pitts...	26	42	39	3	.964	H. D. Baird, Pitt-SL	144	166	332	32	.940
C. Deal, Chicago....	130	151	254	18	.957	N. Boeckel, Pitts....	62	71	116	13	.935
H. Myers, Brooklyn..	15	14	31	2	.957	R. Zeider, Chicago...	26	20	55	6	.926
F. O'Rourke, Brook...	53	72	134	10	.954	J. C. Smith, Boston.	147	141	264	33	.925
H. Mowrey, Brook...	80	73	164	12	.952	J. Lobert, N.Y.....	21	10	19	3	.906
F. Smith, St. Louis..	51	62	110	9	.950	A. Debus, Pitts.....	18	20	27	7	.870
J. Wagner, Pitts....	18	32	23	3	.948	E. Fitzpatrick, Bos..	15	5	19	7	.774
H. Zimmerman, N.Y.	149	148	349	28	.947						

Baird played 41 games with Pittsburgh and 103 with St. Louis.

SHORTSTOPS.

J. Rawlings, Boston.	17	30	56	3	.966	W. Wortman, Chi....	65	85	162	22	.918
A. Fletcher, N.Y.....	151	276	565	39	.956	P. Kilduff, N.Y.-Chi.	56	95	136	21	.917
W. Maranville, Bos..	142	341	474	46	.947	W. Kopf, Cincinnati.	145	276	470	68	.916
I. Olson, Brooklyn..	133	283	431	45	.941	C. Ward, Pittsburgh	112	206	312	50	.912
R. Hornsby, St. L...	144	268	527	52	.939	R. Zeider, Chicago...	43	77	95	19	.901
D. Bancroft, Phila...	120	274	439	49	.936	A. Debus, Pittsburgh	21	41	65	12	.898
M. Stock, Phila.....	19	44	60	9	.920	L. Fabrique, Brook..	21	55	63	17	.874
M. McGaffigan, Phil.	17	32	49	7	.920						

Kilduff played 5 games with New York and 51 with Chicago.

OUTFIELDERS.

C. Jackson, Pitts....	1	36	65	5	1	.986	A. Betzel, St. L.....	23	32	3	1	.972
G. Paskert, Phila....	138	286	19	5	.984	O. Stengel, Brook....	150	256	30	9	.969	
Bob Bescher, St. L..	32	61	..	1	.984	L. King, Pittsburgh.	102	198	16	7	.968	
H. Myers, Brooklyn..	66	162	6	3	.982	S. Magee, Bos.-Cin..	106	220	14	8	.967	
M. Carey, Pittsburgh	153	440	28	10	.979	W. Cruise, St. L.....	152	285	15	11	.965	
A. E. Neale, Cin.....	119	216	13	5	.979	M. Cueto, Cin.....	38	75	3	3	.963	
Z. Wheat, Brooklyn.	98	216	12	5	.979	E. Rousch, Cin.....	134	335	15	14	.962	
B. Kauff, N.Y.....	153	357	12	9	.976	F. Bailey, Boston....	27	46	5	2	.962	
R. Powell, Boston...	88	231	14	6	.976	J. Smith, St. L.....	128	233	12	10	.961	
G. Whitted, Phila...	141	275	19	7	.977	C. Bigbee, Pitts....	107	235	9	10	.961	
G. Burns, N.Y.....	152	325	16	9	.974	F. Williams, Chi....	136	340	23	15	.960	
T. Griffith, Cin.....	100	165	19	5	.974	J. Johnston, Brook...	92	150	8	7	.958	

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING—OUTFIELDERS—(Continued).

Name and Club.	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.	Name and Club.	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.
J. Thorpe, Cin.-N.Y..	87	174	7	8	.958	F. Schulte, Pitt.-Phil.	70	96	4	6	.943
W. Reh, Boston.....	86	122	9	6	.956	G. Twombly, Boston.	29	49	1	3	.943
L. Mann, Chicago....	116	203	20	11	.953	D. Robertson, N.Y..	140	266	12	17	.942
M. Flack, Chicago....	117	199	14	12	.947	D. Hickman, Brook..	101	222	22	15	.942
C. C. Cravath, Phila.	139	209	17	13	.946	H. Wolter, Chicago..	97	131	14	9	.942
J. Kelly, Boston.....	116	284	16	17	.946	J. Wilhoit, Bs-Pit-NY	66	86	9	6	.941
E. Fitzpatrick, Bos..	19	33	2	2	.946	T. Long, St. Louis...	137	173	9	16	.919
W. Hinchman, Pitts.	48	99	5	6	.945	J. Smyth, Brook.-SL.	25	26	1	4	.871

Magee played 65 games with Boston and 41 with Cincinnati; Thorpe, 69 with Cincinnati and 18 with New York; Schulte, 28 with Pittsburgh and 42 with Philadelphia; Wilhoit, 52 with Boston, 3 with Pittsburgh and 11 with New York; Smyth, 2 with Brooklyn and 23 with St. Louis.

PITCHERS.

E. Rixey, Phila.....	39	15	93	..	1000	T. Seaton, Chicago...	16	2	25	1	.964
A. Demaree, Chi-NY.	39	4	68	..	1000	F. Allen, Boston....	29	1	23	1	.960
E. Packard, Chi-SL..	36	5	43	..	1000	A. Mamaux, Pitts....	16	3	20	1	.958
H. Eller, Cincinnati.	37	5	33	..	1000	F. Schupp, N.Y.....	36	6	60	3	.957
H. Sallee, N.Y.....	34	4	46	..	1000	O. Horstman, St. L..	35	3	40	2	.956
J. Ring, Cincinnati..	24	2	27	..	1000	M. Regan, Cin.....	32	10	77	4	.956
P. Fittery, Phila....	17	2	23	..	1000	J. C. Benton, N.Y..	35	2	58	3	.952
J. May, St. Louis....	15	3	14	..	1000	L. Cadore, Brooklyn.	37	16	62	4	.951
G. Alexander, Phila.	45	24	108	1	.992	E. Pfeffer, Brooklyn.	30	5	69	4	.949
J. Barnes, Boston....	50	18	96	1	.991	L. Meadows, St. L...	43	4	66	4	.946
F. Miller, Pitts.....	38	4	69	1	.986	R. Marquard, Brk...l	37	5	47	3	.945
A. Nehf, Boston.....	38	9	63	1	.986	R. Rudolph, Boston..	31	7	75	5	.943
H. Carlson, Pitts....	34	6	53	1	.983	P. Douglas, Chicago.	51	9	102	7	.941
C. Mitchell, Cin.....	32	10	45	1	.982	J. E. Mayer, Phila..	28	5	43	3	.941
D. C. P. Ragan, Bos.	30	6	42	1	.980	P. Carter, Chicago...	23	2	30	2	.941
F. Anderson, N.Y....	38	..	46	1	.979	V. Aldridge, Chicago	30	2	44	3	.939
L. Ames, St. Louis...	43	4	83	2	.978	L. Cheney, Brook....	35	4	56	4	.938
G. Tyler, Boston....	32	14	76	2	.978	J. Vaughn, Chi.....	41	14	89	7	.936
E. Jacobs, Pitts.....	38	8	75	2	.976	C. Hendrix, Chicago.	40	6	52	4	.935
W. Doak, St. L.....	44	10	103	3	.974	M. Prendergast, Chi.	35	3	25	2	.933
W. Perritt, N.Y.....	35	11	63	2	.974	C. Tesreau, N.Y.....	33	6	60	5	.930
J. Coombs, Brooklyn.	31	8	26	1	.971	F. Toney, Cincinnati.	43	13	76	7	.927
J. Oeschger, Phila...	42	5	57	2	.968	B. A. Grimes, Pitts..	37	9	62	6	.922
M. W. Watson, St.L.	41	3	55	2	.967	W. Ruether, Ch.Cin..	17	2	21	2	.920
S. Smith, Brooklyn..	38	6	81	3	.967	J. Lavender, Phila...	28	3	30	3	.917
A. W. Cooper, Pitt..	40	11	71	3	.965	R. Steele, St.L.-Pit..	39	5	52	7	.891
P. Schneider, Cin....	46	14	67	3	.964	W. Dell, Brooklyn...	17	1	13	3	.824
C. Bender, Phila....	20	5	22	1	.964						

Demaree played 24 games with Chicago and 15 with New York; Packard, 2 with Chicago and 34 with St. Louis; Ruether, 10 with Chicago and 7 with Cincinnati; Steele, 12 with St. Louis and 27 with Pittsburgh.

CATCHERS.

Name and Club.	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.B.	P.C.	Name and Club.	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.B.	P.C.
J. Adams, Phila....	38	130	40	1	6	.994	W. Rariden, N.Y.	100	354	74	13	5	.971
T. Clarke, Cin.....	29	93	23	1	3	.991	W. Tragesser, Bos	94	433	105	16	13	.971
G. Gibson, N.Y....	35	116	27	2	1	.986	E. Burns, Phila....	15	47	20	2	2	.971
W. Dillhoefer, Chi.	37	146	49	3	8	.985	H. Elliott, Chicago	73	307	93	13	10	.969
W. Killifer, Phila.	120	615	138	12	8	.984	H. Gowdy, Boston	49	204	75	9	1	.969
J. Meyers, Bk.-Bs.	68	299	74	6	7	.984	E. Huhn, Cin.....	15	47	15	2	2	.969
E. Krueger, NY-Bk	28	121	25	3	3	.980	A. Wilson, Chi....	75	361	92	15	8	.968
O. Miller, Brook...	91	412	95	11	6	.979	M. Wheat, Brook...	18	68	22	3	..	.968
L. McCarty, N.Y..	54	235	43	6	1	.979	I. Wingo, Cin.....	120	459	151	21	16	.967
W. Schmidt, Pitts.	61	229	84	7	8	.978	W. Fischer, Pitts.	69	272	77	14	4	.961
M. Gonzalez, St.L.	68	241	97	8	8	.977	W. Wagner, Pitts.	37	135	46	8	3	.958
F. Snyder, St. L..	94	341	133	12	6	.975							

Meyers played 44 games with Brooklyn and 24 with Boston; Krueger, 5 with New York and 23 with Brooklyn.

CLUB FIELDING.

Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	TC.	PB.	PC.
New York	158	4274	2085	208	6567	7	.9683
Philadelphia	154	4161	2106	212	6479	16	.9673
St. Louis	154	4166	2293	221	6680	15	.9669
Boston	157	4250	2070	224	6544	17	.9658
Brooklyn	156	4250	2015	245	6510	14	.9624
Cincinnati	157	4186	2051	247	6484	24	.9619
Pittsburgh	157	4244	1965	251	6460	16	.9611
Chicago	157	4193	2012	267	6472	26	.9587

In arranging the National League pitchers of 1917 in order of their effectiveness, it was found expedient to divide the 83 pitchers into three groups. The first of these embraces all those who bore the brunt of the campaign and pitched at least 10 complete games; the second, those who participated in a minimum of 10 games, regardless of the length of same; and the third comprising all others who took part in a championship contest.

Alexander won the title of leading pitcher with an average of least runs earned per game of 1.85. Perritt of New York was a close second with 1.88, followed by Schupp with 1.95. The latter led all others in games won and lost with a percentage of .750, this figure representing 21 winning and 7 losing games. Five of the ten leading pitchers were left-handers.

The percentage of games won and lost is given, with notation of the relative position of each pitcher, this special record being supplied in order that comparison may be made with the official earned-run rating.

The value of rating pitchers on the latter system is again demonstrated. Basing the effectiveness of a pitcher solely on games won and lost, it would show the champion New Yorks heading the list with three men—Schupp, Sallee and Perritt—and in addition two more of its pitchers among the first ten. The earned-run records, however, show in good measure the effectiveness of other pitchers, regardless of where their respective clubs finished in the race. Schneider of Cincinnati, for illustration, barely won more games than he lost, yet is rated fourth in the official standing with an earned-run average of 1.97. As far as figures can tell, he suffered by reason of poor fielding support at critical stages of some of his games; for 53 of the 123 runs scored off him were made after chances had been offered to retire the side. An opposite case was that of Meadows of St. Louis, rated eighth in games won and lost and twenty-sixth in the official—all due to the fact that 91 of the 99 runs scored off him during the season were earned.

Phil Douglas of Chicago pitched in the greatest number of games—51—followed by Barnes of Boston, with 50. Alexander scored most shutouts (8), and he also led in complete games pitched with 35. Alexander led the right-handers in strikeouts with 201 out of the 1,531 batsmen facing him. Vaughn of Chicago led the left-handers with the higher percentage of 195 strikeouts out of 1,216 chances.

In consecutive victories, Sallee and Schneider tied with a run of nine games each, the former making his record from June 30 to August 16, and the latter during the winning streak of Cincinnati from June 9 to July 26.

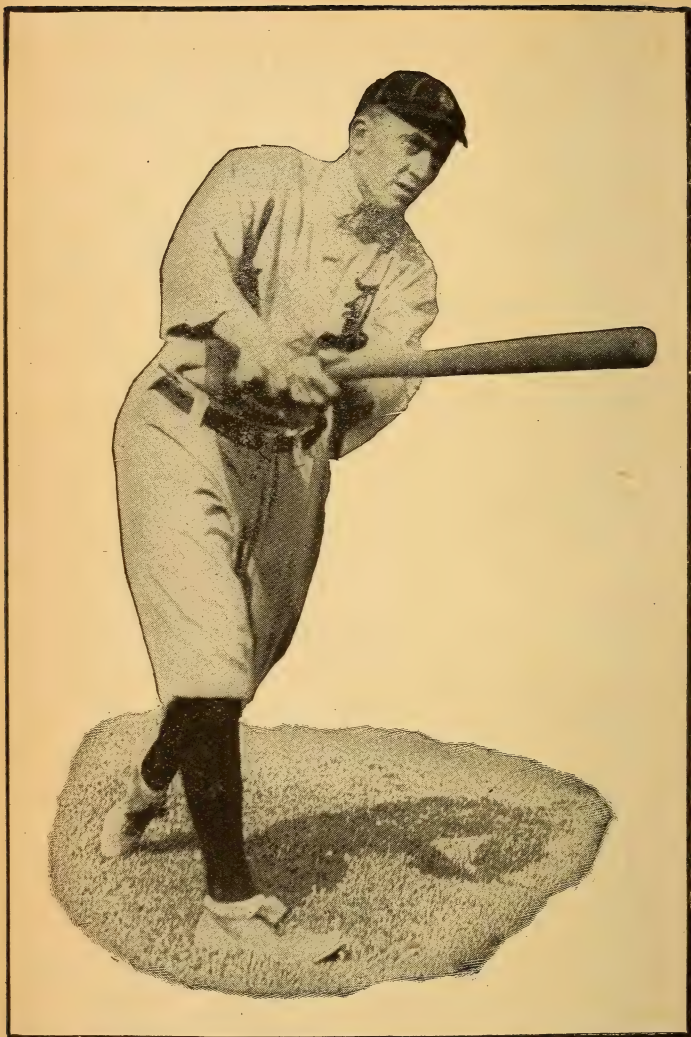
Two victories in one afternoon were scored July 1 by Toney of Cincinnati, against Pittsburgh; on September 3, by Alexander of Philadelphia, against Brooklyn; and on September 18, by Doak of St. Louis, also against Brooklyn.

The outstanding pitching feature of the 1917 season—if not of modern Base Ball history—was the game played in Chicago May 2, when Toney of Cincinnati and Vaughn of Chicago went nine innings without allowing a safe hit to either side. In the tenth Vaughn allowed two hits, losing the game, 1 to 0. Toney, however, continued unhit and scored the only no-hit game of the Nationals' 1917 season.

The individual records, in detail, follow, the left-handers being noted with "l":

RECORD OF NATIONAL LEAGUE PITCHERS WHO PITCHED AT LEAST TEN (10) COMPLETE GAMES, 1917,
BASED ON LOWEST PERCENTAGE OF EARNED RUNS, PER GAME.

Name and Club.	No Games Pitched In.	No. Complete Games.	No. Innings Pitched.	Games Won.	Games Lost.	P.C. Won and Lost.	Shutouts.	Batsmen Facing Pitcher.	Base Hits.	Sacrifice Hits.	Hit Batmen.	Bases on Balls.	Strikeouts.	Wild Pitches.	Total Runs.	Runs Earned Off Pitchers.	Aver. Runs Earned per 9-In. Game.
1. Alexander, Philadelphia.....	45	35	338	30	13	4-698	8	1531	336	32	9	58	201	2	108	80	1.85
2. Perritt, New York.....	35	14	215	17	7	3-708	5	855	186	18	7	45	72	1	61	45	1.88
3. Schnupp, New York.....	36	25	272	21	7	1-750	5	1067	202	25	4	70	147	3	69	59	1.95
4. Schneider, Cincinnati.....	46	25	342	20	19	18-513	..	1421	316	40	11	119	142	9	128	75	1.97
5. Vaughn, Chicago.....	41	27	296	23	13	7-639	4	1216	255	31	9	91	195	2	97	66	2.01
6. Nehf, Boston.....	38	17	233	17	8	5-680	5	861	197	17	4	39	101	5	78	56	2.16
7. Sallee, New York.....	34	18	215	13	7	2-720	1	861	199	26	1	34	54	..	70	52	2.18
8. Toney, Cincinnati.....	43	31	340	24	16	13-600	7	1374	300	33	6	77	123	3	119	83	2.20
9. Pfeiffer, Brooklyn.....	31	24	266	11	15	25-423	2	1181	225	36	16	66	115	4	84	66	2.23
10. Rixey, Philadelphia.....	39	23	281	16	21	24-432	4	1140	249	35	5	67	121	6	102	71	2.28
11. Cooper, Pittsburgh.....	40	23	298	17	11	12-607	7	1159	276	33	4	54	99	1	96	78	2.36
12. Cheney, Brooklyn.....	35	14	210	8	12	27-400	1	869	185	18	5	73	102	11	80	55	2.36
13. Cadore, Brooklyn.....	37	21	264	13	13	20-500	1	1067	231	37	7	63	115	4	86	72	2.46
14. Tyler, Boston.....	32	22	239	14	12	15-538	4	970	203	32	6	86	98	7	81	67	2.52
15. Douglas, Chicago.....	51	20	293	14	20	26-412	5	1161	269	28	6	50	151	11	123	83	2.55
16. Marquard, Brooklyn.....	37	14	233	19	12	11-613	3	942	200	19	..	60	117	4	84	66	2.55
17. Hendrix, Chicago.....	40	13	215	10	12	22-455	2	892	202	29	4	72	81	8	94	62	2.59
18. Barnes, Boston.....	50	27	295	13	21	28-382	2	1166	261	32	3	50	107	3	115	88	2.68
19. Regan, Cincinnati.....	32	16	216	11	10	16-524	1	909	228	29	3	41	62	..	106	65	2.71
20. Ames, St. Louis.....	43	10	209	15	10	14-600	2	847	189	28	3	57	50	5	75	63	2.71
21. Benton, New York.....	35	14	215	15	9	9-625	3	865	190	19	7	41	70	3	78	65	2.72
22. Oeschger, Philadelphia.....	42	18	282	15	14	17-517	4	1064	241	18	6	72	123	3	108	80	2.74
23. Mayer, Philadelphia.....	28	11	160	11	6	6-647	1	649	160	14	4	33	64	2	62	49	2.75
24. Jacobs, Pittsburgh.....	38	10	227	6	19	32-240	1	941	214	43	5	76	58	1	87	71	2.82
25. Steele, St. L. 12, Pitts. 27.....	39	14	222	6	14	31-300	1	920	191	29	5	72	105	8	88	70	2.83
26. Meadows, St. Louis.....	43	18	266	15	9	8-625	3	1085	253	26	4	90	100	4	99	91	3.08
27. Tesreau, New York.....	33	11	184	13	8	10-619	1	757	168	22	3	58	85	8	71	63	3.08
28. Doak, St. Louis.....	44	17	281	16	20	23-444	3	1152	257	28	3	80	111	2	123	97	3.10
29. Miller, Pittsburgh.....	38	14	224	10	19	30-345	5	962	216	37	5	65	92	6	98	78	3.13
30. Mitchell, Cincinnati.....	32	10	159	9	15	29-375	2	670	166	14	2	34	37	3	73	57	3.22
31. S. Smith, Brooklyn.....	38	15	212	12	12	21-500	..	874	210	28	2	51	56	..	103	78	3.31
32. Rudolph, Boston.....	31	22	243	13	13	19-500	5	1011	252	25	4	54	96	4	104	92	3.41



TYRUS R. COBB,
Detroit,
Leading Batsman, American League, 1917.

American League

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1900—Chicago .....	.607	1909—Detroit .....	.645
1901—Chicago .....	.610	1910—Athletics .....	.680
1902—Athletics .....	.610	1911—Athletics .....	.669
1903—Boston .....	.659	1912—Boston .....	.691
1904—Boston .....	.617	1913—Athletics .....	.627
1905—Athletics .....	.621	1914—Athletics .....	.651
1906—Chicago .....	.614	1915—Boston .....	.669
1907—Detroit .....	.613	1916—Boston .....	.591
1908—Detroit .....	.588		

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Chi.	Bos.	Clev.	Det.	Wash.	N.Y.	St.L.	Phila.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago .....	..	12	14	16	15	12	16	15	100	54	.649
Boston	10	..	10	9	13	13	17	18	90	62	.592
Cleveland	8	12	..	12	11	15	14	16	88	66	.571
Detroit	6	12	10	..	11	13	14	12	78	75	.510
Washington	7	9	11	11	..	13	12	11	74	79	.484
New York	10	9	7	9	8	..	13	15	71	82	.464
St. Louis	6	5	8	8	10	9	..	11	57	97	.370
Philadelphia	7	3	6	10	11	7	11	..	55	98	.359

INDIVIDUAL BATTING.

Name and Club.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	SB.	BB.	SO.	P.C.
T. R. Cobb, Detroit.....	152	588	107	225	336	44	23	7	16	55	61	34	.383
Earl Hamilton, St. Louis.....	27	19	..	7	8	1	..	..	2	..	4	3	.368
G. Sisler, St. Louis.....	135	539	60	190	244	30	9	2	15	37	30	19	.353
T. Speaker, Cleveland.....	142	523	90	184	254	42	11	2	15	30	67	14	.352
G. H. Ruth, Boston.....	52	123	14	40	58	6	3	2	7	..	12	18	.325
Allan Russell, New York.....	30	31	3	10	12	2	..	..	1	..	4	12	.323
R. Veach, Detroit.....	154	571	79	182	261	31	12	8	25	21	61	44	.319
E. Murphy, Chicago.....	53	51	9	16	20	2	1	..	3	4	5	1	.314
O. Felsch, Chicago.....	152	575	75	177	232	17	10	6	18	26	33	52	.308
D. C. Gainer, Boston.....	52	172	28	53	73	10	2	2	7	1	15	21	.308
Walter Gerber, St. Louis.....	14	39	2	12	15	1	1	..	1	1	3	2	.308
Joseph Harris, Cleveland.....	112	369	40	112	142	22	4	..	8	11	55	32	.304
J. McInnis, Philadelphia.....	150	567	50	172	199	19	4	..	21	18	33	19	.303
S. Rice, Washington.....	155	586	77	177	216	25	7	..	14	35	50	41	.302
Ray Chapman, Cleveland.....	156	563	98	170	231	23	12	3	67	52	61	65	.302
G. E. Lewis, Boston.....	150	553	55	167	217	29	9	1	33	8	29	54	.302
Joseph Jackson, Chicago.....	146	538	91	162	231	20	17	5	19	13	57	25	.301
M. J. McNally, Boston.....	42	50	9	15	16	1	..	..	7	3	6	3	.300
L. Bader, Boston.....	15	10	1	3	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	.300
C. Milan, Washington.....	155	579	60	170	193	15	4	..	19	20	58	26	.294
F. Bodie, Philadelphia.....	148	557	51	162	233	28	11	7	22	13	53	40	.291
E. T. Collins, Chicago.....	156	564	91	163	205	18	12	..	33	53	89	16	.289
H. Milan, Washington.....	31	73	8	21	26	3	1	..	2	4	4	9	.288
Lee Gooch, Philadelphia.....	17	59	4	17	22	2	..	1	1	..	4	10	.288
R. Roth, Cleveland.....	145	495	69	141	192	30	9	1	20	51	52	73	.285
J. Judge, Washington.....	102	393	62	112	163	15	15	2	6	17	50	40	.285
W. H. Schang, Philadelphia.....	118	316	41	90	131	14	9	3	12	6	29	24	.285
G. D. Weaver, Chicago.....	118	447	64	127	162	16	5	3	35	19	27	29	.284
E. P. Gharrity, Washington.....	76	176	15	50	55	5	..	..	6	7	14	18	.284
Ray Demmitt, St. Louis.....	14	53	6	15	20	1	2	..	..	1	..	8	.283
J. F. Baker, New York.....	146	553	57	156	202	24	2	6	7	18	48	27	.282
O. Bush, Detroit.....	147	581	112	163	187	18	3	..	10	34	80	40	.281
H. Hellman, Detroit.....	150	556	57	156	215	22	11	5	19	11	41	54	.281
A. Strunk, Philadelphia.....	148	540	83	152	195	26	7	1	25	16	68	37	.281
Earl E. Smith, St. Louis.....	52	199	31	56	77	7	7	..	8	5	15	21	.281
E. A. Russell, Chicago.....	39	68	5	19	28	3	3	..	4	..	2	10	.279
P. Haley, Philadelphia.....	41	98	7	27	31	2	1	..	1	2	4	12	.276
C. A. Gandil, Chicago.....	149	553	53	151	174	9	7	..	13	16	30	36	.273
H. Deberry, Cleveland.....	25	33	3	9	11	2	..	..	..	..	2	7	.273
G. Foster, Boston.....	17	41	2	11	13	2	..	..	3	..	2	10	.268
Ray Morgan, Washington....	101	338	32	90	104	9	1	1	11	7	40	29	.266

INDIVIDUAL BATTING—(Continued).

Name and Club.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	SB.	BB.	SO.	PC.
W. L. Gardner, Boston.....	146	501	53	133	173	23	7	1	40	16	54	37	.265
H. Severeid, St. Louis.....	143	501	45	133	167	23	4	1	14	6	28	20	.265
James Walsh, Boston.....	57	185	25	49	61	6	3	..	2	6	25	14	.265
A. Walters, New York.....	61	171	16	45	47	2	..	..	6	2	9	22	.263
L. G. Nunamaker, New York	104	310	22	81	94	9	2	..	6	5	21	25	.261
W. G. Rumbler, St. Louis...	78	88	7	23	37	3	4	1	1	2	8	9	.261
R. T. Peckinpugh, N.Y.....	148	543	63	141	179	24	7	..	20	17	64	46	.260
C. D. Jamieson, Wash.-Phila.	103	380	45	98	110	8	2	..	3	8	43	41	.258
M. Menoskey, Washington...	114	322	46	83	118	12	10	1	9	22	45	55	.258
R. B. Caldwell, New York...	63	124	12	32	46	6	1	2	..	2	16	16	.258
R. C. Hoblitzel, Boston.....	120	420	49	108	144	19	7	1	22	12	46	22	.257
H. B. Hooper, Boston.....	151	559	89	143	195	21	11	3	22	21	80	40	.256
Wm. Wambsganss, Cleveland	141	499	52	127	156	17	6	..	27	16	37	42	.255
O. Vitt, Detroit.....	140	512	65	130	155	13	6	..	31	18	56	15	.254
W. Johnson, Washington....	57	130	15	33	47	12	1	..	2	1	9	30	.254
L. W. Witt, Philadelphia....	128	452	62	114	135	13	4	..	13	12	65	45	.252
C. W. Mays, Boston.....	35	107	9	27	36	3	3	..	2	..	6	11	.252
E. Miller, New York.....	114	379	43	95	121	11	3	3	21	11	40	44	.251
T. E. Hendryx, New York...	125	393	43	98	141	14	7	5	16	6	62	45	.249
E. C. Jacobson, St. Louis....	148	529	53	131	180	23	7	4	8	10	31	67	.248
E. Johnson, St. Louis.....	80	199	28	49	65	6	2	2	11	13	12	16	.248
D. Pratt, St. Louis.....	123	450	40	111	152	22	8	1	14	18	33	36	.247
E. Myers, Philadelphia.....	38	73	5	18	20	2	..	..	2	2	3	14	.247
H. J. Ehmke, Detroit.....	35	69	3	17	19	2	..	..	1	..	4	13	.247
C. W. Walker, Boston.....	106	337	41	83	121	18	7	2	22	6	25	38	.246
W. C. Pipp, New York.....	155	587	82	143	223	29	12	9	15	11	60	66	.244
Elmer Smith, Wash.-Cleve...	99	278	29	68	94	9	4	3	12	7	18	32	.244
F. Gilhooley, New York.....	54	165	14	40	48	6	1	..	5	6	30	13	.242
E. Scott, Boston.....	157	528	40	127	165	24	7	..	41	12	20	46	.241
J. P. Austin, St. Louis.....	127	455	61	109	143	18	8	..	26	13	50	46	.239
John Lavan, St. Louis.....	118	355	19	85	103	8	5	..	11	5	19	34	.239
E. R. Spencer, Detroit.....	70	192	13	46	60	8	3	..	2	..	15	15	.239
Joseph Gedeon, New York...	33	117	15	28	35	7	..	..	6	4	7	13	.239
C. D. Thomas, Boston.....	83	202	24	48	55	7	..	..	7	2	27	9	.238
R. Bates, Philadelphia.....	127	485	47	115	155	20	7	2	14	12	21	39	.237
Fred McMullin, Chicago.....	59	194	35	46	50	2	1	..	21	9	27	17	.237
H. Leibold, Chicago.....	125	428	59	101	125	12	6	..	6	27	74	34	.236
Hugh High, New York.....	103	365	37	86	112	11	6	1	14	8	48	31	.236
E. Foster, Washington.....	143	554	66	130	162	16	8	..	18	11	46	23	.235
W. A. Meyer, Philadelphia...	62	162	9	38	45	5	1	..	4	..	7	14	.235
J. Collins, Chicago.....	82	252	38	59	81	13	3	1	6	14	10	27	.234
F. Thrasher, Philadelphia....	23	77	5	18	22	2	1	..	5	..	3	12	.234
R. S. Young, Detroit.....	141	503	64	116	141	18	2	1	31	8	61	35	.231
J. C. Bagby, Cleveland.....	49	108	12	25	33	6	1	..	3	1	2	19	.231
G. A. Hartley, St. Louis....	19	13	2	3	3	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	.231
Y. Y. Sloan, St. Louis.....	109	313	32	72	88	6	2	2	3	8	28	34	.230
A. Marsans, St. L.-New York	100	345	41	79	95	16	..	..	13	17	28	9	.229
J. A. Graney, Cleveland.....	146	535	87	122	174	29	7	3	15	16	94	49	.228
Ray Schalk, Chicago.....	140	424	48	96	125	12	4	3	17	19	59	27	.227
H. Coveleskie, Detroit.....	16	22	2	5	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	.227
George Burns, Detroit.....	119	407	42	92	129	14	10	1	14	3	15	33	.226
B. Shotton, St. Louis.....	113	398	47	89	103	9	1	1	8	16	62	47	.224
R. Grover, Philadelphia.....	141	482	45	108	137	15	7	..	43	12	43	53	.224
B. Lynn, Chicago.....	35	72	7	16	18	2	..	..	4	1	7	11	.222
H. Seibold, Philadelphia.....	36	59	6	13	16	1	1	..	5	1	4	8	.220
C. Baumann, New York.....	49	110	10	24	28	2	1	..	1	2	4	9	.218
Allan Sothoron, St. Louis....	49	92	8	20	27	5	1	..	5	..	6	17	.217
J. J. Barry, Boston.....	116	388	45	83	98	9	..	2	54	12	47	27	.214
W. H. James, Detroit.....	34	57	7	12	12	..	..	..	2	..	10	20	.212
Edw. Palmer, Philadelphia..	16	52	7	11	12	1	..	..	..	1	7	7	.212
M. B. Gallia, Washington....	44	67	6	14	19	3	1	..	2	..	5	23	.209
B. F. Dyer, Detroit.....	30	67	6	14	19	5	..	..	2	3	2	17	.209
S. L. Agnew, Boston.....	85	260	17	54	64	6	2	..	6	2	19	30	.208
A. F. Gould, Cleveland.....	27	24	..	5	7	2	..	..	1	..	2	8	.208
W. Miller, St. Louis.....	43	82	13	17	23	1	1	1	2	7	16	15	.207
Y. W. Ayers, Washington....	40	63	2	13	14	1	..	..	3	..	1	13	.206
O. Stanage, Detroit.....	99	297	19	61	77	14	1	..	9	3	20	35	.205

INDIVIDUAL BATTING—(Continued).

Name and Club.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	SB.	BB.	SO.	PC.
T. L. Turner, Cleveland.....	69	180	16	37	44	7	..	..	8	4	14	19	.205
G. W. Harper, Detroit.....	47	117	6	24	27	3	..	..	5	2	11	15	.205
Ohas. A. Risberg, Chicago...	149	474	59	96	135	20	8	1	25	16	59	65	.203
R. C. Johnson, Philadelphia...	35	59	3	12	14	..	1	..	3	..	9	14	.203
H. Shanks, Washington.....	126	430	45	87	112	15	5	..	27	15	33	37	.202
Lee Magee, New York-St. L..	87	285	23	57	64	5	1	..	20	6	19	24	.200
L. J. Bush, Philadelphia.....	37	80	9	16	20	2	1	..	..	..	5	12	.200
F. A. Griffin, Philadelphia...	18	25	4	5	9	1	..	1	1	1	1	9	.200
W. B. Wright, St. Louis.....	16	10	..	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	2	5	.200
F. C. Maisel, New York.....	113	404	46	80	92	4	4	..	24	29	36	18	.198
H. C. Janvrin, Boston.....	55	127	21	25	28	3	..	..	10	2	11	13	.197
George Hale, St. Louis.....	38	61	4	12	16	2	1	..	2	..	10	12	.197
Joseph A. Dugan, Phila.....	43	134	9	26	34	8	..	..	7	..	3	16	.194
Joseph H. Leonard, Wash....	99	297	30	57	77	6	7	..	11	6	45	40	.192
G. McBride, Washington.....	50	141	6	27	30	3	..	..	9	1	10	17	.192
E. Ainsmith, Washington....	125	350	38	67	92	17	4	..	16	16	40	48	.191
Joseph Evans, Cleveland.....	132	385	36	73	93	4	5	2	32	12	42	44	.191
J. Henry, Washington.....	65	163	10	31	37	6	..	..	6	1	24	16	.190
R. Shawkey, New York.....	32	84	3	16	20	4	..	..	4	..	3	15	.190
E. P. Miller, Cleveland.....	19	21	1	4	5	1	..	..	..	..	8	3	.190
O. Lambeth, Cleveland.....	26	32	3	6	8	2	..	..	3	..	1	8	.188
L. Guisto, Cleveland.....	73	200	9	37	45	4	2	..	6	3	25	18	.185
F. Falkenburg, Philadelphia..	15	27	1	5	9	2	1	..	2	..	..	10	.185
S. F. O'Neill, Cleveland.....	129	370	21	68	82	10	2	..	14	2	41	55	.184
R. Fisher, New York.....	23	50	6	9	14	..	1	1	2	..	..	14	.180
C. H. Shorten, Boston.....	69	168	12	30	38	4	2	..	9	2	10	10	.179
E. V. Cicotte, Chicago.....	49	112	6	20	22	2	..	..	8	1	12	23	.179
Samuel Crane, Washington...	32	95	6	17	19	2	..	..	5	..	4	14	.179
J. A. Billings, Cleveland.....	66	129	8	23	30	3	2	..	7	2	8	21	.178
U. J. Shocker, New York....	26	45	..	8	8	..	..	..	5	..	1	17	.178
G. Cunningham, Detroit.....	44	34	5	6	9	..	..	1	2	..	3	13	.176
Wm. Johnson, Philadelphia..	48	109	7	19	23	2	2	1	6	4	8	14	.174
S. Crawford, Detroit.....	61	104	6	18	23	4	..	2	4	..	4	6	.173
T. A. Rogers, St. Louis.....	24	29	..	5	5	..	..	..	2	..	1	5	.172
E. H. Love, New York.....	33	36	2	6	6	..	..	..	2	..	1	6	.167
E. G. Shore, Boston.....	29	78	3	13	15	2	..	..	4	..	3	26	.167
H. Pennock, Boston.....	24	24	2	4	4	..	..	..	1	..	7	5	.167
J. D. Benz, Chicago.....	19	30	4	5	6	1	..	..	3	..	..	11	.167
O. C. Lawry, Philadelphia...	30	55	7	9	10	1	..	..	2	1	2	9	.164
G. Mogridge, New York.....	29	69	6	11	17	..	3	..	4	..	1	15	.159
N. A. Cullop, New York.....	30	44	1	7	8	1	..	..	2	..	3	14	.159
R. Jones, Detroit.....	46	77	16	12	17	1	2	..	2	3	4	8	.156
J. A. Shaw, Washington.....	47	91	4	14	19	1	1	..	3	..	3	30	.154
F. N. Coumbe, Cleveland.....	35	39	1	6	8	2	..	..	2	..	1	10	.154
F. L. Cady, Boston.....	17	46	4	7	10	1	1	..	1	..	1	6	.152
T. Jourdan, Chicago.....	17	34	2	5	7	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	.148
A. J. Schauer, Philadelphia..	33	76	7	11	14	1	1	..	6	..	3	10	.145
Milo Allison, Cleveland.....	32	35	4	5	5	..	..	..	2	3	9	7	.143
A. Yelle, Detroit.....	25	51	4	7	8	1	..	..	..	2	5	4	.137
W. E. Alexander, New York..	20	51	1	7	11	2	1	..	4	1	4	11	.137
S. Coveleskie, Cleveland.....	46	97	1	13	17	2	1	..	7	..	3	34	.134
D. O. Danforth, Chicago.....	50	46	3	6	10	2	1	..	5	1	6	19	.130
W. C. Noyes, Philadelphia..	27	55	2	7	7	..	..	..	2	2	6	27	.127
George Dauss, Detroit.....	38	87	7	11	14	3	..	..	3	..	13	24	.126
Wm. Mitchell, Detroit.....	31	59	3	7	7	..	..	..	4	..	1	11	.119
J. Scott, Chicago.....	24	42	1	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	4	9	.119
H. Harper, Washington.....	31	60	1	7	8	1	..	..	2	1	1	15	.117
E. Koob, St. Louis.....	39	35	2	4	4	..	..	..	3	..	5	17	.114
R. Groom, St. Louis.....	38	72	4	8	10	2	..	..	3	..	3	27	.111
E. S. Plank, St. Louis.....	20	38	..	4	5	1	..	..	4	..	3	10	.105
I. C. Howard, Cleveland.....	27	39	7	4	4	..	..	..	2	1	3	5	.102
D. Davenport, St. Louis.....	47	92	..	9	10	1	..	..	4	..	4	48	.098
C. Williams, Chicago.....	45	67	5	6	8	..	1	..	6	..	8	19	.090
H. Leonard, Boston.....	37	104	5	9	12	3	..	..	2	..	7	23	.087
Guy Morton, Cleveland.....	35	47	..	4	4	..	..	..	3	..	..	14	.085
O. Henriksen, Boston.....	15	12	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	.083
U. C. Faber, Chicago.....	41	69	1	4	5	1	..	..	8	..	10	38	.058

INDIVIDUAL BATTING—(Continued).

Name and Club.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	SB.	BB.	SO.	PC.
B. Boland, Detroit.....	45	72	8	4	7	1	1	..	5	..	4	19	.056
G. H. Dumont, Washington..	37	58	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	5	28	.035
Edw. Klepfer, Cleveland.....	41	62	3	2	2	..	..	..	5	..	5	22	.032
C. Jones, Detroit.....	24	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	8	.000

CLUB BATTING.

Club.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	SB.	BB.	SO.	PC.
Detroit	154	5094	639	1317	1753	205	78	25	193	163	487	476	.259
Philadelphia	154	5112	529	1296	1644	176	62	16	203	109	443	522	.254
Chicago	156	5062	656	1280	1649	152	80	19	232	223	523	479	.253
Boston	157	5049	555	1240	1606	196	64	14	310	104	466	474	.246
Cleveland	156	4993	584	1226	1612	219	64	13	262	211	552	580	.246
St. Louis	155	5093	510	1249	1602	180	64	15	167	156	401	537	.245
Washington	157	5143	543	1240	1563	173	70	4	176	179	499	577	.241
New York	155	5140	524	1224	1582	173	52	27	188	129	496	543	.238

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING.

FIRST BASEMEN.

Name and Club.	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	PC.
J. Leonard, Wash..	20	174	14	..	1000	J. Judge, Wash....	100	906	60	12	.938
O. A. Gandil, Chi..	149	1405	77	8	.995	S. Crawford, Det...	15	158	2	2	.938
J. McInnis, Phil...	150	1658	95	12	.993	Jos. Harris, Clev...	95	1019	86	16	.986
W. C. Pipp, N.Y....	155	1609	109	17	.990	H. Heilman, Det...	27	266	23	4	.986
R. C. Hoblitzel, Bos	118	1274	52	14	.990	Geo. Sisler, St.L...	133	1384	101	22	.985
Geo. Burns, Det....	104	1127	57	12	.990	E. P. Gharrity, W.	46	371	29	8	.980
L. Guisto, Clev....	59	611	33	7	.989	T. Jourdan, Chi...	14	68	5	2	.973
D. C. Gainor, Bos.	50	490	27	6	.989						

SECOND BASEMEN.

Jos. Gedeon, N.Y...	31	83	86	3	.983	R. S. Young, Det...	141	300	449	33	.958
T. L. Turner, Clev...	23	45	61	2	.980	W. Wambsganss, Cl.	138	316	422	38	.952
J. J. Barry, Bos...	116	196	339	14	.973	E. Foster, Wash....	57	122	153	14	.952
E. T. Collins, Chi..	156	353	388	24	.969	C. Bauman, N.Y....	18	32	32	4	.941
F. Maisel, N.Y.....	100	219	280	17	.967	H. O. Janvrin, Bos.	38	57	101	10	.940
Ray Morgan, Wash.	95	206	243	18	.961	R. Jones, Detroit...	18	19	41	4	.938
R. Grover, Phil....	139	279	425	29	.960	O. C. Lawry, Phil..	17	23	35	5	.921
D. Pratt, St.L.....	119	324	353	29	.959	E. Johnson, St.L....	18	34	51	9	.904

THIRD BASEMEN.

Lee Magee, NY-StL	20	20	47	..	1000	W. L. Gardner, Bos	146	148	315	31	.937
T. L. Turner, Clev.	40	41	58	2	.980	E. Foster, Wash....	86	95	178	19	.935
J. F. Baker, N.Y...	146	202	317	23	.949	M. J. McNally, Bos.	14	12	31	3	.935
G. D. Weaver, Chi.	107	154	218	20	.949	R. Bates, Phil.....	124	168	267	31	.933
J. P. Austin, St.L..	121	159	248	23	.947	Fred McMullin, Chi.	52	61	90	11	.932
O. Vitt, Detroit....	140	164	260	27	.940	Jos. Leonard, Wash.	67	78	119	16	.924
Jos. Evans, Clev....	127	138	279	27	.939	Edw. Palmer, Phil.	13	16	28	5	.898

SHORTSTOPS.

G. D. Weaver, Chi..*	10	20	39	1	.983	H. Shanks, Wash..	90	205	255	35	.929
E. Scott, Boston....	157	315	483	39	.953	E. Johnson, St.L...	39	77	106	15	.924
G. McBride, Wash.	41	73	109	11	.943	J. Lavan, St.L.....	110	229	338	47	.923
Ray Chapman, Clev.	156	360	528	59	.938	C. A. Dugan, Phil..	39	58	108	15	.917
L. W. Witt, Phil....	110	190	354	38	.935	C. Risberg, Chi.....	146	291	352	61	.913
R. Peckinpaugh, NY	143	292	467	54	.934	S. Crane, Wash....	32	53	75	16	.889
O. Bush, Detroit....	147	281	423	51	.932	B. F. Dyer, Detroit	14	19	25	8	.846
W. Gerber, St.L....	14	16	38	4	.931						

OUTFIELDERS.

R. Demmitt, St.L..	14	15	..	..	1000	G. W. Harper, Det.	31	43	2	1	.980
J. Collins, Chicago.	73	125	6	1	.992	T. Speaker, Clev...	142	365	23	8	.979
A. Jacobson, St.L..	131	292	18	8	.975	H. Shanks, Wash...	26	73	12	2	.977
A. Strunk, Phil....	146	346	13	5	.986	Earl Smith, St.L...	51	114	12	3	.977
H. High, N.Y.....	100	188	16	8	.986	C. H. Shorten, Bos.	43	82	2	2	.977
O. Felsch, Chicago.	152	440	24	7	.985	T. R. Cobb, Detroit	152	373	27	11	.973
J. Jackson, Chicago.	145	341	13	6	.984	G. E. Lewis, Boston	150	324	20	10	.972
N. Menoskey, Wash.	94	208	15	4	.982	C. W. Walker, Bos.	96	225	20	7	.972
J. Walsh, Boston...	47	103	8	2	.982	H. B. Hooper, Bos.	151	245	20	8	.971

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING—OUTFIELDERS—(Continued).

Name and Club.	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.	Name and Club.	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.
A. Marsans, StL-NY	92	226	7	8	.967	T. E. Hendryx, NY	107	215	17	11	.955
W. Miller, StL.....	25	24	4	1	.966	Lee Magee, NY-StL	56	126	10	8	.944
F. Bodie, Phil.....	145	258	32	11	.963	E. Smith, W.-Clev..	69	124	9	8	.943
Y. Y. Sloan, StL...	77	120	10	5	.963	F. Thrasher, Phil...	22	29	1	2	.938
C. Milan, Wash.....	153	339	18	14	.962	W. A. Rumler, StL.	9	13	2	1	.938
H. Leibold, Chi.....	122	204	18	9	.961	F. Gilhoolley, N.Y..	46	78	5	6	.933
E. Miller, N.Y.....	112	204	16	9	.961	H. Milan, Wash....	23	41	..	3	.932
S. Rice, Wash.....	155	265	26	12	.960	C. D. Jamieson, W-P	92	135	12	11	.930
H. Hellman, Detroit	123	200	17	9	.960	B. Shotten, StL....	107	182	10	16	.923
J. G. Graney, Clev.	145	238	14	13	.959	Wm. Johnson, Phil.	30	31	5	4	.909
R. Roth, Cleveland.	135	228	18	11	.957	Lee Gooch, Phil....	16	24	1	3	.893
R. Veach, Detroit...	154	356	17	17	.956						

PITCHERS.

W. Johnson, Wash..	48	16	32	..	1000	H. J. Ehmke, Det..	35	14	68	4	.953
E. Hamilton, StL..	27	8	18	..	1000	M. B. Gallia, Wash.	42	5	54	3	.952
A. J. Schauer, Phil.	33	14	62	..	1000	S. Coveleskie, Clev.	45	12	66	4	.951
G. Mogridge, N.Y..	29	16	61	..	1000	E. Myers, Phil.....	38	15	60	4	.949
W. B. Wright, StL.	3	3	13	..	1000	L. Bader, Boston...	15	1	15	1	.941
C. W. Mays, Boston	35	22	118	1	.993	H. Pennock, Boston	24	1	30	2	.939
R. Groom, St Louis	38	9	59	1	.986	D. Davenport, StL.	47	4	83	6	.935
H. B. Leonard, Bos.	37	5	60	1	.985	L. J. Bush, Phil....	37	20	61	6	.931
G. H. Ruth, Boston	41	19	101	2	.984	C. Williams, Chi....	45	8	46	4	.931
E. A. Russell, Chi..	35	11	51	1	.984	W. O. Noyes, Phil..	27	9	44	4	.930
N. A. Cullop, N.Y..	30	5	44	1	.980	W. H. James, Det..	34	4	61	5	.929
H. Seibold, Phil....	32	3	41	1	.978	Wm. Mitchell, Det.	30	11	40	4	.927
B. Boland, Detroit.	43	9	72	2	.976	U. C. Faber, Chi....	41	13	84	8	.924
A. F. Gould, Clev...	27	3	37	1	.976	G. Cunningham, D..	44	4	43	4	.922
E. S. Plank, StL...	20	5	33	1	.974	E. A. Rogers, StL.	24	1	34	3	.921
R. B. Caldwell, NY	36	11	60	2	.973	D. C. Danforth, Chi.	50	..	42	4	.913
J. O. Bagby, Clev..	49	26	77	3	.972	E. H. Love, N.Y....	33	3	27	3	.909
Y. W. Ayers, Wash.	40	13	55	2	.971	O. Lambeth, Clev....	26	6	23	3	.906
C. Jones, Detroit...	24	1	30	1	.969	F. N. Coumbe, Clev.	34	6	56	7	.899
U. J. Shocker, N.Y.	26	6	50	2	.966	A. Sothoron, StL...	49	13	81	11	.895
G. Daus, Detroit...	37	10	100	4	.965	E. Klepfer, Clev....	41	6	60	8	.892
Ray Fisher, N.Y...	23	12	42	2	.964	H. Coveleskie, Det..	16	3	20	4	.892
G. Foster, Boston...	17	14	38	2	.963	G. Morton, Clev.....	35	5	42	6	.887
R. C. Johnson, Phil.	35	14	64	3	.963	G. Dumont, Wash..	37	11	46	8	.877
R. Shawkey, N.Y...	32	18	79	4	.960	J. D. Benz, Chi....	19	3	32	5	.875
E. G. Shore, Boston	29	19	77	4	.960	E. Koob, St. Louis.	39	4	44	7	.873
J. A. Shaw, Wash..	47	16	54	3	.959	F. Falkenberg, Phil	15	2	30	5	.865
J. Scott, Chicago...	24	7	37	2	.957	A. Russell, N.Y....	25	3	26	5	.853
E. V. Cicotte, Chi..	49	14	94	5	.956	H. Harper, Wash..	31	6	37	9	.827

CATCHERS.

John Henry, Wash.	59	274	54	4	.988	A. Walters, N.Y...	57	263	73	11	.968
C. D. Thomas, Bos.	77	296	69	5	.986	H. Severeid, StL..	139	529	156	24	.966
R. W. Schalk, Chi..	139	624	148	15	.981	S. L. Agnew, Bos..	85	297	88	14	.965
S. F. O'Neill, Clev.	127	446	145	12	.980	W. A. Meyer, Phil..	55	235	66	12	.962
E. Spencer, Det....	62	250	57	7	.978	Byrd Lynn, Chicago.	29	104	13	5	.959
E. Ainsmith, Wash.	119	580	154	22	.971	F. L. Cady, Boston.	14	54	17	3	.959
O. Stanage, Det....	95	385	88	11	.977	W. A. Schang, Phil.	80	267	102	17	.956
L. Nunamaker, NY	91	372	113	12	.976	W. Alexander, N.Y.	20	82	16	5	.951
A. Yelle, Detroit...	24	62	16	2	.975	P. Haley, Phil.....	34	99	27	7	.947
J. A. Billings, Clev.	48	134	51	5	.974	G. Hale, St. Louis..	28	75	26	8	.927

CLUB FIELDING.

Club.	G.	DP.	TP.	PB.	PO.	A.	E.	P.C.
Boston	157	107	..	22	4264	2117	181	.972
Chicago	156	110	..	10	4280	1792	205	.967
New York	155	136	1	15	4228	2058	225	.965
Cleveland	156	139	..	12	4240	2178	242	.964
Detroit	154	94	1	21	4178	2001	235	.963
Philadelphia	154	102	..	17	4091	2095	250	.961
Washington	157	126	..	22	4244	1895	255	.960
St. Louis	155	137	1	20	4177	2095	281	.957

PITCHERS' RECORDS.

Name and Club.	G.	W.*	L.	P.C.*	IP.	AB.	R.	ER.	PG.	Opp.		O.	BB.	SO.	P.	B.	Bk
										Aver	HB						
E. V. Cicotte, Chicago...	49	28	13	.683	346	1215	76	59	1.53	246	70	150	1	3	2		
C. W. Mays, Boston....	35	22	9	.710	289	1041	81	56	1.75	230	74	91	6	14	..		
Edw. Plank, St. Louis...	20	5	6	.455	131	466	39	26	1.79	105	38	26	1	2	..		
S. Coveleskie, Cleveland.	45	19	13	.594	298	1047	78	60	1.82	202	94	133	3	1	..		
James Scott, Chicago....	24	7	6	.538	125	468	37	26	1.87	126	42	37	..	6	..		
U. C. Faber, Chicago....	41	16	13	.552	248	915	92	53	1.93	222	85	84	1	10	1		
E. A. Russell, Chicago...	35	15	5	.750	189	698	61	41	1.95	170	32	54	1	1	..		
J. C. Bagby, Cleveland...	49	25	13	.658	321	1187	90	70	1.96	277	73	83	2	6	..		
G. H. Ruth, Boston....	41	23	13	.639	326	1162	93	73	2.02	244	108	128	5	11	..		
Wm. James, Detroit....	34	13	10	.565	198	722	71	46	2.09	163	96	62	2	12	..		
Fred Coumbe, Cleveland.	34	8	7	.533	134	476	54	32	2.14	119	35	30	2	3	1		
Y. W. Ayers, Wash.....	40	11	10	.524	208	749	67	50	2.16	192	59	78	4	8	..		
H. B. Leonard, Boston...	37	17	17	.500	294	1093	88	71	2.17	257	72	144	7	5	..		
Wm. Mitchell, Detroit...	30	12	8	.600	185	688	66	45	2.19	172	46	80	..	13	..		
Ray Fisher, New York...	23	8	9	.471	144	523	49	35	2.19	126	43	64	..	2	1		
E. G. Shore, Boston.....	29	13	10	.565	227	839	76	56	2.22	201	55	57	4	12	1		
Allan Russell, New York	25	7	8	.467	104	377	42	26	2.25	89	39	55	2	7	..		
W. Johnson, Washington	47	23	16	.590	328	1174	105	84	2.30	259	67	185	8	12	..		
E. H. Love, New York...	33	6	5	.545	130	458	50	34	2.35	115	57	82	1	1	..		
Edw. Klepfer, Cleveland.	41	13	4	.765	213	788	84	56	2.37	208	55	66	5	..	..
George Dauss, Detroit...	38	17	14	.548	270	996	105	73	2.42	243	87	102	4	7	1		
R. Shawkey, New York...	32	13	15	.464	236	852	81	64	2.44	207	72	97	4	6	..		
Joseph Benz, Chicago....	19	6	3	.667	95	346	36	26	2.47	76	23	25	2	2	..		
L. J. Bush, Philadelphia	37	11	17	.393	233	913	101	64	2.48	207	111	121	7	1	..		
G. Foster, Boston.....	17	8	7	.533	123	454	43	35	2.52	108	53	34	5	4	..		
G. Dumont, Washington.	37	5	14	.263	205	757	76	58	2.55	171	76	65	7	6	1		
H. Coveleskie, Detroit...	16	4	6	.400	69	284	39	20	2.60	70	14	15	1	2	..		
U. J. Shocker, New York	26	8	4	.667	145	518	59	42	2.61	124	46	68	4	..	1		
D. C. Danforth, Chicago.	50	11	6	.647	173	639	56	51	2.66	155	74	79	2	3	1		
B. Boland, Detroit.....	43	16	12	.574	238	851	89	71	2.68	192	95	89	..	6	..		
Guy Morton, Cleveland...	35	10	10	.500	161	596	74	49	2.74	158	59	62	3	2	..		
R. C. Johnson, Phila....	33	9	12	.429	191	741	76	59	2.78	184	56	55	..	5	..		
Allan Sotheron, St. Louis	48	15	20	.429	277	1042	135	87	2.83	259	96	85	5	9	..		
R. B. Caldwell, N.Y.....	32	12	16	.429	236	853	92	75	2.86	199	76	102	..	6	..		
A. Cunningham, Detroit.	42	2	6	.250	139	506	72	45	2.91	113	51	49	4	4	..		
Robert Groom, St. Louis	38	9	19	.321	233	838	80	76	2.93	193	95	82	2	5	..		
C. Jones, Detroit.....	24	4	4	.500	77	270	34	25	2.93	69	26	28	3	6	..		
H. J. Ehmke, Detroit....	35	10	15	.400	206	715	84	68	2.97	174	88	90	4	5	..		
C. Williams, Chicago....	45	17	8	.680	230	880	94	76	2.97	221	81	85	5	9	..		
G. Mogridge, New York.	29	9	12	.429	196	725	82	65	2.98	185	39	46	2	9	..		
M. B. Gallia, Wash.....	42	9	13	.409	208	742	92	69	2.99	191	93	84	9	4	..		
H. Harper, Washington.	31	11	12	.478	179	637	85	60	3.02	145	106	99	10	5	..		
D. Davenport, St. Louis.	47	17	17	.500	281	1065	137	96	3.08	273	105	100	11	8	1		
W. C. Noyes, Phila.....	27	10	10	.500	171	627	74	56	3.13	156	77	64	1	4	..		
A. J. Schauer, Phila....	33	7	16	.304	215	821	116	75	3.14	209	69	62	4	3	1		
E. Hamilton, St. Louis..	27	..	9	.000	83	315	46	29	3.14	86	41	19	3	2	..		
O. Lambeth, Cleveland...	26	6	6	.500	97	361	48	34	3.16	97	30	27	4	11	..		
J. Shaw, Washington....	47	14	14	.500	266	968	118	95	3.21	233	123	118	3	1	2		
H. Pennock, Boston.....	24	5	4	.556	101	371	49	37	3.29	90	23	35	..	3	..		
N. A. Cullop, New York	30	6	9	.400	146	526	70	54	3.33	161	31	27	4	2	..		
F. Falkenberg, Phila....	15	2	6	.250	81	294	53	30	3.33	86	26	35	6	..	..
Alb. Gould, Cleveland....	27	4	4	.500	94	344	44	38	3.64	95	52	24	..	3	..		
E. Rogers, St. Louis....	24	3	6	.333	109	410	58	47	3.88	112	44	27	1	3	..		
E. Koob, St. Louis.....	39	6	14	.300	134	497	81	58	3.90	139	57	47	5	6	..		
H. Seibold, Philadelphia.	33	4	16	.200	160	604	86	70	3.94	141	85	55	5	3	1		
E. Meyers, Philadelphia.	38	9	16	.360	202	811	122	99	4.41	221	79	88	10	5	..		
Jos. Boehling, Cleveland.	12	1	6	.143	46	172	27	24	4.70	50	16	11	1	3	1		

*The won and lost and per cent columns are not included in official averages compiled by American League, but are obtained from official scores.

Official Club Rosters of 1917

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

NEW YORK.

John J. McGraw, Manager.

Pitchers.....	Fred Anderson J. C. Benton Al Demaree J. B. Middleton	W. D. Perritt Harry Sallee Ferd. M. Schupp	Geo. A. Smith Adam Swigler Chas. Tesreau
Catchers.....	George Gibson Ernest G. Krueger	Lewis McCarty J. J. Onslow	Wm. A. Rariden
Infielders.....	A. W. Baird, Jr. Arthur Fletcher E. M. Hemingway Chas. L. Herzog	Walter Holke Geo. L. Kelly Peter J. Kilduff John B. Lobert	José Rodriguez Jas. L. Smith Henry Zimmerman
Outfielders....	Geo. J. Burns Bennie Kauff J. J. Murray	Davis Robertson James Thorpe	Jos. W. Wilholt Ross Young

PHILADELPHIA.

P. J. Moran, Manager.

Pitchers.....	G. C. Alexander Chas. A. Bender Paul Fittery	James Lavender J. Erskine Mayer	Joseph Oeschger Eppa Rixey, Jr.
Catchers.....	John B. Adams	Ed J. Burns	Wm. Killifer, Jr.
Infielders.....	Dave Bancroft Robt. M. Byrne O. J. Dugey	John J. Evers Fred W. Luderus M. A. McGaffigan	John A. Niehoff Harry Pearce Milton J. Stock
Outfielders....	Claude Cooper C. C. Cravath	Geo. H. Paskert Frank Schulte	Geo. B. Whitted

ST. LOUIS.

Miller J. Huggins, Manager.

Pitchers.....	Leon K. Ames Wm. L. Doak Marvin M. Goodwin Bruce Hitt Oscar Horstman	Jake May Lee Meadows T. M. Mucheson Louis A. North	Eugene Packard Geo. T. Pierce Robt. W. Steele M. W. Watson
Catchers.....	John R. Brock Mike Gonzales	P. J. Livingston Jack Roche	Frank Snyder
Infielders.....	I. D. Baird Albert Betzel Clyde DeFate	Rogers Hornsby Jas. E. McAuley John B. Miller	Eugene Paulette Fred V. Smith R. J. Wallace
Outfielders....	Bob Bescher Walton E. Cruise	Thos. A. Long Jack Smith	Jas. D. Smyth J. F. Stewart

CINCINNATI.

Christopher Mathewson, Manager.

Pitchers.....	R. Bressler H. O. Eller Joe Engle E. Knetzer C. E. Mitchell	Scott Perry Herman Pillett Mike Regan Jas. Ring	Walter H. Ruether Ray Sanders Peter J. Schneider Fred Toney
Catchers.....	Thos. A. Clarke Emil Huhn	J. H. Smith	Ivey B. Wingo
Infielders.....	Harold H. Chase Gustave Getz	Henry K. Groh Wm. L. Kopf	W. B. McKéchnie David W. Shean
Outfielders....	Manuel Cueto Thos. H. Griffith	Sherwood R. Magee A. Earl Neale	Ed J. Roush James Thorpe

CHICAGO.

Fred Mitchell, Manager.

Pitchers.....	Victor Aldridge Al Demaree Paul W. Carter Phil Douglas	Claude R. Hendrix Eugene Packard Mike Prendergast Walter H. Ruether	Thomas Seaton James Vaughn James Walker H. A. Weaver
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CHICAGO—Continued.

Catchers.....	Jas. P. Archer	Wm. Dillhoefer	Robert O'Farrell
	E. S. Blackburn	Harold Elliott	Arthur E. Wilson
Infielders.....	Chas. A. Deal	Peter J. Kilduff	Victor Saier
	Larry Doyle	Roy Leslie	Wm. L. Wortman
	J. L. Driscoll	Fred C. Merkle	Rollie H. Zeider
	Herbert H. Hunter	Chas. E. Pechous	
Outfielders....	Turner Barber	Wm. E. Mariott	Harry Wolfe
	Max Flack	Maurice Schick	Harry Wolter
	Leslie Mann	Fred Williams	

BOSTON.

George Stallings, Manager.

Pitchers.....	Frank L. Allen	Arthur N. Nehf	Jack Scott
	Jesse L. Barnes	D. C. P. Ragan	Geo. A. Tyler
	Cal Crum	Ed M. Reulbach	Ed A. Walsh
	Thos. Hughes	Richard Rudolph	
Catchers.....	Harry M. Gowdy	John T. Meyers	W. J. Tragesser
	Fred Jacklitsch	Arthur F. Rico	
Infielders.....	Clarence Covington	Ed J. Konetchy	John Rawlings
	John J. Evers	Walter Maranville	Henry Schreiber
	Ed H. Fitzpatrick	W. H. Massey	J. Carlisle Smith
Outfielders....	Fred M. Bailey	Jos. H. Kelly	Walter P. Rehg
	Larry Chappelle	Sherwood Magee	George Twombly
	J. Edgar Collins	Ray Powell	Jos. W. Wilhoit

BROOKLYN.

Wilbert Robinson, Manager.

Pitchers.....	Leon J. Cadore	R. K. Durning	J. A. Russell
	Larry Cheney	Richard Marquard	Sherrod M. Smith
	John W. Coombs	John Miljus	Paul Wachtel
	Wm. G. Dell	Ed J. Pfeffer	
Catchers.....	Ernest Krueger	Otto Miller	Mack Wheat
	John T. Meyers	J. W. Snyder	
Infielders.....	Geo. W. Cutshaw	Wm. W. Leard	Ivan Olson
	Jake Daubert	Fred C. Merkle	Frank J. O'Rourke
	Lavern Fabrique	Harry Mowrey	
Outfielders....	D. J. Hickman, Jr.	Jas. Smyth	Zack Wheat
	James H. Johnston	Chas. D. Stengel	Lewis A. Malone
	Harry H. Myers		

PITTSBURGH.

James Callahan and Hugo Bezdek, Managers.

Pitchers.....	Harold Carlson	B. A. Grimes	Frank Miller
	A. W. Cooper	Elmer Jacobs	Elmer Ponder
	W. J. Evans	A. L. Mamaux	Robt. W. Steele
Catchers.....	F. W. Blackwell	Walter Schmidt	Wm. J. Wagner
	Wm. C. Fischer	W. J. Smith	
Infielders.....	H. D. Baird	Geo. L. Kelly	John H. Wagner
	Norman Boeckel	A. G. McCarthy	Chas. W. Ward
	Anthony Brief	Ray D. Miller	Hoke H. Warner
	Jas. W. Caton	Fred Mollwitz	W. J. Webb
	Adam Debus	Jake Pitler	Harry Wolfe
	William Gleason	A. E. Reilly	
Outfielders....	Jesse H. Altenberg	William Hinchman	Frank M. Schulte
	Carson L. Bigbee	Chas. H. Jackson	Jos. W. Wilhoit
	Max G. Carey	Lee King	Ben W. Shaw
	Don Flynn		

NATIONAL LEAGUE UMPIRES, 1917.

William E. Bransfield	Peter A. Harrison	A. L. Orth
William J. Byron	William J. Klem	Ernest C. Quigley
Robert D. Emslie	Henry O'Day	Charles Rigler

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

CHICAGO.

Clarence H. Rowland, Manager.

Pitchers.....	J. D. Benz	U. C. Faber	C. Williams
	E. V. Cicotte	E. A. Russell	M. G. Wolfgang
	D. C. Danforth	James Scott	
Catchers.....	Joseph Jenkins	Byrd Lynn	R. W. Schalk
Infielders.....	Robert Byrne	William Gleason	C. A. Risberg
	E. T. Collins	R. L. Hasbrook	Z. A. Terry
	J. B. Fournier	T. Jourdan	G. D. Weaver
	C. A. Gandil	Fred McMullin	
Outfielders....	John F. Collins	Joseph Jackson	Edward Murphy
	Oscar Felsch	H. Leibold	

BOSTON.

John J. Barry, Manager.

Pitchers.....	L. Bader	H. B. Leonard	G. H. Ruth
	George Foster	Carl W. Mays	Ernest G. Shore
	Samuel P. Jones	H. J. Penneck	J. W. Wyckoff
Catchers.....	S. L. Agnew	Walter Mayer	C. D. Thomas
	F. L. Cady		
Infielders.....	John J. Barry	W. L. Gardner	M. J. McNally
	James Cooney	R. C. Hoblitzel	Everett Scott
	D. C. Gainor	H. C. Janvrin	
Outfielders....	Olaf Henriksen	G. E. Lewis	C. W. Walker
	H. B. Hooper	C. H. Shorten	James Walsh

CLEVELAND.

Lee Alexander Fohl, Manager.

Pitchers.....	J. C. Bagby	Clark Dickerson	Guy Morton
	J. J. Boehling	A. F. Gould	C. Smith
	F. N. Coumbe	Edward Klepfer	Chester Torkelson
	S. Coveleskie	O. Lambeth	Joseph Wood
Catchers.....	J. A. Billings	H. DeBerry	S. F. O'Neill
Infielders.....	Ray Chapman	L. J. Guisto	Ray D. Miller
	Fernandez Eunick	Joseph Harris	T. L. Turner
	Joseph Evans	I. C. Howard	W. A. Wambsganss
Outfielders....	Milo Allison	M. J. Kavanagh	Elmer Smith
	J. G. Graney	R. Roth	Tris Speaker

DETROIT.

Hugh Jennings, Manager.

Pitchers.....	Bernard Boland	G. H. Cunningham	W. H. James
	John Couch	George Dauss	C. Jones
	H. Coveleskie	H. J. Ehmke	William Mitchell
Catchers.....	Ira Flagstead	Oscar H. Stanage	Archie Yelle
	E. R. Spencer		
Infielders.....	George Burns	B. F. Dyer	Oscar J. Vitt
	Owen Bush	H. S. Ellison	R. S. Young
	Clyde DeFate	R. Jones	
Outfielders....	Tyrus R. Cobb	H. E. Heilman	Robt. H. Veach
	Samuel Crawford	Fred Nicholson	F. Walker
	G. W. Harper		

WASHINGTON.

Clark C. Griffith, Manager.

Pitchers.....	Y. W. Ayers	M. B. Gallia	J. A. Shaw
	M. M. Craft	Harry C. Harper	A. C. Waldbauer
	G. H. DuMont	Walter Johnson	
Catchers.....	Edward Ainsmith	J. P. Henry	E. P. Gharrity
Infielders.....	Samuel Crane	J. H. Leonard	Ray Morgan
	E. C. Foster	G. F. McBride	William Murray
	Joseph Judge		
Outfielders....	D. Jamieson	H. Milan	Howard Shanks
	Menoskey	Sam Rice	Elmer Smith
	Clyde Milan		

NEW YORK.

William E. Donovan, Manager.

Pitchers.....	N. Brady	E. H. Love	Allan Russell
	R. B. Caldwell	Robert McGraw	J. R. Shawkey
	N. A. Cullop	George Mogridge	U. J. Shocker
	John P. Enright	Ed Monroe	Walter Smallwood
	R. Fisher	William Piercy	H. E. Thormahlen
Catchers.....	W. E. Alexander	Harold Ruel	Alfred Walters
	L. G. Nunamaker		
Infielders.....	J. F. Baker	Joseph Gedeon	W. C. Pipp
	C. J. Bauman	F. C. Maisel	Aaron L. Ward
	W. L. Fewster	R. T. Peckinpaugh	
Outfielders....	Angel Aragon	Hugh High	Armando Marsans
	H. L. Camp	W. H. Lamar	Elmer Miller
	Frank Gilhooley	Lee Magee	Sam B. Vick
	T. G. Hendryx		

ST. LOUIS.

Fielder Jones, Manager.

Pitchers.....	Dave Davenport	"Speed" Martin	Edw. S. Plank
	Robert Groom	Tim McCabe	Thomas Rogers
	Earl Hamilton	Vincent Molyneaux	Allan Sothoron
	Ernest Koob	James Park	E. C. Weilman
	G. C. Lowdermilk	Geo. Pennington	Wayne B. Wright
Catchers.....	George Hale	G. A. Hartley	Henry Severeid
Infielders.....	J. P. Austin	John L. Lavan	Gene Paulette
	Walter Gerber	Moore	D. B. Pratt
	Ernie Johnson	Edward Murray	G. H. Sisler
	W. B. Kenworthy	Nye	
Outfielders....	Ray Demmitt	Armando Marsans	B. E. Shotton
	W. C. Jacobson	Ward Miller	Y. Y. Sloan
	Lee Magee	W. G. Rumler	Earl O. Smith

PHILADELPHIA.

Connie Mack, Manager.

Pitchers.....	Walter Anderson	Ellis C. Johnson	Roleine C. Naylor
	Elmer Bacon	R. C. Johnson	W. C. Noyes
	L. J. Bush	David E. Keefe	J. A. Parnham
	F. Falkenberg	Elmer Myers	A. J. Schauer
	C. T. Hill	John Nabors	Harry Seibold
Catchers.....	Patrick Haley	James McAvoy	V. J. Picinich
	W. A. Meyer	Ralph Perkins	W. H. Schang
Infielders.....	R. Bates	French	John McInnis
	Bradshaw	F. A. Griffin	Edward Palmer
	H. H. Davis	Roy Grover	Amos Shannon
	J. A. Dugan	O. C. Lawry	L. W. Witt
Outfielders....	Eugene Bailey	C. D. Jamieson	Amos A. Strunk
	F. Bodie	W. Johnson	Frank Thrasher
	Lee Gooch	Ralph Sharman	

AMERICAN LEAGUE UMPIRES, 1917.

Thomas H. Connolly	George Hildebrand	Richard F. Nallin
William H. Dinneen	W. J. McCormick	Frank H. O'Loughlin
William G. Evans	George J. Moriarty	Clarence B. Owens

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

TORONTO.

Pitchers—R. Blackburne (also infield), Joseph Dailey, Garnett Forrester, A. F. Gould, "Bunny" Hearne, Fred Herbert, Harold Justin, Al Leake, James Lynch, D. J. Mulrenan, Clyde Russell, Harry Thompson (also outfield), D. Tipple, John Warhop (also infield), George Zabel. Catchers—E. Blackburne, Charles Hayden, William J. Kelly, Louis Lalonge. Infielders—Dan Costello, Dawson Graham, Napoleon Lajoie, W. A. Murray, E. Galla-

gher, Joseph Schultz (also outfield), James Smith, F. Truesdale. Outfielders—C. Allen, Jesse Altenberg, Merwin Jacobson, Bennie Meyer, George Whiteman. Utility—R. Williams.

PROVIDENCE.

Pitchers—Edwin Eayrs (also outfield), George S. Gaw, S. A. Gregg, W. P. McTigue, D. J. Mulrenan, O. C. Peters, Edward Reulbach, Frank Schellenbach, W. Schultz. Catchers—Nick Allen, Alex. Gaston, Walter Mayer, N. F. McNeill. Infielders—Fred Brainard (also outfield), James Cooney, W. H. Massey, Fred Thomas, Guy Tutweiler (also outfield). Outfielders—Frank Kane, Edward Onslow (also infield), Ray Powell, Walter Rehg, George W. Twombly. Utility—E. Andrews.

BALTIMORE.

Pitchers—Ed Appleton, J. N. Bentley (also infield and outfield), N. L. Elliott, E. Ferguson, James Hagey, J. A. Herbert, C. T. Hill, W. H. Lefler, H. G. Love, Al McClellan, W. L. Morrisette, S. W. Newton, J. Parnham, O. V. Russell, Joel Sherman, H. Thormahlen, D. Tipple. Catchers—J. McAvoy, A. Schaufele. Infielders—A. F. Bues, W. Fewster, M. Shannon, Frank Truesdale, A. Williams. Outfielders—B. Acosta, Turner Barber, John Dunn, Jr.; W. H. Lamar, Jr.; O. C. Lawry.

NEWARK.

Pitchers—Harry Courtney, John Enzmann, Robert McGraw, George Pennington, Samuel Ross, Walter Smallwood, Thomas Wilkinson. Catchers—Fred Blackwell, Arthur (Ben) Egan. Infielders—Elmer Brandell, Arthur Durgin, Frank Fuller, Gus Getz, Jack Lewis, Ray Mowe, Clarence Russell, Outfielders—Leo Callahan, H. L. Camp, Ross Eldred, Bruno Haas, Roy Miller. Utility—Thomas Needham.

ROCHESTER.

Pitchers—C. A. Causey, Fred C. Herche, Albert Huenke, Larue Kirby (also outfield), C. O. Lohman (also outfield), Joseph Lotz, Al Schacht, George Smith, Sterling Stryker. Catchers—G. E. Sandberg, Lew Wendell (also infield). Infielders—William Conroy, M. J. Dolan, Robert Fisher (also outfield), Jose Rodriguez, Herman Schaefer, J. M. Schepner, Ross Young (also outfield). Outfielders—Edgar Collins, Taylor Farrell, G. L. Kelly, Al Schweitzer, L. B. Simmons. Utility—Maurice Dee, J. G. Josefson.

BUFFALO.

Pitchers—Fair Crews, Joseph Engle, Lona Jaynes, Harold Justin, Al Leake, Richard McCabe, John Ondorchak, Ty Tyson, James Ring, Weldon Wyckoff. Catchers—Joseph Casey, Thomas Daly, Jack Onslow. Infielders—Hal Cable, Albin Carlstrom, Robert Gill (also outfield), John Hummel, Martin Killilea, Malcolm McDonald, J. O'Neill. Outfielders—Lester Channell, George Jackson, Merlin Kopp, John G. Steinfeldt, John Tuman. Utility—George Wilder.

MONTREAL.

Pitchers—B. A. Duffy, R. K. Durning, Edward Gerner, Fred C. Herche, Waite Hoyt, R. P. Lloyd, Frank Lyons, Richard Springman, Sterling Stryker. Catchers—Dan Howley, Thomas Madden. Infielders—Harry Damrau, Oscar Major, James McAuley, William Purtell, Joseph Slattery, Edward Zimmerman. Outfielders—Ted Cather (also infield), W. P. Holden, Herbert Moran, Paul Smith.

RICHMOND.

Pitchers—William Adams, L. Barnes, D. F. Carmichael, W. H. Chappelle, Guy Cooper, Ed Cotter, E. T. Cox, Jr., William P. Donahue, "Hack" Eibel (also infield), John P. Enright, Guy Hoffman, Albert Huenke, J. T. Jolliff, Wyatt Lee, Ed Magallis, George W. Miller, O. A. Napier, I. G. Nicks, William J. Stewart, J. B. Scheneberg, H. B. Theidick, A. C. Waldbauer, Charles Young. Catchers—John Kerr, Ben Koehler (also infield), William Reynolds. Infielders—Graham Bruce, W. E. Conroy, James Curry, Otto Knabe, Sam McConnell, Frank McDermott, M. A. McGaffigan, Edwin Mooers, E. G. Steinbrenner, Ed Wright. Outfielders—William E. Bankston, Robert Clemens, George Distell (also infield), Charles Hanford. Utility—Harry Hartsell.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Pitchers—Jean Dale, Rex Dawson, F. Falkenberg, Dana Fillingim, Alex Kantlehner, Charles Nabors, J. Northrop, Clinton Rogge. Catchers—J. Gossett, R. Schang. Infielders—H. C. Bronkie, Claude Derrick, John Leary, Steve Yerkes. Outfielders—A. J. Dolan (also infield), E. T. Oakes, Alex Reilley, Albert Wickland, Ed Zwilling. Utility—Ash, Lotshaw, Voyles.

ST. PAUL.

Pitchers—Joseph Finneran, Dan Griner, Carl Hagerman, A. P. Leifield, R. J. Niehaus, William Upham, Rees Williams. Catchers—H. M. Glenn, Hoffman, Grover Land. Infielders—M. Berghammer, Sam Bohne, Leo A. Dressen, Clyde De Fate (also outfield), Ellison (also outfield), L. A. Malone, Tom McMillan, Fred Smith. Outfielders—Duncan, J. Nicholson, J. A. Riggert. Utility—Mike Kelley, L. Kirby, J. Lotz, Yockey.

LOUISVILLE.

Pitchers—Fred Beebe, Ray Comstock, H. Davis, A. Luque (also infield), Miles Main, James Middleton, Emilio Palmero, H. Perdue, John Shackelford, R. Stroud. Catchers—V. Clemons, Crossin, B. Kocher. Infielders—Anthony Brief, J. W. Corriden (also outfield), Jay Kirke (also outfield), Joe McCarty, Wilbur Roach. Outfielders—J. Bates, Bash Compton, Cooper, Bert Daniels, A. Platte, G. Williams. Utility—W. Clymer, George Whiteman.

COLUMBUS.

Pitchers—Mordecai Brown, N. Carter, Cliff Curtis, Carlo, Ehrhardt, T. E. George, Earle Hamilton, Hoffman, W. J. James, Geo. R. Kahler, Elmer Knetzer, G. Lowdermilk, Joe Willis. Catchers—Earl Blackburn, R. H. Coleman, M. Lalonge. Infielders—Hugh Bradley, A. F. Bues, Caveney, Walter Gerber, Hasbrook, W. P. Johns, John Shovlin, Joseph B. Tinker. Outfielders—F. Bratchi, Ed Barney, L. A. Chappelle, Ray Demmitt, Harper, Jim Kelley, John McCarty (also infield), Leo Witterstaetter. Utility—A. Butler, O. Dilhoefer, Meyers, O'Farrell, Purtell.

MILWAUKEE.

Pitchers—Clark Dickerson, Harding, Goodwin, Kahler, R. Kerr, Lou North, Reeb, F. Schellenbach, J. Shackelford, W. Sherdel, C. C. Slapnicka. Catchers—De Berry, Patrick Livingstone, Leo Murphy. Infielders—J. Barbare, J. Barbeau, Barry, Zinn Beck, Sam Bohne, J. C. Martin. Outfielders—George Anderson, John W. Beall, R. Bescher, A. B. McHenry. Utility—Healey, McDowell, Stumpf.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Pitchers—Boardman, S. Burk, C. Humphrey, Rose, Patterson, Stevenson, Claude Thomas, Thieman, R. C. Williams. Catchers—Bachant, Frank Owens. Infielders—S. Crane, M. Jennings, Holland, John Knight, Carl Sawyer, Tiffany. Outfielders—D. Altizer (also infield), Carl Cashion, Roy Massey, H. Milan, Henry Rondeau. Utility—Bennett, W. Conroy, Hill, Seaman, E. Thomas, Veach.

KANSAS CITY.

Pitchers—G. Chalmers, E. Cocreham, R. L. Crutcher, Flaherty, Bert Humphries, G. McConnell, G. McQuillan, George T. Pierce, R. G. Sanders, A. Smith. Catchers—Claude Berry, E. F. Hargrave (also outfield). Infielders—C. Miller, Ed Mulligan, F. Mollwitz, W. Phelan, J. A. Tierney, J. Viox, J. Wagner. Outfielders—Jesse Altenberg, Beals Becker, Wilbur Good, T. Leach (also infield), John Lelivelt. Utility—Carson, D. Costello, J. Ganzel, Hale, G. Simmons, Wheatley.

TOLEDO.

Pitchers—William Bailey, Hugh Bedient, A. E. Bowman, D. Brady, R. Ford, R. Keating (also infield), William Piercy, C. Schulz, Joe Vance. Catchers—Crossin, Ed Sweeney, R. G. Wells. Infielders—Angel Aragon, L. Boone, Lavern Fabrique, Hamilton, T. Hartzell (also outfield), Knaupp, Mullen. Outfielders—W. E. Bankston, J. Bates, Steve Evans, Jack Fluhrer, Harold Wise (also infield). Utility—Alexander, P. Baumann, R. Bresnahan, H. F. Cable, Donnelly, McGavock, Wells, Yantz.

Additional National League Records

New York's champion team had the player who drew more passes last year than anyone else and the player who was hit the most frequently, according to the last instalment of official National League records made public on March 19 by Secretary Heydler. These two men were George J. Burns and Arthur Fletcher, the outfielder obtaining 75 bases on balls in 152 games and the infielder being hit by 19 pitched balls in 151 games. It is the first time the National League has reported the number of men hit.

Another innovation in the figures is to make public the number of times a player reached first base on a fielding error. Harold H. Chase of Cincinnati was the leader in this respect, qualifying as a base-runner on 27 occasions through manual mistakes on the part of the Reds' opponents.

Henry Groh of Cincinnati was the runner-up to Burns in the total of passes procured, with a total of 71. He played in four more games than the New Yorker. Ranking second to Fletcher in gaining casualty passes was his teammate, Charles Herzog, now the property of the Boston club. He was hit 13 times.

David Bancroft, Philadelphia shortstop, had the second best record in reaching first on errors, his total being 20, or nine less than Chase's.

There were 61 National Leaguers last season who took part in 100 or more games, the greatest number being members of the St. Louis club—nine. Of these men the one who fanned the least frequently was Ivy Wingo of Cincinnati. He missed 13 times in 121 contests. Ed J. Roush of the same club, champion National League batsman, struck out 24 times in 136 engagements.

The team leaders of the eight clubs in drawing passes of both kinds and in reaching first on errors were as follows:

Boston—Smith in passes, Rawlings in being hit by pitchers, Maranville in reaching first on errors.

Brooklyn—Stengel in passes and in reaching first on errors, Daubert in being hit by pitchers.

Chicago—Flack in passes, Williams in being hit by pitchers, Mann in reaching first on errors.

Cincinnati—Groh in passes and in being hit by pitchers, Chase in reaching first on errors.

New York—Burns in passes and Fletcher in being hit by pitchers and in reaching first on errors.

Philadelphia—Cravath in passes, Luderus in being hit by pitchers and Bancroft in reaching first on errors.

Pittsburgh—Carey in passes and in being hit by pitchers, Ward in reaching first on errors.

St. Louis—Hornsby in passes and in being hit by pitchers, Long in reaching first on errors.

The figures for the 61 century players follow:

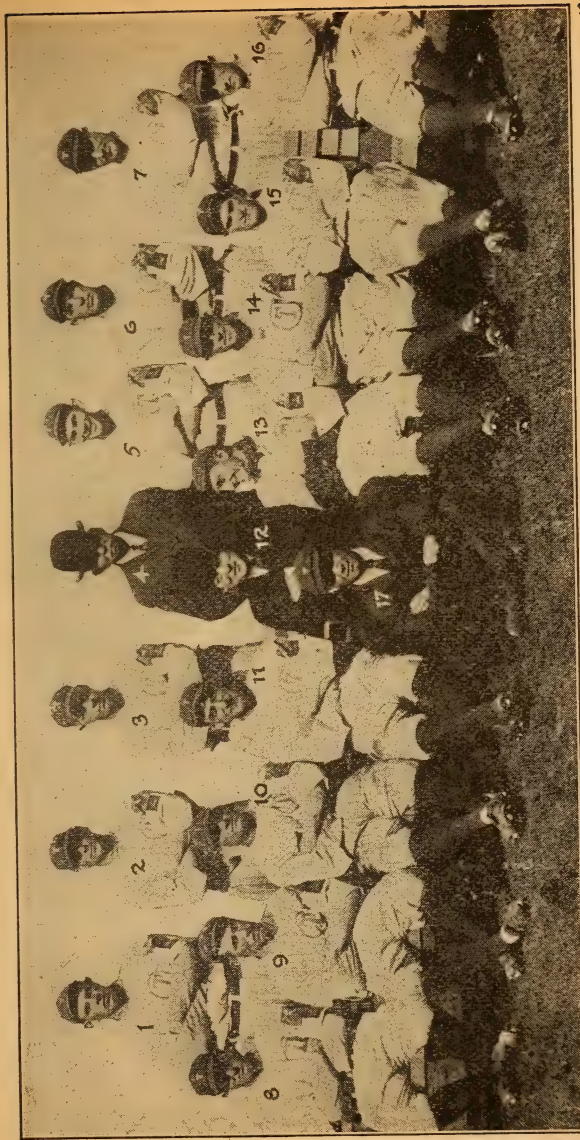
Name and Club.	HP FO					Name and Club.	HP FO				
	G.	BB.	B.	E.	S.O.		G.	BB.	B.	E.	S.O.
Groh, Cincinnati.....	156	71	8	11	30	Merkle, Brook.-Chi..	149	42	4	16	61
Carey, Pittsburgh...	155	58	10	12	38	Whitted, Phila.....	149	30	..	15	56
Luderus, Phila.....	154	65	6	19	35	Kopf, Cincinnati....	148	28	6	17	48
Cruise, St. Louis....	153	38	1	11	73	J. Miller, St. Louis.	148	33	3	14	52
Holke, New York...	153	34	5	13	54	Baird, Pitts.-St. L..	147	43	2	10	71
Kauff, New York....	153	59	5	11	54	J. C. Smith, Boston	147	53	6	6	61
Burns, New York....	152	75	1	15	55	Hornsby, St. Louis.	145	45	4	7	34
Chase, Cincinnati...	152	15	1	27	49	Long, St. Louis.....	144	37	2	16	44
Fletcher, New York.	151	23	19	18	28	Maranville, Boston..	142	40	2	17	47
Stengel, Brooklyn..	150	60	5	13	62	Robertson, N.Y....	142	10	2	17	47
Stock, Philadelphia.	150	51	1	18	34	Cravath, Phila.....	141	70	1	16	57
Zimmerman, N.Y....	150	16	1	13	43	Paskert, Phila.....	141	62	3	13	63

HP FO					HP FO				
Name and Club.	G.	BB.	B.	E.SO.	Name and Club.	G.	BB.	B.	E.SO.
Olson, Brooklyn.....	139	14	4	11 34	Magee, Bos.-Cin.....	117	29	5	6 30
Williams, Chicago..	138	38	7	11 78	Mann, Chicago.....	117	27	1	17 46
J. Smith, St. Louis..	137	38	1	12 65	Wolter, Chicago....	117	38	1	9 40
Roush, Cincinnati...	136	27	5	8 24	Kelly, Boston.....	116	26	2	15 45
Cutshaw, Brooklyn...	135	21	2	12 26	Niehoff, Phila.....	116	23	2	10 29
Deal, Chicago.....	135	19	..	12 18	Griffith, Cincinnati..	115	19	1	10 23
Doyle, Chicago.....	135	48	..	13 28	Snyder, St. Louis...	115	27	2	10 43
Bigbee, Pittsburgh..	133	37	5	10 16	Herzog, New York..	114	31	13	6 36
Flack, Chicago.....	131	51	..	14 34	Hickman, Brooklyn.	114	17	..	8 66
Shean, Cincinnati...	131	22	1	9 39	King, Pittsburgh....	111	15	2	9 58
Konetchy, Boston...	130	36	5	11 40	Pitler, Pittsburgh..	109	30	5	6 24
Bancroft, Phila.....	127	44	..	20 22	Z. Wheat, Brooklyn	109	20	2	8 18
Daubert, Brooklyn..	125	51	6	12 30	Zeider, Chicago.....	108	28	2	9 30
Killifer, Phila.....	125	15	4	12 21	Betzel, St. Louis....	106	20	2	12 47
Ward, Pittsburgh...	125	32	8	13 43	Gonzales, St. Louis.	106	22	1	13 24
Rawlings, Boston...	122	38	7	12 32	Johnston, Brooklyn.	103	23	2	12 28
Neale, Cincinnati...	121	24	5	11 36	Thorpe, Cin.-N.Y....	103	14	2	11 45
Wingo, Cincinnati..	121	25	1	9 13	Rariden, New York	101	42	1	5 17
Myers, Brooklyn....	120	18	..	10 25					

CLUB TOTALS.

H F					H F				
Club.	G.	BB.	PB.	O.E.SO.	Club.	G.	BB.	PB.	O.E.SO.
Philadelphia	154	435	20	164 533	New York	158	373	52	129 533
Boston	157	427	45	130 587	St. Louis	154	359	24	124 652
Chicago	157	415	23	148 599	Brooklyn	156	334	29	129 527
Pittsburgh	157	399	46	115 580	Cincinnati	157	312	34	142 477
Totals	1250	3054	273	1081 4488					

Most bases on balls of men playing in 100 or more games—Burns, New York, 75; most hit by pitched balls of men playing in 100 or more games—Fletcher, New York, 19; most first base on errors of men playing in 100 or more games—Chase, Cincinnati, 27; smallest number of strikeouts of men playing in 100 or more games—Wingo, Cincinnati, 13.



1, Hearne; 2, Leake; 3, Schultz; 4, A. A. Irwin, Bus. Mgr.; 5, Jacobson; 6, Kelly; 7, Lalonge; 8, Gould; 9, Warnop; 10, Whiteman; 11, Lajole, Mgr.; 12, J. J. McCaffery, Pres.; 13, Blackburn; 14, Murray; 15, Thompson; 16, Truesdale; 17, Carroll, Trainer.

TORONTO TEAM—CHAMPIONS INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Minor League Base Ball in 1917

BY JOHN B. FOSTER.

For the first time since the organization of the National Association the minor leagues met with a serious setback in 1917. Not all of them, it is true, but enough of them to cause apprehension among the others that were more fortunate, and to induce among all of them a desire to ascertain, if they could, the reasons for non-success on the part of the non-successful.

Naturally, everything which has transpired for the bad in Base Ball in the last year or two has been ascribed to the war. If the gate receipts have fallen, the war did it. If the players have not come up to expectations, the war "did them." If the bat boy has failed to report for morning practice, the war "did him." A world convulsion, such as a war, is the most logical excuse for the time being that can be offered, whether it be an excuse for a condition which exists in Base Ball or in the family coal pile. It is true there may be other reasons, but the tendency is never to seek them while the war is handy.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

The fight of the International League for existence was much more severe than that of its Class AA rival. The International survived the season and that is about all that it succeeded in doing. So bad was its plight that at the annual meeting in New York in December no hope was given that it would resume operations in 1918. It is conceded on all sides that the International League has a very awkward circuit. It is triangular in form, one side reaching from Toronto to Montreal, the other from Montreal to Richmond, and the third from Richmond to Toronto. So widely separated are the three cities at the apex of each angle that there is little relative local rivalry among them. It is pretty hard to get the French Canadians of Montreal stirred up over a ball game with a team representing Virginia.

Toronto won the championship in 1917 with Napoleon Lajoie as manager. Therein lies a result which seems to put the war issue completely at a discount. Toronto has been in the war much longer than any American city in the International League, has suffered a thousand times more, has given much more in men, and yet had one of the best seasons that any city ever had in the International League and patronized the games with the greatest liberality throughout the year. If it were true that all of the troubles which beset the minor leagues are due to the war, Toronto having had triple the experience of its International League rivals should have been three-fold worse off and perhaps never have started the season. On the contrary, it was so much better off than all of the other seven cities that it cannot be said war had anything to do with Base Ball in Canada. The fact that Toronto had a championship club may have had something to do with the fine attendance in 1917. However, the team did very well in 1916 without a championship club. The one certainty about it all is that Toronto can thrive in war times and that the Canadians seem to like to take their war and Base Ball mixed. Montreal, also a Canadian city, did not do so poorly as in 1916, but never has been a great factor at any time as a first division team in the International League. The population around Montreal is unlike that of Toronto.

The western end of the United States circuit of the International was not much better than the representation in the South. At the end of the year Buffalo forfeited its franchise, while the



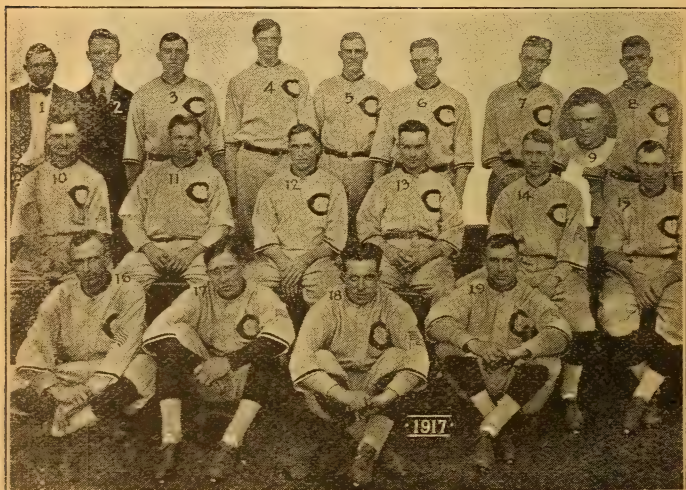
1, Derrick; 2, Dale; 3, Falkenberg; 4, Kantlehner; 5, Dawson; 6, Reilly; 7, Zwilling; 8, Dolan; 9, Leary; 10, Yerkes; 11, Fillingim; 12, Schang; 13, Gossett; 14, Wickland; 15, Bronkie; 16, J. C. Hendricks, Mgr.; 17, J. O. McGill, President; 18, P. B. Stewart, Secretary; 19, Northrop.

INDIANAPOLIS TEAM—CHAMPIONS AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.



1, Kelly; 2, Williams; 3, Yockey; 4, Leiffield; 5, Glenn; 6, Hagerman; 7, Smith; 8, Finneran; 9, Ellison; 10, Hoffman; 11, M. J. Kelly, Mgr.; 12, Neihaus; 13, Nicholson; 14, Riggert; 15, McMillan; 16, Griner; 17, Dressen; 18, De Fate. Baker, Photo.

ST. PAUL TEAM—AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.



1, J. B. Tinker, Mgr.; 2, C. H. Thomas, Sec.; 3, Coleman; 4, Lowdermilk; 5, Curtis; 6, Harper; 7, McCarty; 8, Caveney; 9, Chappelle; 10, George; 11, Brown; 12, Knetzer; 13, Shovlin; 14, Johns; 15, Gerber; 16, Hoffman; 17, Hamilton; 18, Carlo; 19, Kelly. Baker, Photo.

COLUMBUS TEAM—AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

owner of the Rochester club expressed himself as unwilling to go forward under the conditions which existed. Both of these cities had prospered all the year commercially and probably that is the reason why the Base Ball promoters met with a cold reception. There was so much to do that no one could afford to absent himself from his daily labor.

Not only did Lajoie manage the championship team of the league, but he also led the league in batting with a percentage of .380. He made two hundred and twenty-one hits, of which thirty-nine were two-baggers, four were triples and five home runs. Next to him in the league was Young, a young player released to Rochester by New York National League under optional agreement. It was Young's first year in anything except Class D company and yet he batted with an average of .356. The third best batter in the league was Barber of Baltimore, with an average of .352. Subsequently he was released to the Chicago National League club.

It was easy to see why Toronto won the championship, as the club led the league both in batting and fielding. Of the Toronto pitchers, Hearne was the best, with twenty-three victories and nine defeats. Both Zabel and Thompson did their share in the box to help Toronto win. The leading pitcher in the league was Gregg of Providence, formerly the well known left-hander with the Boston American League club. It had been asserted that his arm had become worthless, but he was sufficiently good in 1917 to win twenty-one games of the thirty-one in which he participated. He lost but nine, the tenth game being one which he finished for another pitcher.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Tor.	Prov.	Balt.	New.	Roch.	Buff.	Mont.	Rich.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Toronto .....	..	13	11	10	13	15	15	16	93	61	.604
Providence	9	..	11	14	13	10	17	16	90	61	.596
Baltimore	11	11	..	13	17	13	12	11	88	61	.591
Newark	12	8	9	..	14	14	14	15	86	68	.558
Rochester	9	9	5	8	..	12	14	15	72	82	.468
Buffalo	7	10	9	8	10	..	12	11	67	84	.444
Montreal	7	5	9	8	8	9	..	10	56	94	.373
Richmond	6	5	7	7	7	11	10	..	53	94	.361

List of champion clubs of previous years and averages of players for past season are published complete in the Spalding Official Base Ball Record.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

The American Association almost surely had the best season of any minor league. Even at that its promoters were not satisfied and maintained at the end of 1917 that it had been a losing year for them. The championship was won by Indianapolis, and of all the eight clubs in the circuit possibly none did better than Indianapolis. It was asserted that St. Paul and Minneapolis fell much behind expectation, and Milwaukee was known to have been something of a disappointment. Kansas City started bravely, but failed to maintain its own pace.

The race for the championship narrowed to a close finish. That fact helped the interest toward the very end of the season. As a whole the league did not develop much young talent. Perhaps the most important transfer that took place while the season was on was that by which Goodwin, pitcher of Milwaukee, was released to the St. Louis National League club. The New York National League club in midseason returned Middleton to Louisville, as the pitcher had not come up to major league expectations. Louisville



1, Barbeau; 2, Martin; 3, McHenry; 4, Schellenbach; 5, Murphy; 6, Beall;
7, Beck; 8, Sherdel; 9, P. Livingston, Mgr.; 10, Bohne; 11, Bescher; 12,
Slapnicka; 13, North; 14, Kerr; 15, Anderson. Baker, Photo.

MILWAUKEE TEAM—AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.



1, Boardman; 2, Bachant; 3, Thieman; 4, Stevenson; 5, Owens; 6, Thomas;
7, Massey; 8, Knight; 9, J. Cantillon, Mgr.; 10, Williams; 11, Tiffany; 12,
Altizer; 13, Yingling; 14, Sawyer; 15, Crane; 16, Rondeau. Baker, Photo.

MINNEAPOLIS TEAM—AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

persisted in its efforts to win the championship, but Indianapolis was playing so much better at the very end of the season that Louisville found it impossible to overcome the lead of the Indiana club.

Under new management, that of Joseph Tinker, formerly of the Chicago National League club, the Columbus club started out unfortunately, due to the collapse of a stand at the very beginning of the year. This was fairly well overcome and then, as the season got older, the club was not so successful, and the league began to feel the general effect of a smaller attendance, because of the general boom in business which kept men away from the ball game. Toward the end of the Base Ball year the situation improved a great deal in Columbus and the team did finely. The other Ohio club, Toledo, was unfortunate both from the playing standpoint and the business standpoint. Toledo, like Columbus, thrived commercially and kept every one so hard at work that not even the holiday hour could be found for Base Ball.

For the season of 1918 the Kansas City club has changed hands. It is no longer controlled by George Tebeau, who was a dominating factor in the American Association. It had been held in Kansas City that the personality of Tebeau was in some degree responsible for the lack of appreciation. This, however, is a question which is purely one of personality, and it has yet to be proved successfully that it matters much who owns or controls a Base Ball club if it is successful. Any team winning a championship is seldom criticised, while a team that is not a championship factor is usually criticised all the time.

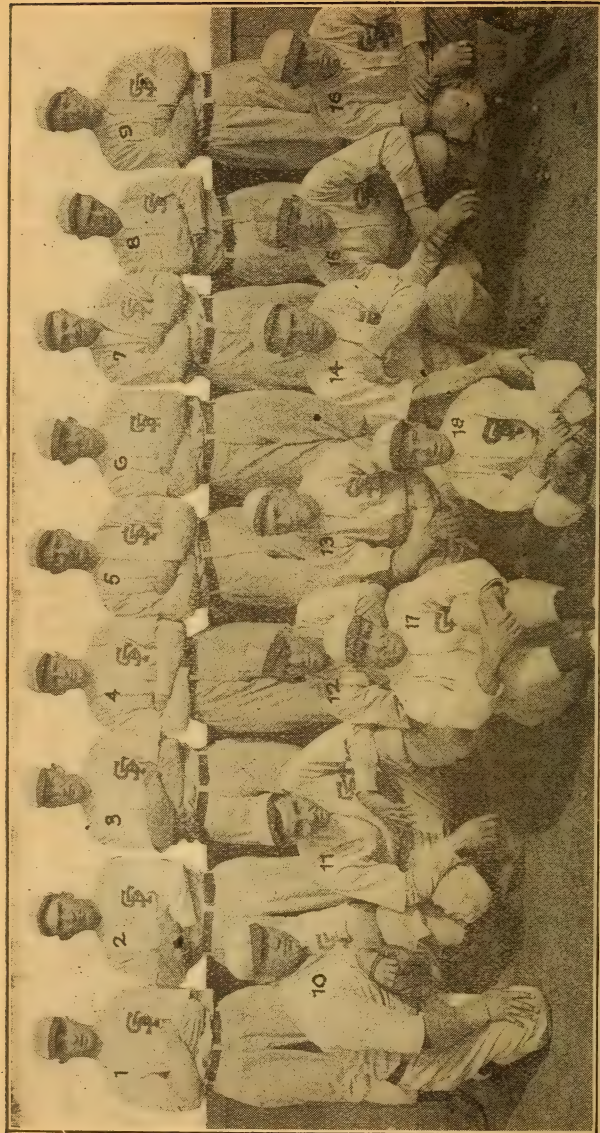
Some Base Ball men have held that the American Association operated on too large a scale financially. It is doubtful if this is so. There may have been players who obtained from the American Association owners salaries which were in excess of the ability of the American Association to pay, but the chances are that these cases were isolated, and if they did exist it certainly was with the consent of the men who engaged their services. In times of Base Ball war it must be remembered that a minor league is forced to adopt measures to protect itself as much as the major leagues. Very likely the minor league suffers the worse of the two, for which the league is not solely responsible, as the player who invites impossible compensation in the long run shoulders as much of the burden as the owner.

The leading batter of the American Association was Becker, the old major league player. He also was well up in the league in 1916, and his ability to hit well was of material advantage to his team last year as it was the year before. The pitchers of the Indianapolis club were consistently good all of the season. Three of them, Fillingim, Northrop and Falkenberg won fifty-one games. Dawson won fifteen and Kantlehner fourteen. That was quite sufficient to give any team a big lift for the pennant.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Ind.	St. P.	Lou.	Col.	Mil.	Minn.	KC.	Tol.	W.	L.	P.C.
Indianapolis .....	..	13	7	11	12	14	17	16	90	63	.588
St. Paul	9	..	10	14	10	15	14	16	88	66	.571
Louisville	15	12	..	11	13	13	13	11	88	66	.571
Columbus	11	8	11	..	15	13	12	14	84	69	.549
Milwaukee	10	12	9	7	..	9	8	16	71	81	.467
Minneapolis	8	7	9	9	13	..	13	9	68	86	.442
Kansas City	5	8	9	10	12	9	..	13	66	86	.434
Toledo	5	6	11	7	6	13	9	..	57	95	.375

List of champion clubs of previous years and averages of players for past season are published complete in the Spalding Official Base Ball Record.



1, Kallio; 2, Smith; 3, Baum; 4, Hunter; 5, Erickson; 6, Downs, Mgr.; 7, Schaller; 8, Fitzgerald; 9, Koerner; 10, Johnson; 11, Gregory; 12, Stevens; 13, Flick; 14, Baker; 15, Maisel; 16, Corhan; 17, Calvo; 18, Mascot.

SAN FRANCISCO TEAM—CHAMPIONS PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE.

The Pacific Coast League has the longest season of any Base Ball league in the United States. It begins usually about the middle of April and lasts until the end of October. It is called the seven-month league for that reason.

During the championship race of 1917, for all this long period, which embraced April 11 to October 28, inclusive, the San Francisco club was never out of first place except for the two weeks of May 11 and May 18. In spite of the fact that San Francisco so persistently clung to first place, the contest for the championship was not without interest, and the attendance in San Francisco held up better than had been anticipated. No club in either of the major leagues ever held first place for so long a period. It is true that the New York National League club was not out of first place except at one stage of the contest in 1917, but the National League season is not as long as that of the Pacific Coast League.

In the early part of the year the Salt Lake City club was the principal contender against San Francisco. It was this club—Salt Lake City—that held first place May 11-18, and this was the only club which was in first place except San Francisco. While Salt Lake City was doing so well in the early part of the year the Los Angeles club was having a hard time to keep out of last place. Yet so much better did Los Angeles play toward the close of the year that it was Los Angeles which finished second in the race and not Salt Lake City. The latter team had to be content with third place, surrendering second place to Los Angeles September 14.

The other three clubs in the league, Portland, Oakland and Vernon, remained in the second division pretty much all of the time. Of these three Vernon was the poorest, dropping to last place in May and remaining there during the remainder of the season except during the week of June 8, when Portland was in last place. It was the third time in all the history of the Pacific Coast League that San Francisco had won a pennant. The first championship to be captured by San Francisco was in 1909 and the second in 1915. For some reason Portland and Los Angeles have predominated in the league, having won five pennants each, Los Angeles in 1905 capturing the championship in a play-off with Tacoma. It was a close race in 1917, San Francisco having a percentage of .561 against .552 for Los Angeles.

Rath of Salt Lake City was the best batter, with a percentage of .341. Salt Lake City also had the second best batter in Tobin, with a percentage of .331. With these two men at the top, Salt Lake City was helped materially as a team to win the batting championship, and did so with a percentage of .285. San Francisco was second with .271. The leading fielding club was Los Angeles, which with a percentage of .965 just overreached Portland with .964.

The leading pitcher on a basis of won and lost was Martin of Oakland. He took part in seventeen games against forty-seven for Hogg of Los Angeles, who was second. The third man in the league was Erickson of San Francisco, who played in sixty-two games, and the fourth was Crandall of Los Angeles, who took part in forty-nine games. Of these four, both Erickson and Crandall were formerly with the New York National League club.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	W.	L.	Ppnd.	T.	P.C.	Club.	W.	L.	Ppnd.	T.	P.C.
San Francisco.....	119	93	1	2	.561	Portland	98	102	7	5	.490
Los Angeles.....	116	94	11	..	.552	Oakland	103	108	3	1	.488
Salt Lake.....	102	97	8	4	.512	Vernon	84	128	6	2	.396

List of champion clubs of previous years and averages of players for past season are published complete in the Spalding Official Base Ball Record.



1, Thrasher; 2, Mayer; 3, C. Colsson, Sec.; 4, O'Mara; 5, Sheehan; 6, Day;
 7, Picinich; 8, Hess; 9, Bressler; 10, Moore; 11, Brennan; 12, McDonald;
 13, C. Frank, Pres. and Mgr.; 14, Fullenwider; 15, Munch; 16, Reilly; 17,
 Perkins; 18, Moran.

Mathewson & Winn, Photo.

ATLANTA TEAM—CHAMPIONS SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION.

If all the other minor leagues of the United States did have a rather severe time of it, the Southern Association did not. On the whole it was one of the best years that this league has enjoyed in a long time. It seems queer that such should have been the case in view of the fact that the Northern minor leagues were in straits, but for once the South could enjoy a quiet laugh at the expense of the smaller leagues in the North.

The championship was won by Atlanta, with New Orleans the runnerup and Birmingham third. Unfortunately Mobile did not make much of a showing and that city alone was the one weak spot in a circuit that showed more strength than it had shown before in many years. There were times during the league race when Atlanta was threatened by the contending clubs, but the Georgia team was a team of resource and ultimately won over all its adversaries.



1, Duncan; 2, Sheehan; 3, Milligan; 4, Wood; 5, Ponder; 6, Hill; 7, Black; 8, O. Molesworth, Mgr.; 9, Southworth; 10, Webb; 11, Smith; 12, Haworth; 13, Johnston; 14, Caton; 15, W. H. Woodward; 16, McDonald; 17, Comstock; 18, Coombs.

BIRMINGHAM TEAM—SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION.

The leading batter of the league was Pitler of Chattanooga, who before the season was over was transferred to Pittsburgh of the National League. His average was .364 in forty-two games. As a matter of fact, Hyatt of Chattanooga deserves the honor more than Pitler, because he batted in one hundred and forty-nine games with an average of .334. Hyatt, by the way, is an old Pittsburgh player, so that the Pirates indirectly carried off the batting laurels in the Southern Association. Next to Hyatt was Munch of Atlanta with an average of .330.

There was something during the Southern Association race which calls for special notice because it was so unusual. Five no-hit games were pitched during the season. On June 15 Taylor pitched



1, Charles Knight, Sec.; 2, Breen; 3, Musser; 4, Shanley; 5, O'Doul; 6, Payne; 7, Murphy; 8, Dressen; 9, E. W. Dickerson, President Western League; 10, Thomas Fairweather, Pres.; 11, Kallio; 12, Cass; 13, Spahr; 14, Moeller; 15, Ewoldt; 16, Hartford; 17, Coffey, Mgr.; 18, J. Fallon, Mascot.

DES MOINES TEAM—CHAMPIONS WESTERN LEAGUE.



HUTCHINSON TEAM.

Winner Second Series, Western League.

for Nashville against Birmingham, at Birmingham, with Comstock in the box for the home club. This was a no-hit game. On June 18 Birmingham got into another no-hit game when Little Rock, with Tincup in the box, played at Birmingham, Ponder pitching for the home team. On July 30 we again find Little Rock at Birmingham, with Palmero and Boman pitching for Little Rock and Hill for Birmingham. On August 9, with Atlanta at Birmingham, Day pitching for Atlanta and Milligan for Birmingham, another no-hit game was recorded. On September 3, with New Orleans at Birmingham, Robertson in the box for New Orleans and Ponder for Birmingham, the fifth no-hit game of the season was recorded for Birmingham, something so unprecedented that it would seem as if there must be something around the Birmingham park which prevents base-hits being made.

Walker of New Orleans led the pitchers on the record of earned runs, with Milligan of Birmingham second; Barger, a veteran major leaguer of Memphis, third, and Comstock, who had major league experience, fourth. Another former major league player, Perdue of Chattanooga, also had a very good record during the season. It is a rather unusual fact that the Atlanta pitchers stood very low as based on their earned run records, the best of them being twenty-third in the race, yet were sufficiently capable to hold their own in the won and lost column and had a good margin of victories to their credit as against their defeats.

During the season there were some changes in the league among the managers, but on the whole the first division element was fairly successful and remained throughout the season. The only change made in the first division team was that by which Barger supplanted Donlin and that took place early in the year.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Atlanta .....	.636	Nashville .....	.516
New Orleans .....	.593	Chattanooga .....	.503
Birmingham .....	.569	Little Rock .....	.427
Memphis .....	.527	Mobile .....	.225

List of champion clubs of previous years and averages of players for past season are published complete in the Spalding Official Base Ball Record.

WESTERN LEAGUE.

The record of the Western League for 1917 really brought about a double post-season series. It is almost certain that nothing of that kind ever happened before in Base Ball. The Western League in the first place had arranged a double season. The first half of the double season was won by Des Moines with a percentage of .611. Lincoln was second. The Hutchinson club in the first half of the race finished in seventh place. In the second half somebody must have filled the Hutchinson players with the elixir of life, as they finished tied with Joplin for first place. Under the rules the winner of the first half of the season must play the winner of the second half of the season for the championship of the year. Before that championship contest could take place Hutchinson and Joplin, each of which had a percentage of .571 in the second half, were compelled to play off to see which of them could play Des Moines. In this first post-season series between Hutchinson and Joplin, Hutchinson won three games straight and Joplin none.

Then came the regular post-season series of six games between Des Moines and Hutchinson. Des Moines won four of these and the championship, two falling to Hutchinson.

E. Smith of Omaha, with a batting average of .331 in eighty-eight games, undoubtedly is entitled to be considered the best batter



1, Warner; 2, O'Neill; 3, Calhoun; 4, Tuero; 5, Welser; 6, Snyder; 7, Beresky; 8, Kutz; 9, Verbout; 10, Kraft; 11, Strait; 12, Midkiff; 13, Orcutt.

WILKES-BARRE TEAM—CHAMPIONS NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE.
H. Ewing, Photo.



1, Dempsey; 2, Rafter; 3, Walker; 4, A. McConnell, Mgr.; 5, Ferguson; 6, Cook; 7, Brower; 8, Gagnier; 9, McGraw; 10, Sherman; 11, Gill; 12, Luyster; 13, O'Rourke; 14, H. Richardson, Mascot.

Helmke, Photo.

UTICA TEAM—NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE.

of the league for the year. Only one player had a better average and he played in but thirty games. As a rule the older players of the league were the better batters. The best batting club in the league was Sioux City. Des Moines was fourth and Hutchinson fifth. It is rather unusual when neither of the championship clubs of either half fails to lead or to be second in batting. The best fielding club in the league was Des Moines, which finally won the general championship of the organization.

On the basis of earned runs Payne of Des Moines, pitching in seventy-two innings, had exactly one earned run per game. Graham of Joplin in one hundred and thirty-four innings stood 1.34, while the third pitcher in standing was Musser of Des Moines, who, in three hundred and forty-six innings, had a record of 1.75. His performance was really the best in the league and the pitching honors should go to him. On the won and lost record he had twenty-three victories against eighteen defeats, which is championship Base Ball.

STANDING OF CLUBS.

FIRST HALF.

Club.	DesM.	Lin.	S.C.	Jop.	Oma.	Den.	SJ-H.	Wi.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Des Moines .....	..	5	9	5	8	10	10	8	55	35	.611
Lincoln	9	..	6	4	8	7	10	10	54	37	.593
Sioux City	4	8	..	9	7	5	9	8	50	40	.556
Joplin	6	8	5	..	7	6	6	9	47	44	.516
Omaha	6	4	6	7	..	10	6	8	47	45	.511
Denver	4	6	5	7	3	..	8	11	44	48	.478
St. Jos.-Hutchinson	4	2	3	7	7	6	..	5	34	56	.378
Wichita	2	4	6	5	5	4	7	..	33	59	.369

SECOND HALF.

Club.	Hut.	Jop.	SC-SJ.	Lin.	DesM.	Wi.	Oma.	Den.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Hutchinson .....	..	2	5	3	7	4	3	8	32	24	.571
Joplin	6	..	6	3	3	6	1	7	32	24	.571
Sioux City-St. Jos.	3	2	..	5	5	5	4	6	30	26	.526
Lincoln	5	5	3	..	3	3	4	6	29	27	.518
Des Moines	1	5	3	5	..	4	8	3	29	27	.518
Wichita	4	2	3	5	4	..	6	4	28	28	.500
Omaha	5	7	4	4	0	2	..	4	26	30	.464
Denver	0	1	2	2	5	4	4	..	18	38	.321

PLAY-OFF BETWEEN HUTCHINSON AND JOPLIN.

CHAMPIONSHIP BETWEEN DES MOINES AND HUTCHINSON.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.		Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Hutchinson	3	0	1.000	Des Moines	4	2	.667
Joplin	0	3	.000	Hutchinson	2	4	.333

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NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE.

During the season of 1917 the New York State League operated on the double season basis. The first half of the year ended July 10 with eight clubs in the circuit and Wilkes-Barre in first place. After the end of this half the pace was too warm for Harrisburg and Utica and both of these clubs dropped out of the organization. Six clubs were left to continue the second season, which ended on September 9. Wilkes-Barre won the championship of the second half as well as that of the first half, hence there was no post-season series necessary. Syracuse, winner of the championship in 1916, finished fifth in the first half in 1917 and third in the second half. The real contenders in both halves were Wilkes-Barre and Binghamton, the latter club always finishing second to the former club's first. Welser of Wilkes-Barre in eighty-seven games batted



1, Taylor; 2, M. J. O'Neill, Mgr.; 3, Evans; 4, Konnick; 5, Russell; 6, Madden; 7, Huencke; 8, Keating; 9, Riley; 10, Friel; 11, Quinn; 12, Shields; 13, Hildebrand. Helmke, Photo.

SYRACUSE TEAM—NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE.



1, Birmingham; 2, Briger; 3, Wiltse; 4, Fox; 5, Babbington; 6, Oakes; 7, Devine; 8, Harris; 9, Holt; 10, Haddock; 11, Armstrong; 12, Keil. Helmke, Photo.

READING TEAM—NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE.

with a percentage of .375. He practically led the organization. The highest batting average to a player of more than one hundred games was .324 for Strait of Scranton and Wilkes-Barre.

As a whole the season financially was not good in this circuit. The promoters were plucky and stuck to it to the finish, but found themselves straitened financially when they were through. A reason for the falling off in attendance was ascribed by club owners generally as too much prosperity in factories and mines, which resulted in comparatively no holidays and very few hours for playing.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF FIRST HALF OF SEASON, JULY 10, 1917.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Wilkes-Barre	42	20	.667	Syracuse	30	30	.500
Binghamton	33	34	.491	Reading	32	33	.492
Utica	27	24	.529	Scranton	27	35	.435
Elmira	30	29	.508	Harrisburg	11	41	.212

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SECOND HALF OF SEASON, SEPTEMBER 9, 1917.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Wilkes-Barre	39	16	.709	Elmira	32	25	.561
Binghamton	33	30	.523	Reading	19	37	.339
Syracuse	34	21	.618	Scranton	11	49	.183

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EASTERN LEAGUE.

The Eastern League finished the season, which is much better than most of the minor leagues were able to do, and the championship was won by New Haven. The runnerup was Lawrence and New London, which won the championship in 1916, finished third. Collectively, it was not a good season for the organization. The playing part was all right enough, but there was so much industry throughout all the New England section that no one had time to go to a ball game and, as Sunday Base Ball is prohibited, the professional clubs were at their wits' end to make both ends meet. The league was made up of a mixture of old players and young. There were some who had seen service in the major leagues and others who had graduated from the semi-professional ranks. All in all the best batter of the league was Kane of Lawrence, with an average of .340 for fifty-five games. Conway of Worcester played in just double that number of games, one hundred and ten, with a batting average of .309. Most of the batters failed to reach the .250 mark. Although New Haven won the championship the club was fifth in the league in team batting, while Worcester was first with a percentage of .261. The best fielding club was Lawrence, with an average of .959.

So far as the race was concerned it was interesting. Toward the end of the Base Ball year the owners and managers were forced to extend themselves to get through the season intact, but they succeeded in doing so and they are entitled to credit for their success. Some of the younger players in the league were graduated into major league company for 1918, but most of them remained where they were, drafts from the organization being rather infrequent. This is somewhat unusual for New England, as a year seldom goes by when this section of the country does not provide professional Base Ball with some excellent talent. On the



1, Naylor; 2, Miller; 3, Torphy; 4, Stimpson; 5, Riconda; 6, Donovan; 7, Walker; 8, Devine; 9, Murphy, Mgr.; 10, J. T. Collins, Pres.; 11, Bradshaw; 12, Ball; 13, Woodward; 14, Flaherty; 15, Nutter; 16, Shannon; 17, Weaver. Donnelly, Photo.

NEW HAVEN TEAM—CHAMPIONS EASTERN LEAGUE.



1, Sweatt; 2, Brown; 3, M. J. Garrity, Mgr.; 4, Dan Daniels, Sec.; 5, Walsh; 6, McGraw; 7, Tamm; 8, Dempsey; 9, Bradley; 10, Durning; 11, Barron; 12, Murray; 13, Lord; 14, Spaid; 15, Plitt; 16, Burns.

PORTLAND TEAM—EASTERN LEAGUE.

record of games won and lost the leading pitcher of the league was Weaver of New Haven with a percentage of .824. Naylor of the same club was second with .720 and Walker of the same club was seventh with .615. With three pitchers working above .600, and, for that matter a fourth, as Woodward of the same club had a percentage of .609, it was no wonder that New Haven won the pennant. The best pitcher of any of the other clubs was Fuller of Lawrence with a percentage of .714.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	NH.	Law.	NL.	Bridge.	Wor.	Port.	Spfld.	Htfd.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
New Haven .....	..	10	9	8	9	11	9	10	66	35	.653
Lawrence	6	..	9	10	8	7	10	14	64	45	.587
New London	6	7	..	7	11	8	7	7	53	52	.505
Bridgeport	7	5	6	..	7	8	9	8	50	52	.490
Worcester	5	7	4	8	..	10	7	10	51	55	.481
Portland	4	9	8	7	6	..	7	10	51	58	.468
Springfield	4	5	8	7	9	8	..	7	48	57	.457
Hartford	3	2	8	5	5	6	8	..	37	66	.359

INDIANA-ILLINOIS-IOWA LEAGUE.

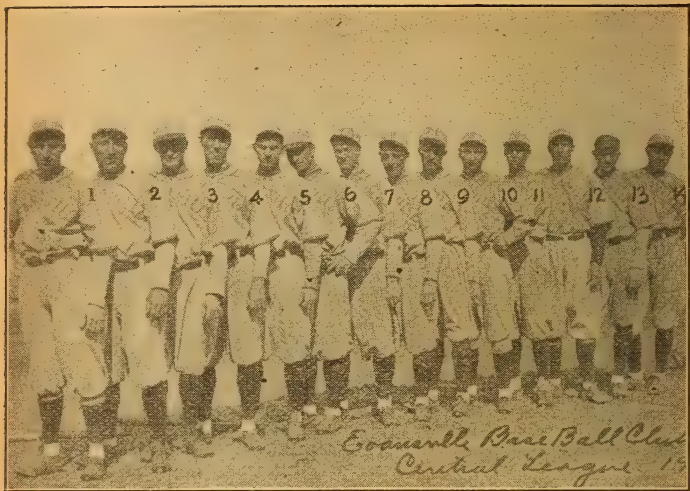
By July 8 the I.-I.-I. League had enough Base Ball for the season of 1917 and closed. The Peoria club, which had won the championship in 1916, was combined with the South Bend club of the Central League and Peoria finished in the latter organization. Meanwhile Peoria had won the championship of the Three-Eye League and was awarded the pennant at the close of the season, July 8. After winning the championship in the Three-Eye League Peoria finished third in the Central League. One reason given for closing the season of the Three-Eye League so early was that the crops were so plentiful and the harvest so great in the Central States that no man found time to do anything except assist in gathering the products of the farms. The league started fairly well, but the moment it became evident that prosperity had hit the Mississippi Valley hard, in the way of thousands of acres of grain and produce that needed to be harvested, it was evident that the league could not continue as there were no moments even for relaxation in that busy region.

When the league ended its season Rockford was the runnerup for Peoria, Hannibal third and Rock Island the remaining club in the first division. The class of ball played on the whole was very good, and, had it not been for the bumper crops which called into the field every available source of labor, this minor league which had stood many a storm would have enjoyed a splendid season artistically, whether it proved to be good or bad financially in the long run. Some of the Three-Eye players drifted into major league company, proving that no little ability existed in the league.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON, JULY 8.

Club.	Peo.	Rfd.	Han.	R.I.	Qcy.	Mol.	Blo.	Alt.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Peoria .....	..	3	9	4	6	5	5	11	43	23	.652
Rockford	1	..	4	7	7	7	2	11	39	21	.650
Hannibal	3	5	..	2	8	5	10	6	39	27	.591
Rock Island	7	5	4	..	5	7	5	3	36	26	.581
Quincy	4	1	5	2	..	4	3	8	27	38	.415
Moline	2	5	0	4	7	..	7	2	27	38	.415
Bloomington	5	2	2	5	2	6	..	3	25	37	.403
Alton	1	0	3	2	3	4	5	..	18	44	.290

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*Evansville Baseball Club
Central League 1913*

1, Matthews; 2, C. E. Knoll, Mgr.; 3, Covington; 4, Townsend; 5, Kibble; 6, Altermath; 7, Kernaghan; 8, Boelzel; 9, Winchell; 10, Hauger; 11, Daubert; 12, Turner; 13, Shoup; 14, Grefe.

EVANSVILLE TEAM—CENTRAL LEAGUE.



1, Vandagriff, Mgr.; 2, Roberts; 3, Whitcraft; 4, Powers; 5, Brown; 6, Higbee; 7, Smith; 8, Peterson; 9, Siegfried; 10, Gleich; 11, Richardson; 12, Kelly.

FORT WAYNE TEAM—CENTRAL LEAGUE.

CENTRAL LEAGUE.

Toward the latter end of the season of 1917 the Central League encountered so many difficulties that it deserves great credit for pulling through the season with eight clubs. The championship of the organization was won by Grand Rapids. The team played consistently good ball all the year and without any question was the best in the circuit. It was not alone business trouble that had an adverse reflect on the Central League season, as a series of misfortunes happened at one time or another to make trouble for the club owners throughout all of the year. Dayton, with a pretty fair club, had the misfortune to have its players caught and severely injured in a railroad wreck. From August 24 until September 1 it was impossible for Dayton to play, and the inability of that city to put a team on the field made it necessary to cancel all the games between Dayton, Richmond, Evansville and Fort Wayne during that period. The Dayton games of September 2 and 3 were played and the league finished with eight clubs on the field, notwithstanding all its trials. South Bend got enough of Base Ball on July 8 and the franchise in that city was transferred to Peoria, Ill., where the season was completed with the South Bend players.

The best batter of the league was Walker of Springfield with a percentage of .370. The best first baseman was Jackson of Peoria and Matthews of Evansville was the best second baseman. Mitchel of Grand Rapids led the third basemen and Rapp of Richmond the shortstops. Springfield had the best batting club in the league and Grand Rapids the best fielding club. As a whole the pitching was not much above the average, and collectively the pitchers of the Peoria club performed better than those of most of the other teams.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.														Not
Club.	G.	R.	Spr.	Peo.	Mus.	Ev.	Ric.	Day.	F.	W.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Played.
Grand Rapids ....	..	11	11	8	14	14	9	13	80	44	.645	2	
Springfield	7	..	9	6	13	14	15	10	74	50	.596	2		
Peoria	7	9	..	9	9	13	12	7	66	55	.545	5		
Muskegon	10	10	7	..	8	10	11	9	65	57	.533	4		
Evansville	3	5	8	10	..	7	9	14	56	61	.479	9		
Richmond	3	4	5	8	9	..	6	11	46	70	.397	10		
Dayton	9	3	6	7	4	6	..	9	44	68	.393	14		
Fort Wayne.....	5	8	9	9	4	6	6	..	47	73	.392	6		

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NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE.

When the season of 1917 finished in the Northwestern League a new club had won the championship. The season did not continue to its usual length owing to abnormal conditions. Great Falls was in the lead July 15 when it was decided that it would be a waste of money to go on with the organization. The country was so prosperous in that region of the nation where the league is located that no one had time for recreation. The championship season began April 24 and, as has been stated, ended July 15. When the race was called off Seattle had played nine games more than Great Falls, but the percentage standing was in favor of the former club, and it was decided that the best thing to do was to call it a championship contest.

The best batting club in the league was Butte with a percentage of .275, as against .273 for Great Falls. The best fielding club was Seattle with a percentage of .950, while Great Falls was second with .945. Thus the championship club ranked second both in bat-



1, Kuhn; 2, Brooks; 3, Sparks; 4, Conley; 5, Palmer; 6, Lewis; 7, Callahan; 8, Erwin; 9, Bono; 10, Storey; 11, Mattick; 12, Ens; 13, Compere; 14, Patterson, Mgr.; 15, Cook; 16, Jacobus; 17, Schliebner; 18, Brownlow.

DALLAS TEAM—CHAMPIONS TEXAS LEAGUE.



1, Russ; 2, Moore; 3, Vann; 4, Perritt; 5, Teague; 6, Malmquist; 7, Wotell; 8, Harkins; 9, James; 10, E. Hardy, Mgr.; 11, Leslie; 12, Blunk; 13, Donalds; 14, Conwell; 15, Head; 16, Tanner; 17, Grubb; 18, Miller.

Gildersleeve, Photo.

WACO TEAM—TEXAS LEAGUE.

ting and fielding. A member of the championship club was McGinnity, so well known as the "Iron Man" of the Giants in years gone by.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Games.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Games.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Great Falls.....	71	42	29	.592	Spokane	77	36	41	.468
Seattle	80	46	34	.575	Butte	69	31	38	.449
Tacoma	73	38	35	.521	Vancouver	82	33	49	.402

Season opened April 24 and closed prematurely July 15, owing to the war and abnormal conditions.

List of champion clubs of previous years and averages of players for past season are published complete in the Spalding Official Base Ball Record.

TEXAS LEAGUE.

For three years the Waco club had been the prominent championship factor in the Texas League. Clever team work on the part of Waco won the pennant in 1915 and 1916. In 1917 the Texas League, enjoying a remarkably good season, saw the championship go to Dallas, with Fort Worth and Waco the contenders. Early in the year it was ascertained that the patronage at Beaumont and Galveston was far too insignificant to make it worth while to keep these cities in the Texas League circuit and they were dropped on May 19. That brought the circuit down to six clubs, and it is rather flattering to the league to have it known that from that time on it was prosperous. The championship race was so well balanced that Shreveport, which finished last, had a percentage of .451. The real "weak sister" in the circuit was Galveston, which did not have a good team. It is also very likely the truth that Galveston has never thoroughly recovered in a Base Ball way from the terrific gulf tornadoes which almost destroyed the city.

The leading batter in the league was Sharman, who began with Galveston and went from that team to Fort Worth. In one hundred and fifty-six games his batting average was .341. Sharman began to play professional Base Ball with the Portsmouth (Ohio) club, from which he was drafted by the New York National League club. New York took him to Texas in 1916, but unfortunately the young man had an injured foot and could not do his best. He was released to Memphis and eventually drifted to the Texas League. His second trip to Texas was far more beneficial than his first, as last year's batting average proves. He was taken out of the Texas League by the Philadelphia Athletics, but after that joined the army and is not likely to play Base Ball this season. Dallas was the best batting club in the league with a percentage of .258, leading Fort Worth which was second with .257. The race between these clubs was very close all season. The best fielding club in the league was Fort Worth, while the Dallas champions dropped as low as fourth, being outfielded by both Waco and Shreveport. Leslie of Waco tied with Schliebner of Dallas as the leading first baseman and Perry of Beaumont and San Antonio, who played in one hundred and sixty games, was the most consistent second baseman. Ens of Dallas was the leading third baseman and Stow of Fort Worth the leading shortstop.

Jones of Shreveport, whose services were transferred at the end of the season to the New York National League club, led the league pitchers on the basis of earned runs with 1.82 for the year. The second best pitcher was Perritt of Waco and Fort Worth, who, strangely enough, finished exactly as his relative did, Perritt of the National League. In games won and lost Jones had 15—7 to his credit and Perritt 15—8. Only one man in the league, Con-



1, Masters; 2, Thompson; 3, Humphries, Mgr.; 4, Stewart; 5, Phillips; 6, Bailey; 7, Nutt; 8, Johnson; 9, Tommie, Mascot; 10, Griggs; 11, Herriott, Capt.; 12, Palmer; 13, Faircloth; 14, Mulvey; 15, O'Neal.

McALESTER TEAM—CHAMPIONS WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

Hale & Hiatt, Photo.



MARTINSBURG TEAM—BLUE RIDGE LEAGUE.

nelly of Dallas, really did better. He won twenty-seven and lost ten games, but on the earned run record was behind Jones and Perritt with 1.92.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Dallas	96	64	.600	San Antonio.....	75	89	.457
Fort Worth.....	90	71	.559	Shreveport	73	89	.451
Waco	84	73	.535	Beaumont*	19	23	.452
Houston	78	86	.476	Galveston*	11	29	.275

*The Beaumont and Galveston clubs were dropped by the league May 19, 1917, and the season continued with a six-club circuit.

List of champion clubs of previous years and averages of players for past season are published complete in the Spalding Official Base Ball Record.

SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE.

Like most leagues in the eastern part of the United States, the South Atlantic League decided to discontinue playing July 4. At that time the Charleston and Columbia clubs were tied for first place with eighteen games won and ten lost. It was decided to play a post-season series for the championship, and in that series Columbia won four games and lost two. Upon that result was awarded the pennant for 1917. The league did not progress far enough to show what the players really could do under ordinary conditions.

However, as an organization the members must be entitled to credit for their pluck in trying to start. The efforts showed that they were eager to do what they could to make Base Ball a success. It so happened that in 1916 Columbia in the play-off with Augusta lost the championship, and there was some satisfaction, even though the season of 1917 was short, when Columbia defeated Charleston and was officially awarded the pennant.

STANDING OF CLUBS WHEN LEAGUE DISBANDED, JULY 4.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Charleston	18	10	.643	Augusta	10	18	.357
Columbia	18	10	.643	Jacksonville	10	18	.357

POST-SEASON SERIES.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Columbia	4	2	.667	Charleston	2	4	.333

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CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

The reason given for closing the season in July was war. The real truth is that the Central Association, an organization in farming districts somewhat similar to the Three-Eye League, was compelled to close down its gates because the average man was too busy to go to a ball game. In 1916 the championship was won by Marshalltown, and when the season ended in 1917 Marshalltown was in the lead and nothing could be done except to award that city the championship. The club played ninety-eight games with a percentage of .653. The total of games made a pretty fair season despite the fact that the full schedule was not played.

Marshalltown was easily the best of the eight clubs in the league and finished with a supremacy of seven games. It stood second in

club batting and sixth in club fielding, decidedly a low record for a team that was able to win the championship. The greater part of its strength was in its batting prowess and the fact that it had two winning pitchers.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Marshalltown	64	34	.653	Cedar Rapids.....	39	52	.429
Mason City.....	54	38	.587	Charles City.....	40	54	.426
Clinton	40	33	.548	La Crosse.....	29	43	.403
Waterloo	50	42	.543	Fort Dodge.....	37	57	.394

Season closed in July Account of War.

List of champion clubs of previous years and averages of players for past season are published complete in the Spalding Official Base Ball Record.

BLUE RIDGE LEAGUE.

With two years' history to its credit, the Blue Ridge League began the season of 1917 with six clubs and, after a race which in many respects was odd and in all respects interesting, the championship was won by Hagerstown after Martinsburg had led the race almost all of the year. In May and June and in the first week of July Martinsburg was first. In two weeks of July Martinsburg dropped back to second place and again assumed the leadership in August, holding up until the very last week, when Hagerstown came from behind and won the pennant.

The fight made by the Hagerstown club was certainly most remarkable. In the first week of the season Hagerstown was last. A few days later the club was in first place. This was in May. On June 8 the club had dropped to last place again. At the end of June Hagerstown was second and in the second week of July led the league. In the third week of July Hagerstown had dropped to second place, only to take first place the week later and then go three weeks in August in second place. The last spurt of the club was in the last week of August, when it overtook Martinsburg and captured the pennant.

Most of the year Gettysburg was in third place and finished that way. The only real contender except Gettysburg was Frederick, and the best position attained by that club was second in the month of June. Hagerstown won the championship by a narrow margin, but made a fine fight to do so, and was a very popular club at home. The league stood up well in spite of the depressing conditions in the other parts of the country and has made an announcement that it will go ahead in 1918 if it is necessary to convey the players from town to town in automobiles.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Hagerstown	61	36	.630	Hanover	44	52	.459
Martinsburg	59	40	.596	Frederick	45	61	.424
Gettysburg	58	46	.510	Cumberland	37	64	.366

List of champion clubs of previous years and averages of players for past season are published complete in the Spalding Official Base Ball Record.

SPALDING'S SIMPLIFIED BASE BALL RULES

Simplified Base Ball Playing Rules were prepared by the late Mr. A. G. Spalding of New York and Chicago, who was the recognized authority on the National Game. They are of great assistance to beginners as well as to veterans. Based on the Official Playing Rules, as published in Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide, they state in condensed form all the technicalities that must be observed in the sport, without the somewhat dry and formal wording which is necessarily employed by the rule makers to state each fact with great explicitness.

The Ball Ground

Base Ball is played upon a level field, upon which is outlined a square, which is known as the infield or "diamond." The term "diamond," in a broader sense, is also frequently used in the United States to apply to the entire playing field. Literally, however, the "diamond" is the infield proper.

The infield is bounded by the base-running paths, which extend from base to base. The bases are placed at right angles to each other, on each corner of the "diamond," at intervals of ninety feet beginning from the home plate. Thus, first base must be ninety feet from home plate, second base ninety feet from first base, third base ninety feet from second base and also ninety feet from home plate, thus completing a perfect square.

The territory which lies behind third base, second base and first base, beyond the infield and within the lines defining fair ground and also without these lines, is known as the outfield. All that portion of the field outside of the base lines that extend from home plate to first base and from home plate to third base, all territory behind the home plate and all territory outside of straight lines reaching from the outside corner of third and first bases indefinitely to the outfield is foul ground.

Sometimes it is impossible for boys who desire to play Base Ball to obtain a field sufficiently large for the regulation diamond, whose dimensions have previously been stated, and in such cases an effort should always be made to place the bases at equal distances from each other in order that the symmetry of the diamond and the correct theory of the game may be preserved. Players of younger years may find that a smaller diamond adds more enjoyment to their amusement, since they are better able to cover the ground in fielding the ball in a smaller area and do not become so fatigued by running the bases when the latter are stationed at their full legal distance from each other.

The bases, except home plate, are best constructed of canvas bags filled with sawdust. Home plate should be of whitened rubber, whenever it is possible to obtain it. Some cruder substance may be used for bases if nothing else is obtainable, but it is best to follow the suggestions given. First, second and third bases should be attached to pegs driven in the ground, and home plate should be sunk so that its upper surface is on a level with the surface of the ground.

The pitcher's position on a diamond of regulation size is located sixty feet six inches from home plate, and on a straight

line, extending from home plate to the center of second base. It, too, should be denoted by a plate of whitened rubber, to be sunk until its upper surface is on a level with the surface of the field. This plate should be the shape of a parallelogram, twenty-four inches long by six inches wide, with the longer sides of the parallelogram at right angles to home plate.

If a diamond smaller than the regulation size be used, the pitcher's position should be relatively closer to home plate.

(For detailed description of laying out a "diamond" see Rules Nos. 1 to 13, inclusive, of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

The Ball

The Spalding Official National League Ball is used in regulation games, but for players fifteen years of age or younger, the Spalding Official "National League Junior" ball, made the same as the National League Ball, only slightly smaller in size, should be used, for it better fits the boy's hand and prevents straining the arm in throwing.

(See Rule No. 14 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

The Regulation Bat

The Bat always must be round and not to exceed $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter at the thickest part. Spalding Trade Mark Bats are made to suit all ages and physiques, and are strictly in accordance with official regulations.

(See Rule No. 15 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Regulation Gloves and Mitts

The catcher or first baseman may wear a glove or mitt of any size, shape or weight. Every other player is restricted to the use of a glove or mitt weighing not over ten ounces and measuring not over fourteen inches around the palm. Spalding's Trade Marked Gloves and Mitts are regulation weight and size and are used by all champion players.

(See Rule No. 20 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Players' Uniforms

Games played by players not clad in a regular uniform are called "scrub" games and are not recorded as "match" games. Every club should adopt a regular uniform, not only to enable the players to play properly and with comfort, but to distinguish one team from the other.

(See Rule No. 19 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Players' Benches

All ball grounds should be provided with two players' benches back of and on each side of the home plate. They must be not less than twenty-five feet outside of the coaches' lines. The coaches may not go within fifteen feet of the base lines. Each team should occupy one of these benches exclusively, and their bats and accoutrements should be kept near the bench.

(See Rule No. 21 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Field Rules

No person shall be allowed upon any part of the playing field except the players in uniform, the manager of each side (and the latter not when the game is in progress, except that he is in uniform); the umpire and the officers of the law. No manager, captain, or player is supposed to address the spectators. In a regular League match this is considered a violation of the rules.

(See Rules Nos. 75-77 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Soiling and Providing Balls

No player shall be allowed to soil a new ball prior to putting it into play.

In League games the home team provides the ball. It is customary in smaller leagues to expect the home team to do the same. The umpire has the custody of the ball when it is not in play, but at the conclusion of the game the ball becomes the property of the winning team.

(See Rule No. 14 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Number and Positions of Players

Two teams make up each contest, with nine players on each side. The fielders are known as the pitcher, the catcher, the first baseman, the second baseman, the third baseman, the shortstop, the left fielder, the center fielder and the right fielder. None of these is required to occupy an exact position on the field, except the pitcher, who must stand with his foot touching the pitcher's plate when in the act of delivering the ball to the batter, and the catcher, who must be within the "catcher's space" behind the batter and within ten feet of home plate. Players in uniform must not occupy seats in the stands or mingle with the spectators.

(See Rules Nos. 16, 17 and 18 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Substitute Players

It is always advisable to have a sufficient number of substitutes in uniform ready to take the field in case any player shall become disabled or be disqualified.

It is the duty of the captain of each team immediately to announce changes of players to the umpire, and the umpire shall announce them to the opposing team and spectators.

When a pitcher is taken from his position his substitute must continue to pitch until the batsman has reached first base or has been put out.

(See Rule No. 28 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Choice of Innings—

Fitness of Field for Play

The home team has the choice of innings and determines whether the ground is fit for play, provided it has rained before the beginning of the game. If two clubs from the same

city are playing, the captain of the team on whose ground the game is played has the choice of innings.

(See Rule No. 29 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

A Regulation Game

The game begins with the fielders of the team having the choice of innings in their respective positions. The first batter of the opposing team is in his "box" at home plate. This "box" is a parallelogram, six feet by four, on either side of home plate, and six inches back from the furthest corner of the plate.

If it is not possible to outline a "box" it should be remembered that the batter is never allowed to step over home plate to strike at the ball, and that he must not run forward toward the pitcher, to exceed three feet from the center of the plate, to strike at the ball.

The umpire if alone (for two umpires are permissible) may take his position, at his option, either behind the pitcher or the catcher. He judges all balls and strikes, declares all outs, decides whether the ball is batted foul or fair, decides as to the legality of the pitcher's delivery, and, in fact, has complete control of the game. His decisions must never be questioned, except by the captain of either team, and only by the latter when there is a difference of opinion as to the correct interpretation of the rules.

The team at bat is allowed two coaches on the field, one opposite first base and the other opposite third base, but they must never approach either base to a distance closer than fifteen feet. They may coach either base runners or batsman.

Whenever a player is substituted on a nine he must always bat in the order of the man who retires from the game. A player may be substituted at any time, but the player whose place he takes is no longer eligible to take part in the contest.

When a substitute takes the pitcher's place in the box he must remain there until the batsman then at bat either is retired or reaches first base.

A game is won when the side first at bat scores fewer runs in nine innings than the side second at bat. This rule applies to games of fewer innings. Thus, whenever the side second at bat has scored more total runs in any part of a half inning less of play than the side first at bat it is the winner of the game, provided that the side first at bat has completed five full innings as batsmen. A game is also won if the side last at bat scores the winning run before the third hand is out.

In case of a tie game play continues until at the end of even innings one side has scored more runs than the other, provided that if the side last at bat scores the winning run before the third hand is out the game shall terminate. Rulings relative to drawn games and games that are called because of atmospheric disturbances, fire or panic, will be found under the head of "Umpire's Duties."

(See Rules Nos. 22-27 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Pitching Rules

Before pitching the ball the pitcher must face the batsman with both feet squarely on the ground and in front of the pitcher's plate. When the ball is delivered the pitcher must

face the batter and one of his feet must be in contact with the pitcher's plate or on top of the plate. Not more than one step must be taken in the act of delivery.

Whenever the ball after being pitched and without striking the ground goes over any part of home plate between the knee and the shoulder of the batsman it must be called a strike, whether the batsman strikes at it or not.

If the pitcher fails to deliver the ball over any part of the plate, or if he delivers it over the plate above the shoulder or below the knee and the batsman declines to strike at it, it is called a ball, or if the bases are unoccupied, any ball delivered by the pitcher while either foot is not in contact with the pitcher's plate shall be called a ball.

If the ball touches the ground before it passes home plate and is not struck at by the batsman, it is a ball and must be called as such by the umpire. If struck at, it is, of course, recorded as a strike.

At the beginning of each inning the pitcher is allowed to throw five balls to the catcher or to an infielder for "warming-up" practice, the batsman refraining from occupying his position in the "box" at home plate.

After the batsman steps into his position the pitcher must not throw the ball around the infield, except to retire a base runner. If he violates this rule and, in the opinion of the umpire, is trying to delay the game, the umpire may call a ball for every throw thus made. If the pitcher occupies more than twenty seconds in delivering the ball to the batter the umpire may call a ball for each offense of this nature.

The pitcher must not make any motion to deliver the ball to the batsman and fail to do so, nor must he feint to throw to first base when it is occupied by a runner and fail to complete the throw. Violation of this rule constitutes a balk, which gives all runners who are on the bases at the time an opportunity to advance a base each without being put out.

A balk is also declared when the pitcher throws to any base to catch a runner without stepping directly toward that base in the act of making the throw; when either foot of the pitcher is back of the pitcher's plate and not in contact with it when he delivers the ball; when he fails to face the batsman in the act of delivering the ball; when neither foot of the pitcher is in contact with the pitcher's plate in the act of delivering the ball; when in the opinion of the umpire the pitcher is purposely delaying the game; when he stands in his position and makes any motion with any part of his body corresponding to his customary motion when pitching and fails immediately to deliver the ball; when he delivers the ball to the catcher when the latter is outside of the catcher's box.

When a pitched ball, at which the batsman has not struck, hits the batsman before the catcher touches it, the umpire must call it a dead ball and no base runner can advance. The batsman, however, must be in his position at the time that the ball hits him and must make every effort to get out of the way of the ball if he fears that it will hit him.

If a batsman makes a foul strike, if a foul hit is not caught, if the umpire declares a dead ball or if a fair hit ball touches a base runner or umpire, if the pitcher makes a balk, or if there is interference with fielder or batsman, the ball is not in play until after it has been returned to the pitcher, standing in his position, and the umpire has given the word to resume play. No base runners may advance when the ball is not in play.

Whenever a person not engaged in the game touches a batted or thrown ball, a block follows. This must at once be an-

nounced by the umpire, and runners shall be privileged to advance bases until the ball is thrown to the pitcher, standing in his position. After that they advance at their peril. The pitcher may then throw a runner out wherever he sees a possibility of doing so. Should a spectator retain possession of a blocked ball, or throw it or kick it out of the reach of the fielder who is endeavoring to recover it, the umpire must call "Time," and hold all runners at such bases as they occupied when he called "Time" until after he has permitted play to resume, with the ball returned to the pitcher standing in his position.

(See Rules Nos. 30-37 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Batting Rules

Before the game begins each captain must present the batting order of his team to the umpire, who shall submit it to the captain of the other side. This batting order is followed throughout the game except when a player is substituted for another, the substitute batting in the order of the retired player.

Each player of each nine must go to bat in his regular order unless a substitute has been authorized to take his place.

After the first inning the first batter in each succeeding inning is the player following the man who completed his full time at bat in the inning before. For instance, if a batter has but one strike in the first inning and the third hand be put out while he is at bat, he becomes the first batter in the following inning, not having completed his full time at bat in the inning previous. In such case, any balls and strikes called in the previous inning do not count when he resumes his time at bat.

Players of the side at bat must remain on their seats on the players' bench except when called upon to bat, to coach, or to act as substitute base runners.

No player of the side at bat except the batsman is privileged to stand in the space behind the catcher, or to cross it while the pitcher and catcher are handling the ball.

Players sitting on the bench of the side at bat must get out of the way of fielders who approach them while trying to field a batted or thrown ball.

Any legally batted ball that settles on fair ground (the infield) between home and first base, or between home and third base, or that bounds from fair ground to the outfield inside of first base, or third base, or that touches the person of a player or the umpire on fair ground, is a fair hit.

A fair hit is also any legally batted ball that first falls on fair territory beyond first base or third base.

Any legally batted ball that settles on foul ground is a foul hit, except that a ground hit, should it roll from foul to fair territory between first and home and third and home, and remain there, is a fair hit.

A ground hit that first strikes fair territory and rolls outside of the foul line between first and home, or third and home, is a foul hit.

Any legally batted ball that falls on foul territory beyond first base, or third base, or that touches the person of a player or an umpire on foul ground, is a foul hit.

A foul tip is the continuation of a strike which has merely

been touched by the bat, shoots directly into the hands of the catcher and is held by him.

A bunt hit is legally tapping the ball slowly within the infield by the batsman. If a foul result, which is not legally caught, the batsman is charged with a strike, whether it be the first, second or third strike.

Any hit going outside the ground is fair or foul as the umpire judges its flight at the point at which it passes beyond the limitations of the enclosure in which the contest takes place. A legal home run over a wall or a fence can only be made when the wall or fence is 235 feet from the home plate. This rule is not invariably followed in amateur games.

If the batsman strikes at a pitched ball and misses it, a strike is called.

If the batsman fails to strike at a pitched ball which passes over the plate at the proper height, a strike is called.

A foul tip caught by the catcher is a strike.

A foul hit, whether a fly or a ground hit, bounding to any part of foul ground, is a strike unless the batter has two strikes. After two strikes the batter may foul the ball without penalty unless he bunts or is caught out on a foul fly.

All bunts rolling foul are strikes. If the batsman strikes at the ball and misses it but the ball hits him, it is a strike.

If the batsman, with either of his feet out of the batsman's box, hits the ball in any way it is a foul strike and the batsman is out.

If a batsman bats out of turn and it is discovered after he has completed his time at bat, but before the ball has been delivered to the succeeding batsman, the player who should have batted is out, and no runs can be scored, or bases be run, on any play made by the wrong batter. This penalty is not enforced unless the error has been discovered before the ball is delivered by the pitcher to the succeeding batsman.

If the error is discovered while the wrong batsman is at bat, the proper player may take his place, but he must be charged with whatever balls and strikes have already been recorded against the wrong batsman. Whenever this happens the batters continue to follow each other in their regular order.

Should the batsman who is declared out for batting out of order be the third hand out, the proper batsman in the next inning is the player who would have come to bat had the side been retired by ordinary play in the preceding inning.

The batsman is out if he fails to take his position within one minute after the umpire has called for him.

The batsman is out if a foul fly, other than a foul tip, is caught by a fielder, provided the latter does not use his cap, his protector, or any illegal contrivance to catch the ball, and provided the ball does not strike some object other than a fielder before being caught. It has been ruled that when the ball lodges in the catcher's protector by accident and he secures it before it falls to the ground, the catch is fair. This is a very exceptional play.

The batsman is out whenever he attempts to hinder the catcher from fielding or throwing the ball, either by stepping outside of the lines of his position or by deliberate obstruction. An exception to this is when the base runner on third is declared out for alleged interference by the batsman.

The batsman is out when three strikes are called and first base is occupied, whether the catcher holds the ball or not, except there be two hands out at the time.

The batsman is out, if, while attempting a third strike, the ball touches any part of his person, and base runners are not allowed to advance.

Before two men are out, if the batsman pops up a fly to the infield with first and second, or first, second and third bases occupied, he is out if the umpire decides that it is an infield fly. The umpire shall immediately declare when the ball is hit whether it is an infield fly or an outfield fly. It is customary for the umpire to call the batter out in case that he decides it an infield fly, so that base runners may be protected and not force each other out through the medium of a double play.

The batsman is out on a bunt that rolls foul if the attempted bunt be made on the third strike.

The batsman is out if he steps from one batsman's box to the other after the pitcher has taken his position to pitch.

(See Rules Nos. 38-51 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Base Running Rules

After the batsman makes a fair hit in which he is not put out he must touch first, second and third bases, and then the home plate in regular succession in order to score a run. This applies to a fair hit over a fence.

No base runner may score ahead of the man who precedes him in the batting order, if that player is also a base runner.

The batsman must run to first base immediately after making a fair hit, or when four balls have been called by the umpire, or when three strikes have been declared by the umpire.

If the batsman is hit by a pitched ball, either on his person or clothing, and the umpire is satisfied that the batsman did not purposely get in the way of the ball, and that he used due precaution to avoid it, he is entitled to run to first base without being put out.

The batsman is entitled to run to first base without being put out if the catcher interferes with him or tries to prevent him from striking at the ball.

The batsman is entitled to first base, without being put out, if before touching a fielder a fair hit ball hit either the person or clothing of an umpire or a base runner who is on fair ground.

Whenever the umpire sends the batsman to first base after four balls have been called, or for being hit by a pitched ball, or because he has been interfered with by the catcher, all runners on bases immediately ahead of him may advance a base each without being put out. A runner on second or third base with first base unoccupied would not be considered a runner immediately ahead.

Any base runner is entitled to advance one base when the umpire calls a balk. The batter is not a base runner.

Any base runner is entitled to advance one base when the ball, after being delivered by the pitcher, passes the catcher and touches any fence or building within ninety feet of the home plate. The penalty in regard to touching a fence or building is frequently waived by mutual consent where the ground area is limited.

If a fielder obstructs a base runner the latter may go to the next base without being put out, provided the fielder did not have the ball in his hand with which to touch the runner.

All base runners may advance three bases whenever a fielder stops or catches a batted ball with his cap, glove, or any part

of his uniform detached from its proper place on his person. If a thrown ball, base runners may advance two bases.

Should a thrown or pitched ball strike the person or clothing of an umpire, the ball is not dead, and base runners are entitled to all the bases they can make.

The base runner shall return to his base without liability of being put out when a foul is not legally caught, when a ground ball is batted foul, or when the batter illegally bats the ball.

On a dead ball the runner shall return to his base without liability of being put out, unless it happens to be the fourth pitched ball to the batter, in which case, if first, or first and second bases, or first, second and third bases be occupied, runners shall advance to the next bases in regular order. If by accident the umpire while stationed back of the bat interferes with the catcher's throw, the runner must return to his base and is not to be put out. If a pitched ball is struck at by the batsman but missed, and the ball hits the batsman, the runner must return to his base and may not be put out. If the umpire is struck by a fair hit ball before it touches a fielder, or the umpire declares the batsman or another base runner out for interference. In any of the above cases the runner is not required to touch any intervening bases to reach the base to which he is legally entitled.

If after the third strike has been called and missed by the catcher the then batsman attempts to hinder the catcher from fielding the ball, he is out.

Any fly ball legally hit by the batsman and legally caught on fair or foul ground is out.

Three strikes are out if the catcher holds the ball. In case he drops it but picks it up and touches the batsman, or throws it to first base and the first baseman touches the base or the batsman before the latter can get to first base, the batsman is out.

Should the batsman make a fair hit and in the last half of the distance between home plate and first base run more than three feet outside of the base line, he is out, except that he may run outside of the line to avoid interference with a fielder trying to field the ball as batted. This rule is construed rather liberally owing to the great speed with which runners go to first base.

Whenever the runner is on the way from first to second base, second to third base, or third base to home plate, or in reverse order trying to secure the base which he has just left, he must keep within three feet of a direct line between bases. If he runs out of line to avoid being touched by a fielder, he is out. However, if a fielder is on the line trying to field a batted ball, the runner may run behind him to avoid interference, and shall not be called out for it.

Interference with a fielder attempting to field a batted ball retires the runner, unless two fielders are after the same hit, and the runner collides with the one whom the umpire believes to have had the lesser opportunity to field the ball.

The runner is always out at any time that he may be touched by the ball in the hands of a fielder, unless the runner is on the base to which he is legally entitled. The ball, however, must be held by the fielder after he has touched the runner. If the runner deliberately knocks the ball out of the fielder's hands to avoid being put out when not on base, he shall be declared out.

If a runner fails to get back to a base after a foul or fair hit fly ball is caught, other than a foul tip, before the ball is fielded to that base and legally held, or the runner be touched

by a fielder with the ball in his hands before he can get back to the base last occupied, the runner is out, except that if the ball be thrown to the pitcher, and he delivers it to the batter, this penalty does not apply. If a base should be torn from its fastenings as the runner strikes it, he cannot be put out.

If a runner is on first base, or runners are on first and second bases, or on first, second and third bases, and the ball shall be legally batted to fair ground, all base runners are forced to run, except in the case of an infield fly (previously referred to), or a long fly to the outfield. Runners may be put out at any succeeding base if the ball is fielded there and properly held, or the runners may be touched out between bases in the proper manner. After a foul fly is caught, or after a long fly to the outfield is caught, the base runners have the privilege of trying for the next base.

A base runner hit by a legally batted ball in fair territory is out. In such case no base shall be run, unless necessitated by the batsman becoming a base runner. No run shall be scored nor shall any other base runner be put out except the one hit by the batted ball, until the umpire puts the ball in play.

A runner who fails to touch each base in regular or reverse order, when a fair play is being made, is out if the ball be properly held by a fielder on the base that should have been touched, or the runner be touched out between bases by the ball legally held by a fielder, provided that the ball has not been delivered to the batsman in the meantime by the pitcher.

If a runner fails to return to the base that he occupied when "Time" was called after the umpire has announced "Play" he is out, provided that the pitcher has not in the meantime delivered the ball to the batsman.

The runner is out if he occupies third base with no one out or one out and the batsman interferes with a play that is being made at home plate.

The runner is out if he passes a base runner who is caught between two bases. The moment that he passes the preceding base runner the umpire shall declare him out.

When the batter runs to first base he may overrun that base if he at once returns and retouches it. An attempt to run to second base renders him liable to be put out.

If, while third base is occupied, the coacher at third base shall attempt to fool a fielder, who is making or trying to make a play on a batted ball not caught on the fly, or on a fly ball, or on a thrown ball, and thereby draws a throw to home plate, the runner on third base must be declared out.

If one or more members of the team at bat gather around a base for which a runner is trying, thereby confusing the fielding side, the runner trying for the base shall be declared out.

(See Rules Nos. 52-57 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Coaching Rules

The coaches may address words of assistance and direction both to base runners and batsman, but there must never be more than two coaches on the field, one near first base and the other near third base, and they may not talk to opposing fielders except under penalty of removal from the diamond. If a coacher at third base touches or holds a base runner at third base or a base runner who is rounding third base for home the umpire must declare said runner out.

(See Rule No. 58 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Scoring of Runs

One run shall be scored every time that a player has made the legal circuit of the bases before three men are out, provided that a runner who reaches home on or during a play in which the third man is forced out, or the third man is put out before reaching first base, the runner shall not be entitled to score.

A player who makes a legal hit to fair territory is entitled to as many bases as he can advance without being put out. If a fielder is unable to get the ball home until the man has completed the circuit of the bases, the latter is credited with a home run, provided the fielder has not made a misplay in handling the ball. The same rule applies to the making of a three-base hit, a two-base hit, or a hit for one base, which is also known as a single.

A force-out can be made only when a base runner legally loses the right to the base he occupies by the batsman becoming a base runner and he is thereby obliged to advance.

(See Rule No. 59 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Ground Rules

Any special ground rules shall be understood by both team captains and the umpire, or umpires, in case there be two officials. The captain of the home club establishes the ground rules, but if the visiting captain objects, the matter must be left to the umpire, who has final jurisdiction.

(See Rule No. 72 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Umpire's Duties

When there are two umpires, the umpire behind the plate is the "Umpire-in-Chief," and the umpire on the bases the "Field Umpire." The "Umpire-in-Chief" has full charge of the game, makes all decisions on balls and strikes and decides all fair and foul hits. If a ball is hit fair, with a runner on first, he must go to third to make a possible decision; with more than one base occupied, he decides whether a runner on third base leaves the base before a fly ball is caught; and if a runner is caught between third and home, with more than one base occupied, he decides on the runner nearest home plate. He, alone, can forfeit a game.

The Field Umpire makes the other decisions.

When there is but one umpire he has complete jurisdiction over everything.

The umpire has the right to call a draw game whenever a storm interferes, if the score is equal on the last inning played. Calling a "draw game" must not be confounded with calling "time."

If the side second at bat is at bat when a storm breaks, and the game is subsequently terminated without further play, and this side has scored the same number of runs as the other side, the umpire can call the game a draw without regard to the score of the last equal inning. In other words, the game is a draw just as it rests.

Under like conditions if the side second at bat has scored more runs than the side first at bat, it shall be declared the winner, all runs for both sides being counted.

A game can be forfeited by the umpire if a team refuses to take the field within five minutes after he has called "Play";

if one side refuses to play after the game has begun; if, after the umpire has suspended play, one side refuses to play after he has again called "Play"; if one side tries to delay the game; if the rules are violated after warning by the umpire; if there are not nine players on a team after one has been removed by the umpire. The umpire has the right to remove players for objecting to decisions or for behaving in an ungentlemanly manner.

Only by the consent of the captain of an opposing team may a base runner have a player of his own side run for him.

Play may be suspended by the umpire because of rain, and if rain falls continuously for thirty minutes the umpire may terminate the game. The umpire may call "Time" for any valid reason.

Umpire's Authority

Under no circumstances shall a captain or player dispute the accuracy of an umpire's judgment and decision on a play. If the captain thinks the umpire has erred in interpretation of the rules he may appeal to the umpire, but no other player is privileged to do so.

(See Rules Nos. 60-77 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

General Definitions

"Play" is the order of the umpire to begin the game or to resume it after "Time" has been called.

"Time" is the order of the umpire to suspend play temporarily.

"Game" is the announcement of the umpire that the contest is terminated.

"Inning" is the time at bat of one team and is terminated when three of that team have been legally put out.

"Time at Bat" is the duration of a batter's turn against the pitcher until he becomes a base runner in one of the ways prescribed in the previous rules. In scoring, a batter is exempt from a time at bat if he is given a base on balls, if he makes a sacrifice hit, if he is hit by a pitched ball, or if he is interfered with by the catcher.

(See Rules Nos. 78-82 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Scoring Rules

Each side may have its own scorer, and in case of disagreement the umpire shall decide, or the captain of each team may agree, upon one scorer for the match.

(See Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide for the Scoring Rules, and Spalding's Athletic Library, No. 350—"How to Score," Price 10 cents.)

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Official Playing Rules Professional Base Ball Clubs

As adopted at the meeting of the Joint Playing Rules Committee of the National League and the American League, held at National League Headquarters, New York City, March 2, 1904. Amended February 14, 1906; February 25, 1907; February 27, 1908; February 17, 1909; January 24, 1910; February 13, 1914, and February 13, 1916.

These Rules also have been adopted by

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL BASE BALL LEAGUES.

The Ball Ground.

RULE 1. The ball ground must be enclosed. To obviate the necessity for ground rules, the shortest distance from a fence or stand on fair territory to the home base should be 235 feet and from home base to the grand stand 90 feet.

To Lay off the Field.

RULE 2. To lay off the lines defining the location of the several bases, the catcher's and the pitcher's position and to establish the boundaries required in playing the game of base ball, proceed as follows:

Diamond or Infield.

From a point, A, within the grounds, project a straight line out into the field, and at a point, B, 154 feet from point A, lay off lines BC and BD at right angles to the line AB; then, with B as a center and 63.63945 feet as a radius, describe arcs cutting the lines BA at F and BC at G, BD at H and BE at I. Draw lines FG, GI, IH, and HF, each 90 feet in length, which said lines shall be the containing lines of the Diamond or Infield.

The Catcher's Lines.

RULE 3. **SECTION 1.** With F as a center and 10 feet radius, describe an arc cutting line FA at Z and draw lines ZJ and ZK at right angles to FA, and continue each out from FA not less than 10 feet.

SEC. 2. With F as a center and 90 feet radius, describe an arc cutting FA at L and draw lines LM and LO at right angles to FA, and continue each out from FL not less than 90 feet, to form the back-stop line.

The Foul Lines.

RULE 4. From the intersection point, F, continue the straight lines GF and HF until they intersect the lines LO and LM, and then from the points G and H in the opposite direction until they reach the boundary lines of the ground, and said lines shall be clearly visible from any part of the diamond, and no wood or other hard substance shall be used in the construction of such lines.

The Players' Lines.

RULE 5. With F as center and 50 feet radius, describe arcs cutting lines FO and FM at P and Q; then, with F as center again and 75 feet radius, describe arcs cutting FG and FH at R and S; then, from the points P, Q, R and S draw lines at right angles to the lines FO, FM, FG and FH, and continue the same until they intersect at the points W and T.

The Coachers' Lines.

RULE 6. With R and S as centers and 15 feet radius, describe arcs cutting the lines RW and ST at X and Y and from the points X and Y draw lines parallel with the lines FG and FH and continue same out to the boundary lines of the ground.

The Three-Foot Line.

RULE 7. With F as a center and 45 feet radius, describe an arc cutting the line FG at the figure one (1) and from the figure one (1) to the distance of three feet draw a line at right angles to FG, and mark point 2; then from point 2 draw a line parallel with the line FG to a point three feet beyond the point G, marked 3; then from the point 3 draw a line at right angles to line 2, 3, back to and intersecting with FG.

The Batsman's Lines.

RULE 8. On either side of the line AFB describe a rectangle six feet long and four feet wide (marked 9 and 10, respectively). The longest side of each rectangle shall be parallel with the line AFB and the rectangles shall be 29 inches apart or $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches on either side of line AFB. The middle of the long side of each rectangle shall be on a line with the middle corners of home base.

The Pitcher's Plate.

RULE 9. SECTION 1. From point F measure along line FE a distance of 60 feet 6 inches to point 4, which marks the front of the pitcher's plate. Draw a line 5, 6, passing through point 4 at right angles to F4, and extending 12 inches on either side of line FB; then with line 5, 6, as a side, describe a rectangle 24 inches by 6 inches in which shall be placed the pitcher's plate.

SEC. 2. The pitcher's plate shall not be more than 15 inches higher than the base lines or the home plate, which shall be level with the surface of the field, and the slope from the pitcher's plate to every base line and the home plate shall be gradual.

The Bases.

RULE 10. SECTION 1. Within the angle F, describe a five-sided figure, two of the sides of which shall coincide with the lines FG and FH to the extent of 12 inches each, thence parallel with the line FB $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches to the points U and V a straight line between which, 17 inches long, will form the front of the home base or plate.

SEC. 2. Within the angles at G and H describe squares, whose sides are 15 inches in length, two of the sides of which squares shall lie along the lines FG and GI, IH and HF, which squares shall be the location of the first and third bases respectively. At point I, the intersection of GI and HI, describe a square 15 inches on each side, the center of which is directly over point I and whose sides are parallel to GI and HI. This shall locate second base.

RULE 11. The home base at F and the pitcher's plate at 4 must be each of whitened rubber, and so fixed in the ground as to be even with its surface. The size of the pitcher's plate shall be 24 inches by 6 inches.

RULE 12. The first base at G, the second base at I and the third base at H must each be a white canvas bag 15 inches square filled with soft material and securely fastened in place at the points specified in Rule 10.

RULE 13. The lines described in Rules 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 must be marked with lime, chalk or other white material, easily distinguishable from the ground or grass.

The Ball.

SECTION 1. The ball must weigh not less than five nor more than five and one-quarter ounces avoirdupois, and measure not less than nine nor more than nine and one-quarter inches in circumference. The Spalding National League Ball or the Reach American League Ball must be used in all games played under these rules.

SEC. 2. Two regulation balls of the make adopted by the league of which the contesting clubs are members, shall be delivered by the home club to the umpire at or before the hour for the commencement of a championship game. If the ball placed in play be batted or thrown out of the grounds or into one of the stands for spectators or in the judgment of the umpire, becomes unfit for play from any cause, the umpire shall at once deliver the alternate ball to the pitcher and another legal ball shall be supplied to him, so that he shall at all times have in his control one or more alternate balls. Provided, however, that all balls batted or thrown out of the ground or into a stand shall when returned to the field be given into the custody of the umpire immediately and become alternate balls and so long as he has in his possession two or more alternate balls, he shall not call for a new ball to replace one that has gone out of play. The alternate balls shall become the ball in play in the order in which they were delivered to the umpire.

SEC. 3. Immediately upon the delivery to him of the alternate ball by the umpire, the pitcher shall take his position and on the call of "Play," by the umpire, it shall become the ball in play. Provided, however, that play shall not be resumed with the alternate ball when a fair batted ball or a ball thrown by a fielder goes out of the ground or into a stand for spectators until the base-runners have completed the circuit of the bases unless compelled to stop at second or third base in compliance with a ground rule.

The Spalding League Ball has been adopted by the National League for the past forty-one years and is used in all the League contests. It has also been adopted by the majority of other professional leagues and by practically all the colleges.

For junior clubs (clubs composed of boys under 16 years of age) we recommend them to use the Spalding "Official National League" Jr. Ball, and that games played by junior clubs with this ball will count as legal games the same as if played with the Official League Ball.

Discolored or Damaged Balls.

SEC. 4. In the event of a ball being intentionally discolored by rubbing it with the soil or otherwise by any player, or otherwise damaged by any player, the umpire shall forthwith demand the return of that ball and substitute for it another legal ball, as hereinbefore described, and impose a fine of \$5.00 on the offending player.

Home Club to Provide Balls.

SEC. 5. In every game the balls played with shall be furnished by the home club, and the last in play shall become the property of the winning club. Each ball shall be enclosed in a paper box, which must be sealed with the seal of the President of the League and bear his certificate that the ball contained therein is of the required standard in all respects. The seal shall not be broken by the umpire except in the presence of the captains of the contesting teams after "Play" has been called.

Reserve Balls on Field.

SEC. 6. The home club shall have at least a dozen regulation balls on the field during each championship game, ready for use on the call of the umpire.

The Bat.

RULE 15. The bat must be round, not over two and three-fourth inches in diameter at the thickest part, nor more than 42 inches in length and entirely of hardwood, except that for a distance of 18 inches from the end, twine may be wound around or a granulated substance applied to the handle.

Number of Players in a Game.

RULE 16. The players of each club, actively engaged in a game at one time, shall be nine in number, one of whom shall act as captain; and in no case shall more or less than nine men be allowed to play on a side in a game.

Positions of the Players.

RULE 17. The players of the team not at bat may be stationed at any points of the field on fair ground their captain may elect, regardless of their respective positions, except that the pitcher, while in the act of delivering the ball to the bat must take his position

as defined in Rules 9 and 30; and the catcher must be within the lines of his position, as defined in Rule 3, and within 10 feet of home base, whenever the pitcher delivers the ball to the bat.

Must Not Mingle With Spectators.

RULE 18. Players in uniform shall not be permitted to occupy seats in the stands, or to mingle with the spectators.

Uniforms of Players.

RULE 19. Every club shall adopt two uniforms for its players, one to be worn in games at home and the other in games abroad, and the suits of each of the uniforms of a team shall conform in color and style. No player who shall attach anything to the sole or heel of his shoe other than the ordinary base ball shoe plate, or who shall appear in a uniform not conforming to the suits of the other members of his team, shall be permitted to take part in a game.

Size and Weight of Gloves.

RULE 20. The catcher or first baseman may wear a glove or mitt of any size, shape or weight. Every other player is restricted to the use of a glove or mitt weighing not over 10 ounces and measuring not over 14 inches around the palm.

Players' Benches.

RULE 21. SECTION 1. Players' benches must be furnished by the home club and placed upon a portion of the ground not less than twenty-five (25) feet outside of the players' lines. One such bench shall be for the exclusive use of the visiting team and the other for the exclusive use of the home team. Each bench must be covered with a roof and closed at the back and each end; a space, however, not more than six (6) inches wide may be left under the roof for ventilation. All players and substitutes of the side at bat must be seated on their team's bench, except the batsman, base-runners and such as are legally assigned to coach base-runners. Under no circumstances shall the umpire permit any person except the players and substitutes in uniform and the manager of the team entitled to its exclusive use to be seated on a bench.

Penalty for Violation.

SEC. 2. Whenever the umpire observes a violation of the preceding section, he shall immediately order such player or

players as have disregarded it to be seated. If the order be not obeyed within one minute the offending player or players shall be fined \$5.00 each by the umpire. If the order be not then obeyed within one minute, the offending player or players shall be debarred from further participation in the game, and shall be obliged to forthwith leave the playing field.

A Regulation Game.

RULE 22. Every championship game must be commenced not later than two hours before sunset and shall continue until each team has had nine innings, provided, however, that the game shall terminate:

SECTION 1. If the side first at bat scores less runs in nine innings than the other side has scored in eight innings.

SEC. 2. If the side last at bat in the ninth inning scores the winning run before the third man is out.

SEC. 3. If the game be called by the umpire on account of darkness, rain, fire, panic, or for other cause which puts patrons or players in peril.

Extra-Innings Games.

If the score be a tie at the end of nine (9) innings for each team, play shall be continued until one side has scored more runs than the other in an equal number of innings, provided, that if the side last at bat score the winning run before the third man is out in any inning after the ninth, the game shall terminate.

Drawn Games.

RULE 24. A drawn game shall be declared by the umpire if the score is equal on the last even inning played when he terminates play in accordance with Rule 22, Section 3, after five or more equal innings have been played by each team. But if the side that went second to bat is at bat when the game is terminated, and has scored the same number of runs as the other side, the umpire shall declare the game drawn without regard to the score of the last equal inning.

Called Games.

RULE 25. If the umpire calls a game in accordance with Rule 22, Section 3, at any time after five innings have been completed, the score shall be that of the last equal innings played, except that if the side second at bat shall have scored in an unequal number or

innings, or before the completion of the unfinished inning, at least one run more than the side first at bat, the score of the game shall be the total number of runs each team has made.

Forfeited Games.

RULE 26. A forfeited game shall be declared by the umpire in favor of the club not in fault, in the following cases:

SECTION 1. If the team of a club fail to appear upon the field, or being upon the field, refuse to begin a game for which it is scheduled or assigned, within five minutes after the umpire has called "Play" at the hour for the beginning of the game, unless such delay in appearing, or in commencing the game be unavoidable.

SEC. 2. If, after the game has begun, one side refuse to continue to play, unless the game has been suspended or terminated by the umpire.

SEC. 3. If, after play has been suspended by the umpire, one side fails to resume playing in one minute after the umpire has called "Play."

SEC. 4. If a team employ tactics palpably designed to delay the game.

SEC. 5. If, after warning by the umpire, any one of the rules of the game be wilfully and persistently violated.

SEC. 6. If the order for the removal of a player, as authorized by Rules 21, 58 and 67, be not obeyed within one minute.

SEC. 7. If, because of the removal of players from the game by the umpire, or for any cause, there be less than nine players on either team.

SEC. 8. If, after the game has been suspended on account of rain, the orders of the umpire are not complied with as required by Rule 29.

SEC. 9. If, when two games are scheduled to be played in one afternoon, the second game be not commenced within ten minutes of the time of the completion of the first game. The umpire of the first game shall be the timekeeper.

SEC. 10. In case the umpire declare the game forfeited he shall transmit a written report thereof to the President of the League within twenty-four hours thereafter. However, a failure on the part of the umpire to so notify the President shall not affect the validity of his award of the game by forfeiture.

No Game.

RULE 27. "No game" shall be declared by the umpire if he terminates play in accordance with Rule 22, Sec. 3, before five innings are completed by each team. Provided, however, that if the club second at bat shall have made more runs at the end of its fourth inning than the club first at bat has made in five completed innings of a game so terminated, the umpire shall award the game to the club having made the greater number of runs, and it shall count as a legal game in the championship record.

Substitutes.

RULE 28. SECTION 1. Each side shall be required to have present on the field during a championship game a sufficient number of substitute players in uniform, conforming to the suits worn by their team-mates, to carry out the provisions of this code which requires that not less than nine players shall occupy the field in any inning of the game.

SEC. 2. Any such substitute may at any stage of the game take the place of a player whose name is in his team's batting order, but the player whom he succeeds shall not thereafter participate in that game.

SEC. 3. A base-runner shall not have another player whose name appears in the batting order of his team run for him except by the consent of the captain of the other team.

SEC. 4. Whenever one player is substituted for another, whether as batsman, base-runner or fielder, the captain of the side making the change must immediately notify the umpire, who in turn must announce the same to the spectators. A fine of \$5.00 shall be assessed by the umpire against the captain for each violation of this rule, and the President of the League shall impose a similar fine against the umpire, who, after having been notified of a change, fails to make proper announcement. Play shall be suspended while announcement is being made, and the player substituted shall become actively engaged in the game immediately upon his captain's notice of the change to the umpire.

Choice of Innings—Fitness of Field for Play.

RULE 29. The choice of innings shall be given to the captain of the home club, who shall be the sole judge of the fitness of the ground for beginning a game after a rain; but, after play has been called by the umpire, he alone shall be the judge as to the fitness of the ground for resuming play after the game has been suspended

on account of rain, and when time is so called the ground-keeper and sufficient assistants shall be under the control of the umpire for the purpose of putting the ground in proper shape for play, under penalty of forfeiture of the game by the home team.

THE PITCHING RULES.

Delivery of the Ball to the Bat.

RULE 30. Preliminary to pitching, the pitcher shall take his position facing the batsman with both feet squarely on the ground and in front of the pitcher's plate or on top of the pitcher's plate; and in the act of delivering the ball to the bat he must keep one foot in contact with the pitcher's plate defined in Rule 9. He shall not raise either foot until in the act of delivering the ball to the bat, nor make more than one step in such delivery.

A Fairly Delivered Ball.

RULE 31. A fairly delivered ball is a ball pitched or thrown to the bat by the pitcher while standing in his position and facing the batsman that passes over any portion of the home base, before touching the ground, not lower than the batsman's knee, nor higher than his shoulder. For every such fairly delivered ball the umpire shall call one strike.

An Unfairly Delivered Ball.

RULE 32. An unfairly delivered ball is a ball delivered to the bat by the pitcher while standing in his position and facing the batsman that does not pass over any portion of the home base between the batsman's shoulder and knees, or that touches the ground before passing home base, unless struck at by the batsman; or, with the bases unoccupied, any ball delivered by the pitcher while no foot is in contact with the pitcher's plate. For every unfairly delivered ball the umpire shall call one ball.

Delaying the Game.

RULE 33. SECTION 1. If, after the batsman be standing in his proper position ready to strike at a pitched ball, the ball be thrown by the pitcher to any player other than the catcher when in the catcher's lines and within 10 feet of the home base (except in an attempt to retire a base-runner), each ball so thrown shall be called a ball.

SEC. 2. The umpire shall call a ball on the pitcher each time he delays the game by failing to deliver the ball to the bats-

man for a longer period than 20 seconds, excepting that at the commencement of each inning, or when a pitcher relieves another, the pitcher may occupy one minute in delivering not to exceed five balls to the catcher or an infielder, during which time play shall be suspended.

SEC. 3. In event of the pitcher being taken from his position by either manager or captain, the player substituted for him shall continue to pitch until the batsman then at bat has either been put out or has reached first base.

Balking.

A balk shall be:

RULE 34. SECTION 1. Any motion made by the pitcher while in position to deliver the ball to the bat without delivering it, or to throw to first base when occupied by a base-runner without completing the throw.

SEC. 2. Throwing the ball by the pitcher to any base to catch the base-runner without stepping directly toward such base in the act of making such throw.

SEC. 3. Any delivery of the ball to the bat by the pitcher while either foot is back of and not in contact with the pitcher's plate.

SEC. 4. Any delivery of the ball to the bat by the pitcher while he is not facing the batsman.

SEC. 5. Any motion in delivering the ball to the bat by the pitcher while not in the position defined by Rule 30.

SEC. 6. Holding of the ball by the pitcher so long as, in the opinion of the umpire, to unnecessarily delay the game.

SEC. 7. Making any motion to pitch while standing in his position without having the ball in his possession.

SEC. 8. Making any motion of the arm, shoulder, hip or body the pitcher habitually makes in his method of delivery, without immediately delivering the ball to the bat. ,

SEC. 9. Delivery of the ball to the bat when the catcher is standing outside the lines of the catcher's position as defined in Rule 3.

If the pitcher shall fail to comply with the requirements of any section of this rule, the umpire shall call a "balk."

Dead Ball.

RULE 35. A dead ball is a ball delivered to the bat by the pitcher, not struck at by the batsman, that touches any part of the batsman's person or clothing while he is standing in his position.

Ball Not in Play.

RULE 36. In case of an illegally batted ball, a balk, foul hit ball not legally caught, dead ball, interference with the fielder or batsman, or a fair hit ball striking a base-runner or umpire before touching a fielder, the ball shall not be considered in play until it be held by the pitcher standing in his position, and the umpire shall have called "Play."

Block Balls.

RULE 37. **SECTION 1.** A block is a batted or thrown ball that is touched, stopped or handled by a person not engaged in the game.

SEC. 2. Whenever a block occurs the umpire shall declare it, and base-runners may run the bases without liability to be put out until the ball has been returned to and held by the pitcher in his position.

SEC. 3. If a person not engaged in the game should retain possession of a blocked ball, or throw or kick it beyond the reach of the fielders, the umpire shall call "Time" and require each base-runner to stop at the base last touched by him until the ball be returned to the pitcher in his position and the umpire shall have called "Play."

THE BATTING RULES.

The Batsman's Position.

RULE 38. Each player of the side at bat shall become the batsman and must take his position within the batsman's lines (as defined in Rule 8) in the order that his name appears in his team's batting list.

The Order of Batting.

RULE 39. **SECTION 1.** The batting order of each team must be on the score card and must be delivered before the game by its captain to the umpire at the home plate, who shall submit it to the inspection of the captain of the other side. The batting order delivered to the umpire must be followed throughout the game unless a player be substituted for another, in which case the substitute must take the place in the batting order of the retired player.

SEC. 2. When the umpire announces the pitcher prior to commencement of game, the player announced must pitch until the first batsman has either been put out or has reached first base.

The First Batsman in an Inning.

- RULE 40.** After the first inning the first striker in each inning shall be the batsman whose name follows that of the last man who completed his "time at bat" in the preceding inning.

Players Belong on Bench.

- RULE 41.** When a side goes to the bat its players must immediately seat themselves on the bench assigned to them as defined in Rule 21, and remain there until their side is put out, except when called to the bat or to act as coachers or substitute base-runners.

Reserved for Umpire, Catcher and Batsman.

- RULE 42.** No player of the side "at bat," except the batsman, shall occupy any portion of the space within the catcher's lines as defined in Rule 3. The triangular space back of the home base is reserved for the exclusive use of the umpire, catcher and batsman, and the umpire must prohibit any player of the side "at bat" from crossing the same at any time while the ball is in the hands of the pitcher or catcher, or passing between them while standing in their positions.

Fielder Has Right of Way.

- RULE 43.** The players of the side at bat must speedily abandon their bench and hasten to another part of the field when by remaining upon or near it they or any of them would interfere with a fielder in an attempt to catch or handle a thrown or a batted ball.

A Fair Hit.

- RULE 44.** A fair hit is a legally batted ball that settles on fair ground between home and first base or between home and third base or that is on fair ground when bounding to the outfield past first or third base or that first falls on fair territory beyond first or third base, or that, while on or over fair ground, touches the person of the umpire or a player.

A Foul Hit.

- RULE 45.** A foul hit is a legally batted ball that settles on foul territory between home and first base or home and third base, or that bounds past first or third base on foul territory or that falls on foul territory beyond first or third base, or, while on or over foul ground, touches the person of the umpire or a player.

A Foul Tip.

- RULE 46.** A foul tip is a ball batted by the batsman while standing within the lines of his position, that goes sharp and direct from the bat to the catcher's hands and is legally caught.

A Bunt Hit.

- RULE 47.** A bunt hit is a legally batted ball, not swung at, but met with the bat and tapped slowly within the infield by the batsman. If the attempt to bunt result in a foul not legally caught, a strike shall be called by the umpire.

Balls Batted Outside the Ground.

- RULE 48.** SECTION 1. When a batted ball passes outside the ground or into a stand the umpire shall decide it fair or foul according to where it appears from the umpire's view.

SEC. 2. A fair batted ball that goes over the fence or into a stand shall entitle the batsman to a home run unless it should pass out of the ground or into a stand at a less distance than two hundred and thirty-five (235) feet from the home base, in which case the batsman shall be entitled to two bases only. In either event the batsman must touch the bases in regular order. The point at which a fence or stand is less than 235 feet from the home base shall be plainly indicated by a white or black sign or mark for the umpire's guidance.

Strikes.

A strike is:

- RULE 49.** SECTION 1. A pitched ball struck at by the batsman without its touching his bat.

SEC. 2. A fair ball legally delivered by the pitcher at which the batsman does not strike.

SEC. 3. A foul hit ball not caught on the fly unless the batsman has two strikes.

SEC. 4. An attempt to bunt which results in a foul not legally caught.

SEC. 5. A pitched ball, at which the batsman strikes but misses and which touches any part of his person.

SEC. 6. A foul tip, held by the catcher, while standing within the lines of his position.

An Illegally Batted Ball.

RULE 50. An illegally batted ball is a ball batted by the batsman when either or both of his feet are upon the ground outside of the lines of the batsman's position.

When Batsman is Out.

The batsman is out:

RULE 51. **SECTION 1.** If he fail to take his position at the bat in the order in which his name appears on the batting list unless the error be discovered and the proper batsman replace him before he becomes a base-runner, in which case, the balls and strikes called must be counted in the time "at bat" of the proper batsman. But only the proper batsman shall be declared out, and no runs shall be scored or bases run because of any act of the improper batsman. Provided, this rule shall not be enforced unless the out be declared before the ball be delivered to the succeeding batsman. Should the batsman declared out under this section be the third hand out and his side be thereby put out, the proper batsman in the next inning shall be the player who would have come to bat had the players been put out by ordinary play in the preceding inning.

SEC. 2. If he fail to take his position within one minute after the umpire has called for the batsman.

SEC. 3. If he make a foul hit other than a foul tip as defined in Rule 46, and the ball be momentarily held by a fielder before touching the ground; provided, it be not caught in a fielder's cap, protector, pocket or other part of his uniform, or strike some object other than a fielder before being caught.

SEC. 4. If he bat the ball illegally, as defined in Rule 50.

SEC. 5. If he attempt to hinder the catcher from fielding or throwing the ball by stepping outside the lines of the batsman's position, or in any way obstructing or interfering with that player; except that the batsman shall not be out under this section if the base-runner be declared out according to Section 15 of Rule 56.

SEC. 6. If, while first base be occupied by a base-runner, the third strike be called on him by the umpire, unless two men are already out.

SEC. 7. If, while attempting a third strike, the ball touch any part of the batsman's person, in which case base-runners occupying bases shall not advance as prescribed in Rule 55, Section 5.

SEC. 8. If, before two hands are out, while first and second or first, second and third bases are occupied, he hit a fly ball, other than a line drive, that can be handled by an infielder. In such case the umpire shall, as soon as the ball be hit, declare it an infield or outfield hit.

SEC. 9. If the third strike be called in accordance with Sections 4 or 5 of Rule 49.

SEC. 10. If he steps from one batsman's box to the other while the pitcher is in his position ready to pitch.

BASE RUNNING RULES.

Legal Order of Bases.

RULE 52. The Base-Runner must touch each base in legal order, viz., First, Second, Third and Home Bases; and when obliged to return while the ball is in play, must retouch the base or bases in reverse order. He can only acquire the right to a base by touching it, before having been put out, and shall then be entitled to hold such base until he has legally touched the next base in order, or has been legally forced to vacate it for a succeeding base-runner. However, no base-runner shall score a run to count in the game ahead of the base-runner preceding him in the batting order, if there be such preceding base-runner who has not been put out in that inning.

When the Batsman Becomes a Base-Runner.

The batsman becomes a base-runner:

RULE 53. SECTION 1. Instantly after he makes a fair hit.

SEC. 2. Instantly after "Four Balls" have been called by the umpire.

SEC. 3. Instantly after "Three Strikes" have been declared by the umpire.

SEC. 4. If, without making any attempt to strike at the ball, his person or clothing be hit by a pitched ball unless, in the opinion of the umpire, he plainly makes no effort to get out of the way of the pitched ball.

SEC. 5. If the catcher interfere with him in or prevent him from striking at a pitched ball.

SEC. 6. If a fair hit ball strike the person or clothing of the umpire or a base-runner on fair ground.

Entitled to Bases.

RULE 54. The base-runner shall be entitled, without liability to be put out, to advance a base in the following cases:

SECTION 1. If, while the batsman, he becomes a base-runner by reason of "four balls," or for being hit by a pitched ball, or for being interfered with by the catcher in striking at a pitched ball, or if a fair hit ball strike the person or clothing of the umpire or a base-runner on fair ground before touching a fielder.

SEC. 2. If the umpire awards to a succeeding batsman a base on four balls, or for being hit by a pitched ball, or being interfered with by the catcher in striking at a pitched ball and the base-runner be thereby forced to vacate the base held by him.

SEC. 3. If the umpire call a "Balk."

SEC. 4. If a ball delivered by the pitcher pass the catcher and touch any fence or building within ninety (90) feet of the home base.

SEC. 5. If he be prevented from making a base by the obstruction of a fielder, unless the latter have the ball in his hand ready to touch the base-runner.

SEC. 6. If the fielder stop or catch a batted ball or a thrown ball with his cap, glove or any part of his uniform, while detached from its proper place on his person, the runner or runners shall be entitled to three bases if a batted ball or to two bases if a thrown ball.

SEC. 7. If a thrown or pitched ball strike the person or clothing of an umpire the ball shall be considered in play and the base-runner or runners shall be entitled to all the bases they can make.

Returning to Bases.

RULE 55. The base-runner shall return to his base without liability to be put out:

SECTION 1. If the umpire declares any foul not legally caught.

SEC. 2. If the umpire declares an illegally batted ball.

SEC. 3. If the umpire declares a dead ball, unless it be also the fourth unfair ball, and he be thereby forced to take the next base, as provided in Rule 54, Section 2.

SEC. 4. If the person or clothing of the umpire, while stationed back of the bat, interfere with the catcher in an attempt to throw.

SEC. 5. If a pitched ball at which the batsman strikes but misses, touch any part of the batsman's person.

SEC. 6. If the umpire be struck by a fair hit ball before touching a fielder; in which case no base shall be run unless necessitated by the batsman becoming a base-runner, and no run shall be scored unless all the bases are occupied.

SEC. 7. If the umpire declares the batsman or another base-runner out for interference.

SEC. 8. In any and all of these cases the base-runner is not required to touch the intervening bases in returning to the base he is legally entitled to.

When Base-Runners are Out.

The base-runner is out:

RULE 56. SECTION 1. If, after three strikes have been declared against him while the batsman, the third strike ball be not legally caught and he plainly attempts to hinder the catcher from fielding the ball.

SEC. 2. If, having made a fair hit while batsman, such fair hit ball be momentarily held by a fielder before touching the ground or any object other than a fielder; provided, it be not caught in a fielder's hat, cap, protector, pocket or other part of his uniform.

SEC. 3. If, when the umpire has declared "Three Strikes" on him while the batsman, the third strike ball be momentarily held by a fielder before touching the ground; provided, it be not caught in a fielder's cap, protector, pocket or other part of his uniform, or touch some object other than a fielder before being caught.

SEC. 4. If, after three strikes or a fair hit, he be touched with the ball in the hand of a fielder before he shall have touched first base.

SEC. 5. If, after three strikes or a fair hit, the ball be securely held by a fielder while touching first base with any part of his person before such base-runner touch first base.

SEC. 6. If, in running the last half of the distance from home base to first base, while the ball is being fielded to first base, he run outside the three-foot lines, as defined in Rule 7, unless he do so to avoid a fielder attempting to field a batted ball.

SEC. 7. If, in running from first to second base, from second to third base, or from third to home base, he run more than three feet from a direct line between a base and the next one in regular or reverse order to avoid being touched

by a ball in the hands of a fielder. But in case a fielder be occupying a base-runner's proper path in attempting to field a batted ball, then the base-runner shall run out of direct line to the next base and behind said fielder and shall not be declared out for so doing.

SEC. 8. If he fail to avoid a fielder attempting to field a batted ball, in the manner described in Sections 6 and 7 of this rule, or in any way obstruct a fielder in attempting to field a batted ball, or intentionally interfere with a thrown ball; provided, that if two or more fielders attempt to field a batted ball, and the base-runner come in contact with one or more of them, the umpire shall determine which fielder is entitled to the benefit of this rule, and shall not decide the base-runner out for coming in contact with a fielder other than the one the umpire determines to be entitled to field such batted ball.

SEC. 9. If at any time while the ball is in play, he be touched by the ball in the hands of a fielder, unless some part of his person be touching the base he is entitled to occupy; provided, however, that the ball be held by the fielder after touching him, unless the base-runner deliberately knock it out of his hand.

SEC. 10. If, when a fair or foul hit ball (other than a foul tip as defined in Rule 46) be legally caught by a fielder, such ball be legally held by a fielder on the base occupied by the base-runner when such ball was batted, or the base-runner be touched with the ball in the hands of a fielder, before he retouch such base after such fair or foul hit ball was so caught; provided, that the base-runner shall not be out in such case, if, after the ball was legally caught as above, it be delivered to the bat by the pitcher before the fielder hold it on said base, or touch the base-runner out with it; but if the base-runner, in attempting to reach a base, detach it from its fastening before being touched or forced out, he shall be declared safe.

SEC. 11. If, when the batsman becomes a base-runner, the first base, or the first and second bases, or the first, second and third bases be occupied, any base-runner so occupying a base shall cease to be entitled to hold it, and may be put out at the next base in the same manner as in running to first base, or by being touched with the ball in the hands of a fielder at any time before any base-runner following him in the batting order be put out, unless the umpire should decide the hit of the batsman to be an infield fly.

SEC. 12. If a fair hit ball strike him before touching a fielder, and, in such case, no base shall be run unless necessi-

tated by the batsman becoming a base-runner, but no run shall be scored or any other base-runner put out until the umpire puts the ball back into play.

SEC. 13. If, when advancing bases, or forced to return to a base, while the ball is in play, he fail to touch the intervening base or bases, if any, in the regular or reverse order, as the case may be, he may be put out by the ball being held by a fielder on any base he failed to touch, or by being touched by the ball in the hands of a fielder in the same manner as in running to first base; provided, that the base-runner shall not be out in such case if the ball be delivered to the bat by the pitcher before the fielder hold it on said base or touch the base-runner with it.

SEC. 14. If, when the umpire call "Play," after the suspension of a game, he fail to return to and touch the base he occupied when "Time" was called before touching the next base; provided, the base-runner shall not be out, in such case, if the ball be delivered to the bat by the pitcher, before the fielder hold it on said base or touch the base-runner with it.

SEC. 15. If with one or no one out and a base-runner on third base, the batsman interferes with a play being made at home plate.

SEC. 16. If he pass a preceding base-runner before such runner has been legally put out he shall be declared out immediately.

SEC. 17. If a coacher at third base touch or hold a base-runner at third base or a base-runner who is rounding third base for home plate the umpire shall declare such base-runner out.

Overrunning First Base.

SEC. 18. The base-runner in running to first base may overrun said base after touching it in passing without incurring liability to be out for being off said base, provided he return at once and retouch the base, after which he may be put out as at any other base. If, after overrunning first base, he attempts to run to second base, before returning to first base, he shall forfeit such exemption from liability to be put out.

SEC. 19. If, while third base is occupied, the coacher stationed near that base shall run in the direction of home base on or near the base line while a fielder is making or trying to make a play on a batted ball not caught on the fly, or on a thrown ball, or a fly ball, and thereby draws a throw to home base, the base-runner entitled to third base

shall be declared out by the umpire for the coacher's interference with and prevention of the legitimate play.

SEC. 20. If one or more members of the team at bat stand or collect at or around a base for which a base-runner is trying, thereby confusing the fielding side and adding to the difficulty of making such play, the base-runner shall be declared out for the interference of his teammate or team-mates.

When Umpire Shall Declare an Out.

The umpire shall declare the batsman or
RULE 57. base-runner out, without waiting for an appeal for such decision, in all cases where such player be put out in accordance with any of these rules, except Sections 13 and 18 of Rule 56.

Coaching Rules.

A coacher may address words of assistance
RULE 58. and direction to the base-runners or to the batsman. He shall not, by words or signs, incite or try to incite the spectators to demonstrations, and shall not use language which will in any manner refer to or reflect upon a player of the opposite club, the umpire or the spectators. Not more than two coaches, who must be players in the uniform of the team at bat, shall be allowed to occupy the space between the players' and the coaches' lines, one near first and the other near third base, to coach base-runners. If there be more than the legal number of coaches or this rule be violated in any respect the umpire must order the illegal coacher or coaches to the bench, and if his order be not obeyed within one minute, the umpire shall assess a fine of \$5.00 against each offending player, and upon a repetition of the offense, the offending player or players shall be debarred from further participation in the game, and shall leave the playing field forthwith.

The Scoring of Runs.

One run shall be scored every time a
RULE 59. base-runner, after having legally touched the first three bases, shall legally touch the home base before three men are put out; provided, however, that if he reach home on or during a play in which the third man be forced out or be put out before reaching first base, a run shall not count. A force-out can be made only when a base-runner legally loses the right to the base he occupies by reason of the batsman becoming a base-runner, and he is thereby obliged to advance.

UMPIRES AND THEIR DUTIES.

Power to Enforce Decisions.

RULE 60. The umpires are the representatives of the League and as such are authorized and required to enforce each section of this code. They shall have the power to order a player, captain or manager to do or omit to do any act which in their judgment is necessary to give force and effect to one or all of these rules, and to inflict penalties for violations of the rules as hereinafter prescribed. In order to define their respective duties, the umpire judging balls and strikes shall be designated as the "Umpire-in-Chief"; the umpire judging base decisions as the "Field Umpire."

The Umpire-in-Chief.

RULE 61. SECTION 1. The Umpire-in-Chief shall take position back of the catcher; he shall have full charge of and be responsible for the proper conduct of the game. With exception of the base decisions to be made by the Field Umpire, the Umpire-in-Chief shall render all the decisions that ordinarily would devolve upon a single umpire, and which are prescribed for "The Umpire" in these Playing Rules.

SEC. 2. He shall call and count as a "ball" any unfair ball delivered by the pitcher to the batsman. He shall also call and count as a "strike" any fairly delivered ball which passes over any portion of the home base, and within the batsman's legal range as defined in Rule 31, whether struck at or not by the batsman; or a foul tip which is caught by the catcher standing within the lines of his position, within 10 feet of the home base; or which, after being struck at and not hit, strike the person of the batsman; or when the ball be bunted foul by the batsman; or any foul hit ball not caught on the fly unless the batsman has two strikes; provided, however, that a pitched ball shall not be called or counted a "ball" or "strike" by the umpire until it has passed the home plate.

SEC. 3. He shall render base decisions in the following instances: (1) If the ball is hit fair, with a runner on first, he must go to third base to make a possible decision; (2) with more than one base occupied, he shall decide whether or not a runner on third leaves that base before a fly ball is caught; (3) in case of a runner being caught between third and home, when more than one base is oc-

cupied, he shall make the decision on the runner nearest the home plate.

SEC. 4. The Umpire-in-Chief alone shall have authority to declare a game forfeited.

The Field Umpire.

RULE 62. SECTION 1. The Field Umpire shall take such positions on the playing field as in his judgment are best suited for the rendering of base decisions. He shall render all decisions at first base and second base, and all decisions at third base except those to be made by the Umpire-in-Chief in accordance with Sec. 3, Rule 61.

SEC. 2. He shall aid the Umpire-in-Chief in every manner in enforcing the rules of the game and, with the exception of declaring a forfeiture, shall have equal authority with the Umpire-in-Chief in fining or removing from the game players who violate these rules.

No Appeal From Decisions Based on Umpire's Judgment.

RULE 63. There shall be no appeal from any decision of either umpire on the ground that he was not correct in his conclusion as to whether a batted ball was fair or foul, a base-runner safe or out, a pitched ball a strike or a ball, or on any other play involving accuracy of judgment, and no decision rendered by him shall be reversed, except that he be convinced that it is in violation of one of these rules. The captain shall alone have the right to protest against a decision and seek its reversal on a claim that it is in conflict with a section of these rules. In case the captain does seek a reversal of a decision based solely on a point of rules, the umpire making the decision shall, if he is in doubt, ask his associate for information before acting on the captain's appeal. Under no circumstances shall either umpire criticise or interfere with a decision unless asked to do so by his associate.

Duties of Single Umpire.

RULE 64. If but one umpire be assigned, his duties and jurisdiction shall extend to all points, and he shall be permitted to take his stand in any part of the field that in his opinion will best enable him to discharge his duties.

Must Not Question Decisions.

RULE 65. Under no circumstances shall a captain or player dispute the accuracy of the umpire's judgment and decision on a play.

Clubs Can Not Change Umpire.

RULE 66. The umpire can not be changed during a championship game by the consent of the contesting clubs unless the official in charge of the field be incapacitated from service by injury or illness.

Penalties for Violations of the Rules.

RULE 67. SECTION 1. In all cases of violation of these rules, by either player or manager, the penalty shall be prompt removal of the offender from the game and grounds, followed by a period of such suspension from actual service in the club as the President of the League may fix. In the event of removal of player or manager by either umpire, he shall go direct to the club house and remain there during the progress of the game, or leave the grounds; and a failure to do so will warrant a forfeiture of the game by the Umpire-in-Chief.

SEC. 2. The umpire shall assess a fine of \$5.00 against each offending player in the following cases: (1) If the player intentionally discolor or damage the ball; (2) if the player fail to be seated on his bench within one minute after ordered to do so by the umpire; (3) if the player violate the coaching rules and refuse to be seated on his bench within one minute after ordered to do so by the umpire; (4) if the captain fail to notify him when one player is substituted for another.

SEC. 3. In cases where substitute players show their disapproval of decisions by yelling from the bench, the umpire shall first give warning. If the yelling continues he shall fine each offender \$10.00, and if the disturbance is still persisted in he shall clear the bench of all substitute players; the captain of the team, however, to have the privilege of sending to the club house for such substitutes as are actually needed to replace players in the game.

Umpire to Report Violations of the Rules.

RULE 68. The umpire shall within twelve hours after fining or removing a player from the game, forward to the President a report of the penalty inflicted and the cause therefor.

RULE 69. Immediately upon being informed by the umpire that a fine has been imposed upon any manager, captain or player, the President shall notify the person so fined and also the club of which he is a member; and, in the event of the failure of the person so fined to pay to the Secretary of the League the amount of said fine within five days after notice, he shall be debarred from participating in any championship game or from sitting on a player's bench during the progress of a championship game until such fine be paid.

RULE 70. When the offense of the player debarred from the game be of a flagrant nature, such as the use of obscene language or an assault upon a player or umpire, the umpire shall within four hours thereafter forward to the President of the League full particulars.

Warning to Captains.

RULE 71. The umpire shall notify both captains before the game, and in the presence of each other, that all the playing rules will be strictly and impartially enforced, and warn them that failure on their part to co-operate in such enforcement will result in offenders being fined, and, if necessary to preserve discipline, debarred from the game.

On Ground Rules.

RULE 72. SECTION 1. Before the commencement of a game the umpire shall see that the rules governing all the materials of the game are strictly observed.

SEC. 2. In case of spectators overflowing on the playing field, the home captain shall make special ground rules to cover balls batted or thrown into the crowd, provided such rules be acceptable to the captain of the visiting club. If the latter object, then the umpire shall have full authority to make and enforce such special rules, and he shall announce the scope of same to the spectators.

SEC. 3. In all cases where there are no spectators on the playing field, and where a thrown ball goes into a stand for spectators, or over or through any fence surrounding the playing field, or into the players' bench (whether the ball rebounds into the field or not), or remains in the meshes of a wire screen protecting the spectators, the runner or run-

ners shall be entitled to two bases. The umpire in awarding such bases shall be governed by the position of the runner or runners at the time the throw is made.

SEC. 4. The umpire shall also ascertain from the home captain whether any other special ground rules are necessary, and if there be he shall advise the opposing captain of their scope and see that each is duly enforced, provided they do not conflict with any of these rules and are acceptable to the captain of the visiting team.

Official Announcements.

RULE 73. The umpire shall call "Play" at the hour appointed for the beginning of a game, announce "Time" at its legal interruption and declare "Game" at its legal termination. Prior to the commencement of the game he shall announce the batteries, and during the progress of the game shall announce each change of players. In case of an overflow crowd, he shall announce the special ground rules agreed upon, and he shall also make announcement of any agreement entered into by the two captains to stop play at a specified hour.

Suspension of Play.

RULE 74. The umpire shall suspend play for the following causes:

1. If rain fall so heavily as in the judgment of the umpire to prevent continuing the game, in which case he shall note the time of suspension, and should rain fall continuously for thirty minutes thereafter he shall terminate the game.

2. In case of an accident which incapacitates him or a player from service in the field, or in order to remove from the grounds any player or spectator who has violated the rules, or in case of fire, panic or other extraordinary circumstances.

3. In suspending play from any legal cause the umpire shall call "Time"; when he calls "Time," play shall be suspended until he calls "Play" again, and during the interim no player shall be put out, base be run or run be scored. "Time" shall not be called by the umpire until the ball be held by the pitcher while standing in his position, except that this does not apply to Section 3, Rule 37, nor does it apply in case of fire, panic or storm.

Field Rules.

RULE 75. No person shall be allowed upon any part of the field during the progress of a game except the players in uniform, the manager of each side, the umpire, such officers of the law as may be present in uniform, and such watchmen of the home club as may be necessary to preserve the peace.

RULE 76. No manager, captain or player shall address the spectators during a game except in reply to a request for information about the progress or state of the game, or to give the name of a player.

Every club shall furnish sufficient police force to preserve order upon its own grounds, and in the event of a crowd entering the field during the progress of a game, and interfering with the play in any manner, the visiting club may refuse to play until the field be cleared. If the field be not cleared within 15 minutes thereafter, the visiting club may claim and shall be entitled to the game by a score of nine runs to none (no matter what number of innings has been played).

General Definitions.

RULE 78. "Play" is the order of the umpire to begin the game or to resume it after its suspension.

RULE 79. "Time" is the order of the umpire to suspend play. Such suspension must not extend beyond the day.

RULE 80. "Game" is the announcement of the umpire that the game is terminated.

RULE 81. "An inning" is the term at bat of the nine players representing a club in a game and is completed when three of such players have been legally put out.

RULE 82. "A Time at Bat" is the term at bat of a batsman. It begins when he takes his position, and continues until he is put out or becomes a base-runner. But a time at bat shall not be charged against a batsman who is awarded first base by the umpire for being hit by a pitched ball, or on called balls, or when he makes a sacrifice hit, or for interference by the catcher.

RULE 83. "Legal" or "Legally" signifies as required by these rules.

THE SCORING RULES.

RULE 84. To promote uniformity in scoring championship games the following instructions are given and suggestions and definitions made for the guidance of scorers, and they are required to make all scores in accordance therewith.

The Batsman's Record.

RULE 85. **SECTION 1.** The first item in the tabulated score, after the player's name and position, shall be the number of times he has been at bat during the game, but the exceptions made in Rule 82 must not be included.

SEC. 2. In the second column shall be set down the runs, if any, made by each player.

SEC. 3. In the third column shall be placed the first base hits, if any, made by each player.

The Scoring of Base Hits.

SEC. 4. A base hit shall be scored in the following cases:

When the ball from the bat strikes the ground on or within the foul lines and out of the reach of the fielders, provided the batter reaches first base safely.

When a fair-hit ball is partially or wholly stopped by a fielder in motion, but such player can not recover himself in time to field the ball to first before the striker reaches that base or to force out another base-runner.

When the ball be hit with such force to an infielder or pitcher that he can not handle it in time to put out the batsman or force out a base-runner. In a case of doubt over this class of hits, a base hit should be scored and the fielder exempted from the charge of an error.

When the ball is hit so slowly toward a fielder that he cannot handle it in time to put out the batsman or force out a base-runner.

In all cases where a base-runner is retired by being hit by a batted ball, unless batted by himself, the batsman should be credited with a base hit.

When a batted ball hits the person or clothing of the umpire, as defined in Rule 53, Section 6.

In no case shall a base hit be scored when a base-runner is forced out by the play.

When a fielder after handling a batted ball, elects to try to retire a base-runner instead of the batter, the play is

known as a "fielder's choice." In case the runner is retired, or would be retired but for an error, the batter shall be charged with a time at bat, but no hit. If the runner is not retired, and no error is made, the batter shall be charged with a time at bat, but no hit, provided he swung at the ball, and shall be credited with a sacrifice hit, provided he bunted the ball; if, however, in the judgment of the scorer the batter could not have been retired at first base by perfect fielding, he shall be credited with a base hit.

Sacrifice Hits.

SEC. 5. Sacrifice hits shall be placed in the Summary.

A sacrifice hit shall be credited to the batsman who when no one is out or when but one man is out, advances a runner a base by a bunt hit, which results in the batsman being put out before reaching first, or would so result if it were handled without error.

A sacrifice hit shall also be credited to a batsman who, when no one is out or when but one man is out, hits a fly ball that is caught but results in a run being scored on the catch, or would in the judgment of the scorer so result if caught.

Fielding Records.

SEC. 6. The number of opponents, if any, put out by each player shall be set down in the fourth column. Where the batsman is given out by the umpire for an illegally batted ball, or fails to bat in proper order, or is declared out on third bunt strike, the put-out shall be scored to the catcher. In cases of the base-runner being declared "out" for interference, running out of line, or on an infield fly, the "out" should be credited to the player who would have made the play but for the action of the base-runner or the announcement of the umpire.

SEC. 7. The number of times, if any, each player assists in putting out an opponent shall be set down in the fifth column. One assist and no more shall be given to each player who handles the ball in aiding in a run-out or any other play of the kind, even though he complete the play by making the put-out.

An assist should be given to a player who makes a play in time to put a runner out, even if the player who could complete the play fails, through no fault of the assisting player.

And generally an assist should be given to each player who handles or assists in any manner in handling the ball

from the time it leaves the bat until it reaches the player who makes the put-out, or in case of a thrown ball, to each player who throws or handles it cleanly, and in such a way that a put-out results, or would result if no error were made by a team-mate.

Assists should be credited to every player who handles the ball in the play which results in a base-runner being called "out" for interference or for running out of line.

A double play shall mean any two continuous put-outs that take place between the time the ball leaves the pitcher's hands until it is returned to him again standing in the pitcher's box.

Errors.

SEC. 8. An error shall be given in the sixth column for each misplay which prolongs the time at bat of the batsman or prolongs the life of the base-runner or allows a base-runner to make one or more bases when perfect play would have insured his being put out. But a base on balls, a base awarded to a batsman by being struck by a pitched ball, a balk, a passed ball or wild pitch shall not be included in the sixth column.

An error shall not be charged against the catcher for a wild throw in an attempt to prevent a stolen base, unless the base-runner advance an extra base because of the error.

An error shall not be scored against the catcher or an infielder who attempts to complete a double play, unless the throw be so wild that an additional base be gained. This, however, does not exempt from an error a player who drops a thrown ball when by holding it he would have completed a double play.

In case a base-runner advance a base through the failure of a baseman to stop or try to stop a ball accurately thrown to his base the latter shall be charged with an error and not the player who made such throw, provided there was occasion for it. If such throw be made to second base the scorer shall determine whether the second baseman or shortstop shall be charged with an error.

In event of a fielder dropping a fly but recovering the ball in time to force a runner at another base, he shall be exempted from an error, the play being scored as a "force-out."

Stolen Bases.

SEC. 9. A stolen base shall be credited to the base-runner whenever he advances a base unaided by a base hit, a put-out, a fielding or a battery error, subject to the following exceptions:

In event of a double or triple steal being attempted, where either runner is thrown out, the other or others shall not be credited with a stolen base.

In event of a base-runner being touched out after sliding over a base, he shall not be regarded as having stolen the base in question.

In event of a base-runner making his start to steal a base prior to a battery error, he shall be credited with a stolen base and the battery error shall also be charged.

In event of a palpable muff of a ball thrown by the catcher, when the base-runner is clearly blocked, the infielder making the muff shall be charged with an error and the base-runner shall not be credited with a stolen base.

Definition of Wild Pitch and Passed Ball.

SEC. 10. A wild pitch is a legally delivered ball, so high, low or wide of the plate that the catcher cannot or does not stop and control it with ordinary effort, and as a result the batsman, who becomes a base-runner on such pitched ball, reaches first base or a base-runner advances.

A passed ball is a legally delivered ball that the catcher should hold or control with ordinary effort, but his failure to do so enables the batsman, who becomes a base-runner on such pitched ball, to reach first base or a base-runner to advance.

Definition of Run Earned Off Pitcher.

SEC. 11. A run earned off the pitcher shall be scored every time a player reaches home base by the aid of safe hits, sacrifice hits, stolen bases, bases on balls, hit batsmen, wild pitches and balks, before fielding chances have been offered to retire the side.

The pitcher shall be given the benefit of doubt whenever fielding errors are made and in determining the base to which a runner should have been held with perfect support on part of fielders. A fielding error made by the pitcher shall be considered the same as any other fielding error. No run can be earned that scores as result of batsman having reached first base on a fielding error or passed ball; nor can any run be earned after the fielding side has failed to accept chances offered to retire the side.

To determine the pitcher's percentage for the season, the total number of runs earned off his pitching shall be divided by the total number of innings he has pitched; then multiplied by nine, to find his average effectiveness for a complete game.

The Summary.

The Summary shall contain:

RULE 86.

SECTION I. The score made in each inning of the game and the total runs of each side in the game.

SEC. 2. The number of stolen bases, if any, made by each player.

SEC. 3. The number of sacrifice hits, if any, made by each player.

SEC. 4. The number of sacrifice flies, if any, made by each player.

SEC. 5. The number of two-base hits, if any, made by each player.

SEC. 6. The number of three-base hits, if any, made by each player.

SEC. 7. The number of home runs, if any, made by each player.

SEC. 8. The number of double and triple plays, if any, made by each team and the players participating in same.

SEC. 9. The number of innings each pitcher pitched in.

SEC. 10. The number of base hits, if any, made off each pitcher and the number of legal "at bats" scored against each pitcher.

SEC. 11. The number of times, if any, the pitcher strikes out the opposing batsmen.

SEC. 12. The number of times, if any, the pitcher gives bases on balls.

SEC. 13. The number of wild pitches, if any, charged against the pitcher.

SEC. 14. The number of times, if any, the pitcher hits a batsman with a pitched ball, the name or names of the batsman or batsmen so hit to be given.

SEC. 15. The number of passed balls by each catcher.

SEC. 16. The time of the game.

SEC. 17. The name of the umpire or umpires.

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Base Ball Around the World

BY JOHN B. FOSTER.

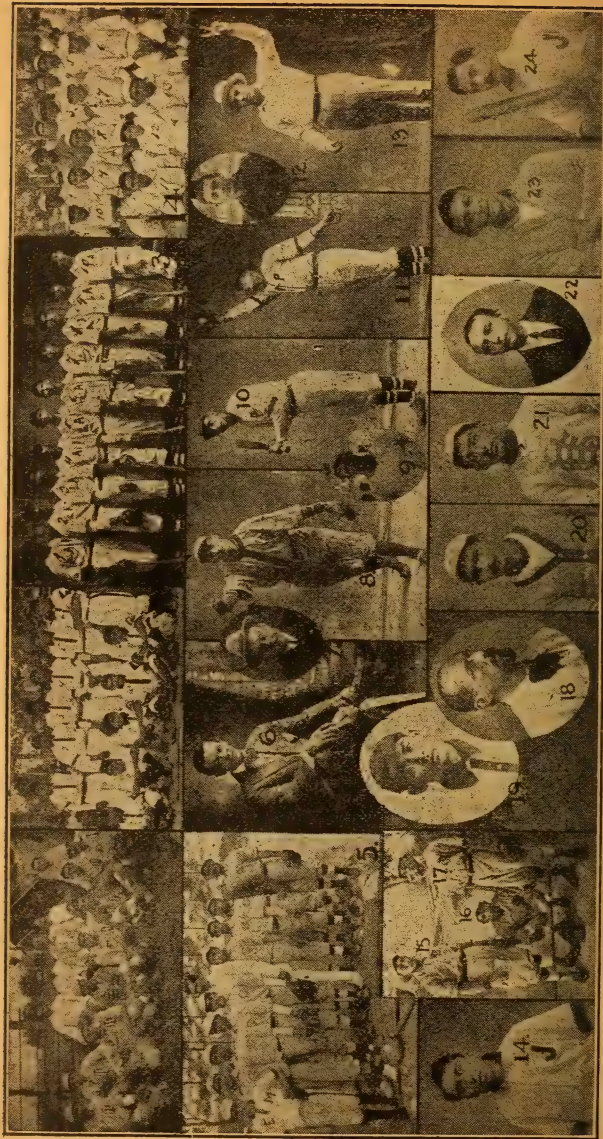
Notwithstanding the war, Base Ball has made more progress on the Continent and in the British Isles than it ever has before. The editor of the GUIDE has received so many clippings relating to Base Ball games that have been played in and about London and in southern England that it would take almost another GUIDE to reproduce them. There have been games in a soldiers' league and in a civilians' league. There have been games in which Canadians took part against Americans and others in which Canadians and Americans have introduced Englishmen into the contests and undertaken to teach them the fundamental principles of our national sport.

For almost the first time the game has really begun to make headway and no longer is referred to somewhat flippantly as lacking the essentials of cricket. Quite the reverse—the Englishmen are beginning to concede that Base Ball has as much variety, if not more, than cricket. Very likely this is the result of playing with men who know Base Ball well. Heretofore, Englishmen in part undertook to play Base Ball among themselves, knowing but little of it except by rule in the book. Naturally they were at a disadvantage, as almost always is the case when one undertakes to master any kind of a game by rule alone. To play with those who have had experience invariably helps the beginner by making him acquainted with all the information which has been derived by the one who has devoted much time to the sport in question.

It would be impossible to conceive, however much we deplore the war, that any result could have brought so many teachers of Base Ball into England and Europe. They are there by hundreds. No private concern would have dreamed of such a thing. It would have been deemed a wonderful undertaking if fifty Americans had been sent abroad to teach Base Ball to the English, the Irish, the Scotch, the French, the Belgians and the Italians; but now, instead of fifty, there are five hundred times fifty and ten times that. Each one of these teachers is a voluntary exponent of the game, having learned it in our country and being only too willing to show foreigners what a wonderful game it is. More than that, if we had sent one hundred salaried men abroad to teach Base Ball, they could not have done as much good as these husky young Americans who mix with the foreign soldiers and give them all the valuable assistance they can. It is valuable assistance because it has been derived from a practical source.

Almost all of the athletic fields around London which are available for Base Ball were utilized at one time or another until severe weather came on. More than that, Base Ball was played in many of the smaller cities of England where soldiers are temporarily quartered. Our own American troops had barely arrived in France and become settled before they began to play. Games took place within sound of the guns of the firing line and others not far from the wooded hills that border eastern France. They were enjoyable games, too, as some of the letters tell written by the boys to their folks at home. The American public has repeatedly shown its great liking for Base Ball, but even now it is doubtful if, with all our appreciation, we thoroughly understand how much Base Ball really means to the young men of this country.

The editor of the GUIDE is in receipt of a letter from an officer in France, who cannot say too much in praise of Base Ball so far as it relates to army life. Not only does he extol its qualities as a sport, but he says it is one of the very best influences in camp life to keep the men out of mischief. "When I know our soldiers are playing ball," he writes, "I know that they are behaving them-



1. "Fe" Club; 2, "Amateurs" Club; 3, "Atletico Pirata" Club; 4, "Colon" Club; 5, "Garcia Gineres" Club; 6, J. R. Juanes; 7, Prof. A. Aguilar; 8, C. Romero; 9, R. Rodriguez; 10, R. Herrera; 11, M. Aguilar; 12, J. Molina; 13, A. Pierce; 14, V. Rios; 15, F. Caceres; 16, E. Carvahai; 17, A. C. Sanchez; 18, Dr. E. Urzais; 19, F. Cruz; 20, F. Aguilar; 21, A. Carvahai; 22, M. R. Rehou; 23, F. Juanes; 24, J. Fernandez.

YUCATAN TEAMS, PLAYERS AND PROMOTERS.

selves, getting good exercise, and that we will not have to look out for them the next day. I noticed that when they play Base Ball they are perfectly content to remain in quarters and that they get as much enjoyment almost in talking the game over as they did in playing it. Furthermore, I have yet to see any game take place that has not been followed by a challenge for another. There seems to be no end to it. Challenges are like an endless chain, or I might say defeats and victories are like an endless chain, as the defeated never wants to give up and the victor is always ready to go on the next day."

Another feature about Base Ball in the camps is that it helps just as much as anything else to keep the soldiers in good physical condition. It is the kind of exercise that works upon every muscle in the body, and, after men have gone through the rigorous training which is necessary to become an American soldier, Base Ball can be played without an ache or a pain, and only serves to keep the soldiers better fit for their duties.

While so much is being done across the Atlantic for Base Ball, we would like to call the attention of the readers of the GUIDE to the manner in which the game is progressing in South America. From time to time we have had little stories from the Argentine Republic and Brazil in regard to Base Ball in those countries, and we also know that it has been played on the western coast of South America. If it had not been for the war there is every reason by this time why a pilgrimage would have been made into South America by Messrs. Comiskey and McGraw, who have followed the footsteps of the late Albert G. Spalding in carrying the American sport around the world. Unfortunately, the visit to South America never has taken place, although invitations have been sent from there to the United States and both Messrs. Comiskey and McGraw have been assured that whenever they are ready to visit South America they will be greeted most hospitably. The people in that section of the world show the same avidity to grasp Base Ball that is in evidence wherever there is a strain of Latin blood in the population. They like its speed, the alertness of its players and the skill by which catches are made and the bat is handled. It is certain that Base Ball has weaned many of the Filipinos away from cock fighting, which was the principal sport in those islands until captured by the Americans, and it is fair to assume that if Base Ball ever gets a fair play with the Mexicans and Spanish it will go a long way toward weaning the people of those countries from their repulsive sport of bull fighting. This seems to be in part proved by the fact that the Cubans took to Base Ball like ducks to water, and that it has almost wiped out every other sport that had been popular on the island before the advent of the American game.

One of our well known Base Ball writers has paid a visit to Venezuela. He is Thomas S. Rice of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, and it is the pleasure of the editor of the GUIDE to quote from the article which he wrote about his visit. He says:

"If John J. McGraw, manager of the New York Giants, and Charles A. Comiskey, owner of the world's championship Chicago Americans, carry out their proposition to make a Base Ball tour of South America in the winter of 1918-19, they will find considerable interest in the North American game among the natives of Venezuela. Whether the interest would be sufficient to pay expenses I cannot say, but it would pay some of the expenses.

* * *

"Rather to my surprise, I learned that Base Ball was making steady and rapid progress among the Venezuelans. They are beginning to learn the fine points of the sport and to appreciate them. This is in a measure due to the games played by teams of resident Americans, and by those played by the crews of American ships visiting La Guayra, Puerto Cabello and Maracaibo, the three big Venezuelan harbors. But the tendency of the Venezuelans to come to the United States for an education or to engage in business has had much to do with the introduction of Base Ball into their

country, just as the Chinese and Japanese students in the United States carried Base Ball back with them to the Far East.

"There is a sort of municipal Base Ball league in Caracas which has its own grounds and stands about comparable to what would be seen in a Class C minor league. Games are played on Sunday, and the game I saw in Caracas drew somewhere between five hundred and eight hundred as rabid rooters as could be found in Cuba, where the rabid rooters flourish luxuriantly.

* * *

"The pitchers completely outclassed the batters. It would seem that batting comes as near to being an hereditary development as any art that can be mentioned. In Cuba, Panama, China, Japan, the Philippines, in fact, all over the world where Base Ball has been introduced, batting has been a matter of belated attainment. In the early stages the pitchers learn their trade faster than the swatters, and it is only by slow processes that the batting eye is perfected. Venezuela is no worse than others in that respect.

"I was told that one of the pitchers in a Sunday game I saw in Caracas that day had fanned 22 out of 27 opponents. As I got there late I cannot vouch for the remarkable performance of Senor Fernandez, a name which means about as much as Cohen or Smith in New York as a means of identification. The strike-em-out senor was a slimly built right-hander with a great deal of speed, but no change of pace at all. He had a fast ball which lacked the hop but certainly lacked nothing in hurry, and he had a fast curve that was not to be despised. He kept these speedy shoots high, with admirable control, scarcely ever getting the ball wide of the plate or below the waist. Whether this high ball was the result of policy or because it was his whole stock in trade, I could not learn, but he was surely effective against Venezuelan talent.

"Because Senor Fernandez's rival on the other team was almost as effective as himself, the fielders had little to do, and there were few opportunities to judge their ability. The only ball knocked to the outfield was a tremendous home run by one of Senor Fernandez's playmates. It was an astonishing blow, in view of the ineptness of the batters as a whole, and would have been good for four bases in any park.

"The natives appreciated a good stop on a ground ball, and as the game was close and two out of every three batters whiffed woefully, the few stops and throws were liberally applauded. The applause was led by the catcher and pitcher, and the first baseman bowed too and applauded the fellow who threw the ball, the fans joining in with the shrill cries peculiar to the species. Thereupon the hero of the moment would take off his cap and bow profoundly and politely to the various sections of the crowd, with true Latin grace.

* * *

"After the game, which was attended by far more women than I expected to see there, the rooters for the victorious Senor Fernandez carried that sterling athlete around on their shoulders, which was dear old college days stuff and made the group of North Americans, who were almost bowled over in the rush, feel young again. Harry H. Belzer of Brooklyn, who sailed for Venezuela with me on November 14, to become accountant in the Mercantile Bank of the American branch in Caracas, said he was going to dig up a suit and show 'em something. I hope he does.

* * *

"The sport is making healthy and satisfactory progress in all the large towns. Small boys are beginning to play it, as they are in Panama, and in a few years it will be quite the rage. Perhaps the day will come when Base Ball will inculcate the sense of give and take, of united effort as opposed to the individualism which is the curse of South American politics, and of fair play, essentials absolutely necessary before the people of Venezuela will have the broader conception of patria and patriotism necessary to raise their potentially rich country to the political and economic prosperity it deserves."

BASE BALL IN DOMINICA.

Frequently the statement has been made that our soldiers carry with them to foreign climes the national game. This statement has been borne out since the entry of American marines into the Dominican Republic. The Dominicans have become so enthu-

siastic about Base Ball that a league is to be formed with clubs in Santiago de los Caballeros and Puerto Plata. The proprietors of a new hippodrome recently established at the last named city will lay out a diamond inside the racetrack. The grandstand at Puerto Plata seats 500.

Santiago is also to have a diamond within a racetrack built by the owners of the Puerto Plata track. The Santiago stand will accommodate 2,000. United States Consul Arthur McLean, stationed at Puerto Plata, reports that the Dominicans take quickly to the game and become proficient players.

Before the marines took Base Ball into the Latin republic, cock fighting was the national sport, but its popularity has in a great measure declined. Bull fighting is not now and has never been popular among the Dominicans, although a wandering toreador occasionally enters the country and stages a fight. These are poorly attended. Tennis is also gaining in favor in the country.

ALONG THE PANAMA CANAL.

The Panama Canal League had good cause to mark with considerable satisfaction the close of its 1916 campaign. While the race for the pennant was not as close as in former seasons, due to the pitching of Snook, for the pennant winners, still the contention for positions in the standing of the league was kept at high water mark until the finish.

The league adopted a very wise plan for the season in abolishing the Grievance Committee and placing the settlement of all disputes in the hands of the president. Their selection of an executive officer like Colonel White as president was a master move, for there were many perplexing questions and protests cropping up during the season.

The schedule was broken and received a few shake-ups during the season owing to the hikes and maneuvers of the soldier teams in the league. Corozal dropped from the league owing to their units being scattered over the Isthmus, while the Balboa team was dropped owing to their defying the mandates of the league's president in playing two suspended players. A new club calling themselves the Pacifics took the place of the Balboa club, while the sailor team from the U.S.S. Charleston assumed the obligations and percentages of the Corozal, and they, in turn, when ordered to foreign waters was succeeded by the Balboa Heights team.

The pennant race itself was a walkaway for the Ancon team after they had procured the services of Snook, who was pitching for Fort Grant and was mustered out of the service late in January. His pitching record for the season marks a bright epoch in Isthmian Base Ball annals.

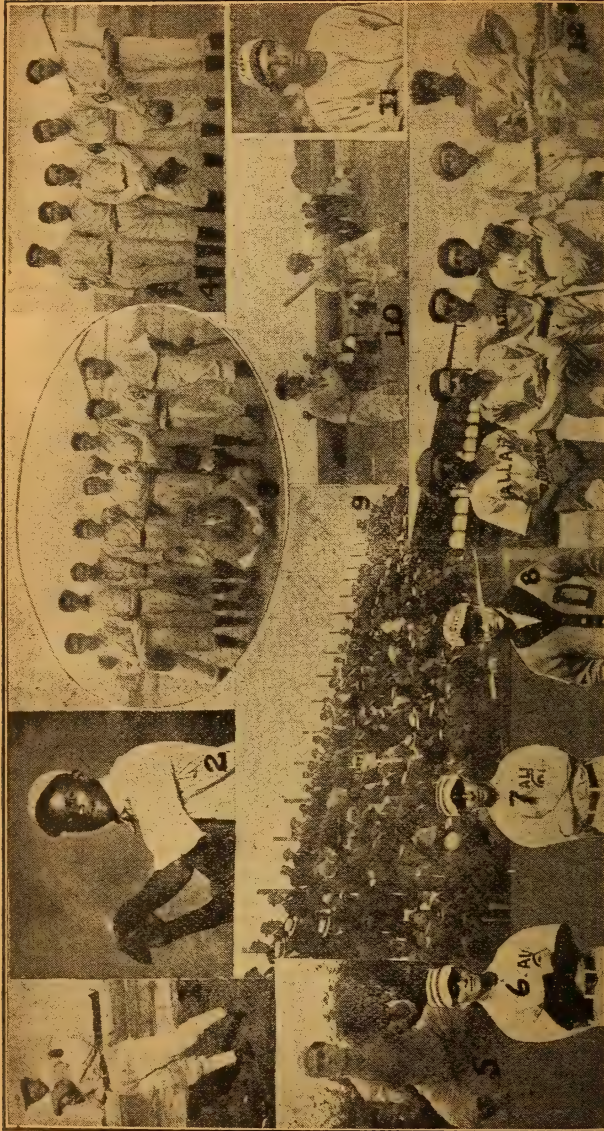
BASE BALL IN THE ARGENTINE.

The following account of Base Ball in the Argentine was contributed by M. L. Rehmeier of Buenos Aires:

The seasons of the year being reversed on the southern end of the American continent as compared with the United States, a report on the progress of the game in this country must of necessity be a year old, thus, as the 1918 Guide will be ready for distribution, the Argentine 1918 season will be nearing its close.

The Argentine Base Ball League last year consisted of four teams, playing games every Sunday afternoon, as follows: Frigorifico (Freezing Works) Swift of La Plata; Frigorifico Argentino Central (Wilson & Co.) of Buenos Aires; Frigorifico Armour of La Plata; National City Bank of New York, Buenos Aires.

A schedule of twenty-one games was arranged, the first one being played on October 29, the season ending on April 8, 1917. From the middle to the



1, Ramirez, pitcher Callao Base Ball Club; 2, A. Rodriguez, Porto Rico; 3, Second team of Callao Base Ball Club; 4, Infield of second team of Callao Base Ball Club; 5, Leon, catcher Callao Base Ball Club; 6, A. Cesani; 7, J. Quevedo; 8, W. Guzman (the latter three are members of the All-San Juan Club of Porto Rico); 9, Section of stands showing crowd at game, U.S.S. Marblehead vs. Callao and Lima clubs, for benefit of Lima Chapter of American Red Cross; 10, Forcelledo at bat; 11, Manuel Alonso, who has been secured by the Almendares of Habana, Cuba; 12, Younger players of Callao Base Ball Club.

BASE BALL IN PORTO RICO AND PERU.

end of the season the teams of Swift, Armour and the National City Bank were all engaged in an exciting race for the championship, the Bank team finally nosing out their two opponents, winning the championship, gold medals and a silver cup, by defeating the Swift team in their last game of the season at La Plata, the contest being witnessed by hundreds of Americans and natives residing in and about Buenos Aires and Montevideo. The standing at the close of the season was as follows:

	Won.	Lost.	PC.
National City Bank.....	15	6	.714
Frigorifico Swift	13	8	.618
Frigorifico Armour	10	9	.526
Frigorifico Wilson	2	17	.105

All the players participating in these games are Americans, the natives as yet having taken little interest in the game. The 1917-18 season is scheduled to begin October 21, the league consisting of the same teams as in the previous year with the exception of the National City Bank, whose place is taken by the Buenos Aires Base Ball team, consisting of players located in the city.

PORTO RICO BASE BALL ASSOCIATION.

Under the protection of the Porto Rico Base Ball Association, organized last year, Base Ball has improved considerably, being to-day the common sport of young people over the island. In 1917 the San Juan club, named "All-San Juan," defeated Ponce, Mayaguez and Arecibo clubs, and won the title of champion. The All-San Juan club was best in batting and fielding and owes its success to the direction of its manager, captain and coacher, respectively, J. E. Rosario, A. Cesani and J. E. Rivera, and to the good training methods of Joe Mendez. Standing of the clubs at close of season:

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
All-San Juan	9	2	.818	Mayaguez	7	4	.636
Ponce	7	4	.636	Arecibo	2	9	.181

BASE BALL IN PERU.

Callao and Lima furnished most of the Base Ball in Peru last season. The municipal authorities of both cities donated cups for competition between the clubs, which gave the game added impetus. An outstanding feature of the season was the game played between men of the U.S.S. Marblehead and a picked team from the Callao clubs. Though the sailors won handily, the game was enjoyed by a large crowd, and the receipts from attendance and programmes helped to enrich the funds of the Lima Chapter of the American Red Cross.

ALASKANS PLAY ON A UNIQUE DIAMOND.

Ketchikan claims a unique Base Ball diamond. When players of this southern Alaska city schedule games they always take tide conditions into consideration, for the park is built on the flats below the city, and at high tide the playing ground and lower seats of the grandstand are under water. Games are played at low water after the park has been rolled by the waves. Long games are often called on account of rising tides.

National Base Ball Federation

The National Base Ball Federation, which has to do with the promotion and supervision of amateur and semi-professional Base Ball in the United States, made much progress during 1917 in thoroughly establishing the sandlot game upon a firm basis in such leading centers as Chicago and Detroit; Pittsburgh, Johnstown and New Kensington, Pa.; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus, Toledo, Dayton, Akron and Canton, Ohio; Louisville, Ky.; Wheeling, W. Va.; New Orleans, La., and Birmingham, Ala. More attention was paid to local organization and the standardization of rules, etc., than to expansion, although propaganda was well conducted in Kansas City, St. Louis, Memphis, Minneapolis, St. Paul and other Western cities.

The volunteer enlistments and draft played havoc with the teams that entered the annual inter-city championship series for both the amateurs and semi-professionals. The Norwoods of Cincinnati carried off the premier honors among the semi-professionals, while the Knights of Columbus of Louisville and the Kleschs of Cleveland tied for the amateur honors.

The Federation is now having the co-operation of the National Commission and Secretary John H. Farrell of the National Association. The War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities has requested the Federation to interest its players in the movement to secure sufficient Base Ball supplies for soldiers in the camps.

The affairs of the organization were conducted the past year by the following board: C. C. Townes, president, Cleveland; C. E. Martin, first vice-president, Cincinnati; Sam Karpf, second vice-president, Dayton, Ohio; Tom Nokes, secretary, Johnstown, Pa.; Virgil E. Zetterlind, treasurer, Detroit, Mich.; David Johnston, New Orleans, La.; Frank R. Coates, Toledo, Ohio; Henry M. Tufo, Chicago, and O. C. Seikel, Pittsburgh, Pa. Director Seikel entered the service of the United States Army in October.

The annual meeting was to have been held at Johnstown, Pa., on January 18, but unfavorable weather conditions and railroad congestion prevented.

DETROIT AMATEUR BASE BALL FEDERATION.

With the close of the 1917 season the Detroit Amateur Base Ball Federation ended a year that will live in the annals of amateur history of Detroit as one not only successful, but also a record-breaking year in the number of achievements accomplished. Although this was the second year of the Federation, it was really the first complete season of the only amateur Base Ball organization of the city.

During the early season the organization entertained and dined the Executive Committee of the National Base Ball Federation and followed this up two days later with a "More Base Ball Diamonds" rally. Without any help other than the Base Ball teams of the organization, the amount subscribed by Detroit to the Sailors' and Soldiers' Fund, which was to provide the warriors with all kinds of athletic supplies, was small in comparison to other cities where assistance was given local bodies.

The Base Ball Commission plan was put into effect and the Board of Directors secured a four-story club house at 939 Fourth Avenue and are turning it over to the ball players. Although one of the latest cities to join the National Base Ball Federation, Detroit gains the distinction of being the only city having a ball players' club which will be owned entirely by the ball players of the city.

Some sixty-odd clubs from amongst the best the city boasted in three classes joined their colors with the Federation's. To those who weathered the storms of enlistment and draft and participated in the city elimination series, it can be safely said that the games to decide the best of the Federation's clubs, on an average, were of a higher class of ball than ever staged by amateurs in this city before. Invariably the margin of one and two runs brought home the verdict.

CLASS A.

Nineteen clubs entered the Class A League at the early season bell. The championship went to the Libertys, who, after having lost their first contest, went out and cleaned up on all contenders and finished with a fine record of but a single loss. The Oakdale Club, by a game finish, nosed the Barrys out for second place.

CLASS A STANDING AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Liberty Club	6	1	.857	Horseshoe	6	7	.462
Oakdale	9	2	.818	Burn's Shoe	5	6	.455
Barry's Club	8	2	.800	Bondales	4	6	.400
St. Gerard's	6	3	.667	Strands	3	9	.250
Wisch Club	7	4	.637	Kentucky	3	10	.231
Detroit Cigars	5	3	.625	Myrtle	2	10	.167
Gray's Shop	6	5	.545	Rouge Int.	2	11	.154
Blair's	5	5	.500				

CLASS B.

From the very start the indications pointed to a battle royal for the leadership in the race for the bunting in Class B. Even during the waning part of August six clubs were still in the race with but a game and a half separating the six. The teams finished as follows:

CLASS B STANDING AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Coca Colas	11	3	.786	Waltons	10	6	.625
Merchant Jrs.	11	4	.733	City Hat	6	8	.428
St. Josephs	8	3	.727	Kerwins	5	7	.417
Detroit Bros.	10	4	.714	Kerst & Resler...	6	9	.400
St. Hedwig	10	5	.667	Douglas	5	9	.357
Hudsons	9	5	.643	Clover	2	12	.143

CLASS C.

The Junior League of the organization, which embraced more clubs than either of the two elder leagues, also established a few records for the league in future years to shoot at. The record of the St. John's H. N. S., without doubt, will stand for some time. This club finished in first place by going through the season without losing a game. The Forrest Arrows showed their worth by annexing their last game and took second place away from the St. Gerard Jrs.

CLASS C STANDING AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
St. Johns	9	0	1000	Furtaw Bros.	10	9	.528
Arrows	16	2	.889	Hustlers	8	10	.444
Gerard Jrs.	14	2	.875	Nationals	7	9	.438
Hurons	13	6	.684	Orientals	7	9	.438
Majestic	13	8	.619	Bullock Green	7	10	.412
Coca Colas	10	8	.555	Meteors	6	9	.400
Trumbulls	10	8	.555	Avalons	7	12	.369

OFFICIAL NATIONAL LEAGUE SCHEDULE, 1918

	AT BOSTON	AT BROOKLYN	AT NEW YORK	AT PHILADELPHIA	AT PITTSBURGH	AT CINCINNATI	AT CHICAGO	AT ST. LOUIS
BOSTON.....		April 29,30 May 1,2 May 29,[30,30],31 Oct. 4,*5	April 20,22,23 Aug. *10,12,13 Sept. 30 Oct. 1,2,3	April 16,17,18,19 June 19,20,21,22 Aug. 29,30,31	May 24,25,27,28 July 6,8,9,22 Aug. 21,22,23	May 20,21,22,23 July 18,19,20,21 Aug. 24,25,26	May 11,12,13,14 July 10,11,12,13 Aug. 18,19,20	May 15,16,17,18,19 July 14,15,16,17 Aug. 16,17
BROOKLYN.....	May 7,8,9 June 28,29 July 1,2 Sept. 5,6,7,9		April 16,17,18,19 July 3,14,41 Aug. 29,30,31 Sept. 13	April 20,22,23 June 24,25,26,27 Sept. [2,2],3,4	May 15,16,17,18 July 15,16,17 Aug. 15,16,*17	May 11,12,13,14 July 10,11,12,13 Aug. 18,19,20	May 20,21,22,23 July 18,19,20,21 Aug. 24,25,26	May 24,25,26,27 July 6,7,8,9 Aug. 21,22,23
NEW YORK.....	May 3,4,6 June 24,25,26,27 Sept. [2,2],3,4	April 24,25,26,27 June 19,20,21,22 Sept. 10,11,12		April 29,30 May 1,2 May 29,[30,30],31 Oct. 4,*5	May 10,11,13,14 July 5,10,11,12,13 Aug. 19,20	May 15,16,17,18,19 July 14,15,16,17 Aug. 16,17	May 24,25,26,27 July 6,7,8,9 Aug. 21,22,23	May 20,21,22,23 July 18,19,20,21 Aug. 24,25,26
PHILADELPHIA.	April 24,25,26,27 July 3,[4,4] Sept. 10,11,12,13	May 3,4,6 Aug. 10,12,13,14 Sept. 30 Oct. 1,2,3	May 7,8,9 June 28,29 July 1,2 Sept. 5,6,7,9		May 20,21,22,23 July 18,19,20 Aug. 24,26,27,28	May 24,25,26,27 July 6,7,8,9 Aug. 21,22,23	May 15,16,17,18,19 July 14,15,16,17 Aug. 16,17	May 11,12,13,14 July 10,11,12,13 Aug. 18,19,20
PITTSBURGH....	June 11,12,13,14 Aug. 1,2,3,5 Sept. 21,23,24	June 6,7,8,10 July 23,24,25,26 Sept. 14,16,17	June 1,3,4,5 July 27,29,30,31 Sept. 18,19,20	June 15,17,18 Aug. 6,7,8,9 Sept. 25,26,27,28		April 16,17,18,19 May 5 June 23,24,25,26 Sept. 8,29	April 28,29,30 May 1 Aug. 11,12,13,14 Sept. 1, Oct. 5,6	April 20,21,22,23 June 27,28,29,30 Sept. 9,10,11
CINCINNATI....	June 6,7,8,10 July 24,*25,26 Sept. 14,16,17	June 11,12,13,14 Aug. 1,2,3,5 Sept. 21,23,24	June 15,17,18 Aug. 6,7,8,9 Sept. 25,26,27,28	June 1,3,4,5 July 27,29,30,31 Sept. 18,19,20	April 25,26,27 July 2,3,[4,4] Sept. 4,5,6,7		May 2,3,4 May 28,29,[30,30] Aug. 28,29,30,31	May 6,7,8,9,10 June 20,21,22 Aug. 13,14,15
CHICAGO.....	June 1,3,4,5 July 27,29,30,31 Sept. 18,19,20	June 15,17,18 Aug. 6,7,8,9 Sept. 25,26,27,28	June 11,12,13,14 Aug. 1,2,3,5 Sept. 21,23,24	June 6,7,8,10 July 24,*25,26 Sept. 14,16,17	May 7,8,9 June 19,20,21,22 Aug. 10 Sept. [2,2],3	April 20,21,22,23 June 27,28,29,30 Sept. 1,1[2,2]	April 24,25,26,27 May 5 June 23,24,25,26 Sept. 4,5	April 16,17,18,19 July 2,3,[4,4],5 Sept. 7,8
ST. LOUIS.....	June 15,[17,17],18 Aug. 6,7,8 Sept. 25,26,27,28	June 1,3,4,5 July 27,29,30,31 Sept. 18,19,20	June 6,7,8,10 July 24,*25,26 Sept. 14,16,17	June 11,12,13,14 Aug. 1,2,3,5 Sept. 21,23,24	May 2,3,4 May 29,[30,30],31 Aug. 29,30,*31	April 28,29,30 May 1; Aug. 10,11 Sept. 1,1[2,2] Oct. 5,6	April 24,25,26,27 May 5 June 23,24,25,26 Sept. 4,5	

Figures in brackets denote holidays—morning and afternoon games; Star (*) indicates double header.

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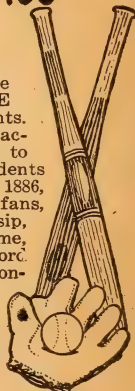


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OFFICIAL AMERICAN LEAGUE SCHEDULE, 1918

	AT CHICAGO	AT ST. LOUIS	AT DETROIT	AT CLEVELAND	AT WASHINGTON	AT PHILADELPHIA	AT NEW YORK	AT BOSTON
CHICAGO		Apr. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 Sept. 4, 5, 6 Oct. 3, 5, 6	May 2, 3, 4, 5 June 24, 25, 26, 27 Sept. 12, 21, 3	April 29, 30 May 1, 12 May [30, 30], 31 Aug. 9, 10, 11, 12	May 15, 16, 17, 18 July 19, 20, 22, 23 Aug. 26, 27, 28	May 10, 11, 13, 14 July 16, 17, 18 Aug. 21, 22, 23, 24	May 20, 21, 22, 23 July 6, 8, 9, 10 Aug. 17, 19, 20	May 24, 25, 27, 28 July 11, 12, 13, 15 Aug. 14, 15, 16
ST. LOUIS	April 16, 17, 18, 19 June 28, 29, 30 July 1 Sept. 7, 8, 9		May 6, 7, 8 May [30, 30], 31 June 21, 22, 23 Sept. 29, 30	April 20, 21, 22, 23 July 2, 3, 4, 5 Sept. 10, 11, 12	May 20, 21, 22, 23 July 6, 8, 9, 10 Aug. 17, 19, 20	May 15, 16, 17, 18 July 19, 20, 22, 23 Aug. 26, 27, 28	May 15, 16, 17, 18 July 16, 17, 18 Aug. 21, 22, 23, 24	May 10, 11, 13, 14 July 16, 17, 18 Aug. 21, 22, 23, 24
DETROIT	April 20, 21, 22, 23 July 2, 3, 4, 5 Sept. 10, 11, 12	April 29, 30 May 1; June 18, 19 Aug. 9, 10, 11, 30, 31 Sept. 1		April 16, 17, 18, 19 June 28, 29, 30 July 1 Sept. 7, 8, 9	May 24, 25, 27, 28 July 11, 12, 13, 15 Aug. 14, 15, 16	May 20, 21, 22, 23 July 6, 8, 9, 10 Aug. 17, 19, 20	May 10, 11, 13, 14 July 16, 17, 18 Aug. 21, 22, 23, 24	May 15, 16, 17, 18 July 19, 20, 22, 23 Aug. 26, 27, 28
CLEVELAND	May 6, 7, 8 June 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 Aug. 31 Sept. 1, 2, 9	May 2, 3, 4, 5 June 24, 25, *26 Sept. 12, 21, 3	Apr. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 Sept. 4, 5, 6 Oct. 3, 5, 6		May 10, 11, 13, 14 July 16, 17, 18 Aug. 21, 22, 23, 24	May 15, 16, 17, 18 July 19, 20, 22, 23 Aug. 26, 27, 28	May 24, 25, 27, 28 July 11, 12, 13, 15 Aug. 14, 15, 16	May 20, 21, 22, 23 July 6, 8, 9, 10 Aug. 17, 19, 20
WASHINGTON	June 14, 15, 16, 17 July 29, 30, 31 Aug. 1 Sept. 26, 27, 28	June 10, 11, 12, 13 July 25, 26, 27, 28 Sept. 22, 24, 25	June 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 Aug. 2, 3, 4, 5 Sept. 19, 21	June 1, 2, 3, 4 July 21 Aug. 6, 7, 8 Sept. 14, 15, 16		May 3, 4, 6 Aug. 10, *12, 13 Sept. 30 Oct. 1, 2, 3	April 24, 25, 26, 27 June 19, 20, 21, 22 Sept. 10, 11, 12	April 29, 30 May 1, 2 May 29, [30, 30], 31 Oct. 4, *5
PHILADELPHIA	June 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 Aug. 2, 3, 4, 5 Sept. 19, 21	June 1, 2, 3, 4 Aug. 6, 7, 8 Sept. 14, 15, 16, 17	June 10, 11, 12, 13 July 25, 26, 27, 28 Sept. 26, 27, 28	June 14, 15, 16, 17 July 29, 30, 31 Aug. 1 Sept. 22, 24, 25	April 19, 20, 22, 23 June 24, 25, 26, 27 Sept. 12, 21, 3	April 29, 30 May 1, 2 May 29, [30, 30]	April 29, 30 May 1, 2 May 29, [30, 30]	April 15, 16, 17, 18 June 19, 20, 21, 22 Aug. 29, 30, 31
NEW YORK	June 1, 2, 3, 4 Aug. 6, 7, 8 Sept. 14, 15, 16, 17	June 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 Aug. 2, 3, 4, 5 Sept. 19, 21	June 14, 15, 16, 17 July 29, 30, 31 Aug. 1 Sept. 22, 24, 25	May 26 June 11, 12, 13 July 25, 26, 27, 28 Sept. 26, 27, 28	April 15, 16, 17, 18 July 3, 14, 4, 5 Aug. 29, 30, 31	May 7, 8, 9 June 28, 29 July 1, 2 Sept. 5, 6, 7, 9	Apr. [19, 19], 20, 22, 23 Aug. 10, 12, 13 Sept. 30 Oct. 1, 2	Apr. [19, 19], 20, 22, 23 Aug. 10, 12, 13 Sept. 30 Oct. 1, 2
BOSTON	June 10, 11, 12, 13 July 25, 26, 27, 28 Sept. 22, 24, 25	June 14, 15, 16, 17 July 29, 30, 31 Aug. 1 Sept. 26, 27, 28	June 1, 2, 3, 4 Aug. 6, 7, 8 Sept. 14, 15, 16, 17	June 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 Aug. 2, 3, 4, 5 Sept. 19, 21	May 7, 8, 9 June 28, 29 July 1, 2 Sept. 5, 6, 7, 9	April 24, 25, 26, 27 July 3, 14, 4, 5 Sept. 10, 11, 12	May 3, 4, 6 June 24, 25, 26, 27 Sept. [22, 22], 3, 4	May 3, 4, 6 June 24, 25, 26, 27 Sept. [22, 22], 3, 4

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OFFICIAL SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION SCHEDULE, 1918

	AT ATLANTA	AT BIRMINGHAM	AT MOBILE	AT NEW ORLEANS	AT CHATTANOOGA	AT LITTLE ROCK	AT MEMPHIS	AT NASHVILLE
ATLANTA		May 6,7 June 29 July 1,2,3 Aug. 12,13,14,15	May 2,3,4,5 June 27,28 July 7 Sept. 1,2,21	April 28,29,30 May 1 June 23,24,25 Aug. 29,30,31	Apr. 19,21; May 12 June 6,7,8,9 Aug. *11 Sept. 8	May [30,30],31 June 1 July 21,22,23 Aug. 22,23,24	June 2,3,4,5 July 18,19,20 Aug. 18,19,20	May 20,21,22 July 14,15,16,17 July 28,29,30
BIRMINGHAM	May 27,28,29 July 11,12,*13 Aug. 26,27,28		April 28,29,30 May 1 June 23,24,25 Aug. 29,30,31	May 3,4,5 June 26,27,28 July 7 Sept. 1,2,21	May 20,21,22 July 14,16,17 Aug. 4,5,6,7	June 2,4,5,6 July 18,19,20 Aug. 18,20,21	May 12,30,31 June 1 July 21,22,23 Aug. 11,16,17	April 19,20,21 June 7,8,9 Aug. 22,23,24 Sept. 8
MOBILE	April 25,26,27 July 8,9,10 July 25,26,*27	April 22,23,24 July [4,4],5,6 Sept. 3,4,5		April 19,20,21 June 7,8,9 Aug. 25,26,27 Sept. 8	June 2,3,4,5 July 22,23 Aug. 18,19,20,21	May 26,27,28,29 July 11,12,13 Aug. 12,13,14	May 22,23,24,25 July 14,15,16 Aug. 22,23,24	May 30,31 June 1 July 18,19,20,21 Aug. 15,16,17
NEW ORLEANS	April 22,23,24 July [4,4],5,6 Sept. 3,4,5	April 25,26,27 July 8,9,10 July 24,25,26,27	Apr. 18; May 20,21 June 29,30 July 1,2,28 Sept. 6,7		May [30,30],31 June 1 July 19,20,21 Aug. 22,23,24	May 22,23,24,25 July 14,15,16,17 Aug. 15,16,17	May 26,27,28,29 June 6 July 11,12,13 Aug. 12,13	June 2,3,4,5 July 22,23 Aug. 18,19,20,21
CHATTANOOGA	April 18,20 May 23,24,25 June 13,14,15 Aug. 10,17	May 8,9,10,11 June 10,11,12 Sept. 6,*7	May 16,17,18,19 June 20,21,22 Aug. 1,2,3	May 13,14,15 June 16,17,18,19 July 29,30,31		April 25,26,27,28 June 28,*29 July 24,25,26,27	April 22,23,24 June 30 July 1,2,3,28 Sept. 3,4	May 26,27,28,29 July 11,12,13 Sept. 1,2,21
LITTLE ROCK	May 16,17,18 June 17,18,19 Aug. 1,2,*3	May 13,14,15 June 20,21,*22 July 29,30,31	May 6,7,8 June 11,12,16 Aug. 4,5,6,7	May 10,11,*12 June 13,14,15 Aug. 9,10,11	May 2,3,4,5 July 8,9,10 Aug. 30,*31		April 19,20,21 May 19,20,21 July 7 Sept. 1,2,21	April 29,30 May 1; June 30 July 1,2 Aug. 25,26,27,28
MEMPHIS	May 13,14,15 June 20,21,*22 Aug. 5,6,7	May 16,17,18 June 17,18,*19 Aug. 8,9,10	May 9,10,11 June 13,14,*15 July 29,30,31	May 6,7,8 June 10,11,12 Aug. 1,2,3,4	April 29,30 May 1 June 24,25,26,27 Aug. 25,26,27	April 18 June 7,8,9 July [4,4],6 Sept. 5,7,8		May 2,3,4,5 July 8,9,10 Aug. 23,30,31
NASHVILLE	May 8,9,10,11 June 10,11,12 Sept. 6,*7	April 18 May 23,24,25 June 13,14,15 Aug. 1,2,3	May 12,13,14,15 June 17,18,19 Aug. 9,10,11	May 16,17,18,19 June 20,21,22 Aug. 6,7,8	May 6,7 July 14,15,6,7 Aug. 12,13,14	April 22,23,24 June 24,25,*26,27 Sept. 3,4	Apr. 25,26,27,28 June 16,23,28,29 July 26,27	

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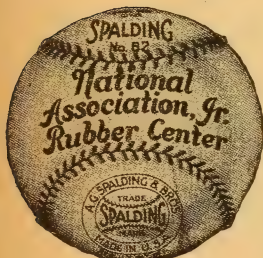
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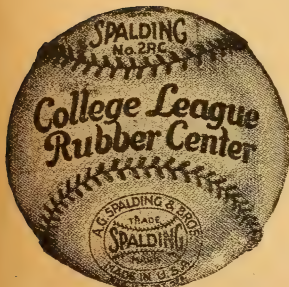
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No. 150H. Spalding Autograph "Old Hickory" Bats. Silver gray stained, hard filled, French polished. 12 models. Ea., \$1.50★\$15.00 Doz.

SPECIFICATIONS of Models furnished in Nos. 150A, 150P and 150H Bats listed above.

MODEL	LENGTH	WEIGHT	MODEL	LENGTH	WEIGHT	MODEL	LENGTH	WEIGHT
150	34 in.	37 to 44 oz.	154	33 in.	36 to 43 oz.	158	34 1-2 in.	37 to 45 oz.
151	32 1-2 in.	35 to 45 oz.	155	32 1-2 in.	37 to 45 oz.	159	33 1-2 in.	36 to 43 oz.
152	34 in.	37 to 44 oz.	156	33 1-2 in.	37 to 44 oz.	160	32 in.	37 to 45 oz.
153	34 in.	37 to 45 oz.	157	33 1-2 in.	35 to 42 oz.	161	34 in.	37 to 45 oz.

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No. 125. Made from finest air-dried, second growth, straight grained white ash, cut from upland timber. Special oil finish hardens with age increasing the resiliency and driving power. Ea., \$1.25★\$12.00 Doz.

Furnished in following models. Mention name of player when ordering.



VIC SAIER Autograph Model

Fairly thin handle, well distributed striking surface. Weights 40 to 44 ounces. Length 34 inches.

BENNIE KAUFF Autograph Model

More tapered than Saier model, good striking surface. Weights from 38 to 42 ounces. Length 33 1-2 inches.

JOHN J. EVERS Autograph Model

Sufficient wood to give splendid driving power. Weights from 40 to 44 ounces. Length 34 inches.

DAVIS ROBERTSON Autograph Model

Longest bat in regular line. Fairly thin handle, even tapered. Weights from 37 to 42 ounces. Length 35 1-2 inches.

ROGER P. BRESNAHAN Autograph Model

Short large handle, well rounded end. Weights from 40 to 44 ounces. Length 32 1-2 inches.

FRED WILLIAMS Autograph Model

Handle slightly thicker than Zimmerman model, good striking surface. Weights from 36 to 42 ounces. Length 34 inches.

MILLER J. HUGGINS Autograph Model

Short small handle, body quite thick. Weights from 38 to 42 ounces. Length 32 inches.

NORMAN ELBERFELD Autograph Model

Specially adapted to small or light men. Weights from 35 to 39 ounces. Length 31 inches.

FRED C. CLARKE Autograph Model

A wonderful all-around model. Weights from 39 to 43 ounces. Length 34 1-2 inches.

HEINIE ZIMMERMAN Autograph Model

Medium small handle and good striking surface. Weights from 40 to 45 ounces. Length 34 inches.

HARRY H. DAVIS Autograph Model

Light weight but well balanced. Weights from 35 to 40 ounces. Length 34 1-2 inches.

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An excellent model. Weights from 37 to 43 ounces. Length 35 inches.

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Comparatively small handle, well balanced. Weights from 40 to 44 ounces. Length 35 inches.

Can also supply on special orders, Donlin, Oakes, and Keeler models.

We require at least two weeks' time for the execution of special bat orders.

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Nos. 125N, 125P, 125T, 125D and 125B made of specially selected second growth northern white ash.

No. 125N. Spalding Natural Finish Ash Bats. Finished plain white, hard filled, French polished. 12 models..... Each, \$1.25★\$12.00 Doz.

No. 125P. Spalding Professional Oil Finished Ash Bats. Finish, hard filled, special oil tempered, hand rubbed, dead smooth surface. 12 special models..... Each, \$1.25★\$12.00 Doz.

No. 125D. Spalding Dark Brown Ash Bats. Stained full length. Hard filled, high French polished. 12 special models. Each, \$1.25★\$12.00 Doz.

No. 125B. Spalding Dark Brown Taped Ash Bats. Very dark brown stained, except 12 in. of handle left natural. Tape wound grip. Hard filled, high French polished. 12 models..... Each, \$1.25★\$12.00 Doz.

SPECIFICATIONS of Models furnished in the Nos. 125N, 125P, 125D and 125B Bats listed above.

MODEL	LENGTH	WEIGHT	MODEL	LENGTH	WEIGHT	MODEL	LENGTH	WEIGHT
N1	31 in.	32 to 39 oz.	N5	34 in.	36 to 44 oz.	N9	34 1-2 in.	37 to 45 oz.
N2	33 in.	34 to 43 oz.	N6	35 in.	36 to 44 oz.	N10	34 in.	36 to 44 oz.
N3	33 in.	35 to 44 oz.	*N7	34 1-2 in.	35 to 43 oz.	N11	35 in.	40 to 48 oz.
N4	33 in.	32 to 40 oz.	N8	34 in.	36 to 43 oz.	N12	35 in.	36 to 44 oz.

*Special Bottle Shaped Model.

No. 125T. Spalding Natural Oil Tempered Ash Bats. Stained yellow, genuine oil tempered, hard filled, hand rubbed to special dead smooth finish. 12 special models..... Each, \$1.25★\$12.00 Doz.

SPECIFICATIONS of Models furnished in No. 125T Bats listed above.

MODEL	LENGTH	WEIGHT	MODEL	LENGTH	WEIGHT	MODEL	LENGTH	WEIGHT
T1	33 1-2 in.	33 to 41 oz.	T5	32 1-2 in.	40 to 48 oz.	T9	33 1-2 in.	41 to 49 oz.
*T2	34 in.	35 to 43 oz.	T6	34 1-2 in.	37 to 45 oz.	T10	35 in.	40 to 48 oz.
T3	35 in.	36 to 44 oz.	T7	34 in.	39 to 47 oz.	T11	34 in.	34 to 41 oz.
T4	34 1-2 in.	34 to 42 oz.	T8	33 in.	41 to 49 oz.	T12	35 in.	37 to 45 oz.

*Bottle Shaped.

No. 100S. Spalding "All-Star" Ash Bats. Yellow stained, mottle burnt, hard filled, high French polished. Good quality second growth white ash. Supplied in twelve special models similar to those in No. 150A, but usually lighter in weight..... Each, \$1.00★\$10.00 Doz.

No. 100M. Spalding New Special College Ash Bats. Special oil tempered, natural finish, hard filled, taped eight inches on handle. Fine quality second growth white ash. Supplied in twelve special models similar to those in No. 125N, but usually lighter in weight. Ea., \$1.00★\$10.00 Doz.

No. 100X. Spalding New Special High School Ash Bats. Hard filled, stained black, high French polished. Fine quality second growth white ash. Models similar to No. 125N..... Each, \$1.00★\$10.00 Doz.

No. 100Y. Spalding Special National Association Ash Bats. Yellow stained, hard filled, two-thirds of bat light flame burnt, French polished. Fine grade second growth white ash, taped four inches on handle. Supplied in twelve models similar to No. 150A, but usually lighter in weight..... Each, \$1.00★\$10.00 Doz.

No. 100Z. Spalding League Special Ash Bats. Green stained, mottle burnt, hard filled, French polished. Fine grade second growth white ash. Supplied in twelve models similar to those in No. 150A, but usually lighter in weight..... Each, \$1.00★\$10.00 Doz.

No. F. Spalding Hardwood Fungo Bat. 38 in. long, thin model, professional oil finish..... Each, \$1.00

We carry in stock a line of bats of assorted lengths and weights at 50c., 25c. and 15c. Send for Catalogue.

We do not guarantee bats against breaking.

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No. 10-0. "World Series." Finest selected brown calfskin. King Patent Felt Padding, leather laced back and special "Stick-on-the-Hand" strap and brass buckle fastening. Each, \$12.00

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Brown calfskin throughout. Patented Molded Face and hand-formed pocket. Padded with best hair felt; patent laced back; leather lace; leather strap and brass buckle fastening. Each, \$11.00

No. 7-0. "Perfection." Best quality brown leather. Padding of hair felt. Patent laced back and thumb; leather lace; leather strap and brass buckle fastening. Heel of hand piece felt lined. Leather bound edges.

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No. 6-0. "Collegiate." Molded face. Special olive-colored leather. King Patent Felt Padding; laced back and thumb; strap-and-buckle fastening. Heel of hand piece felt lined. Leather bound edges. Each, \$9.00

No. OK. "OK Model." Semi-molded face. Brown leather face, back and finger-piece, oak colored side-piece. Felt padding, patent laced back and thumb; leather lace. Leather strap and brass buckle fastening. Each, \$8.00

No. 5-0. "League Extra." Molded face. Special tanned buff-colored leather, felt padding; strap-and-buckle fastening at back; laced at thumb; laced back. Heel of hand piece felt lined. Leather bound edges.

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No. 4-0. "League Special." Molded face. Special brown leather; hand formed felt padding, laced at thumb; patent laced back; strap-and-buckle fastening at back. Heel of hand piece felt lined. Leather bound edges.

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No. O. "Interstate." Brown leather face and finger piece; leather back and side piece; strap-and-buckle fastening; patent laced back; leather lace. Heel of hand piece felt lined.....Each, \$4.50

No. OA. "Inter-City." Special tanned brown leather face and finger piece. Leather lace. Strap-and-buckle fastening; patent laced back.....Each, \$4.00

No. 1S. "Athletic." Smoked leather face and finger piece, brown leather side piece, patent laced back, leather lace; strap-and-buckle fastening....Each, \$3.50

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No. 1C. "Back-Stop." Special gray leather face and finger piece; oak colored leather side piece. Strap-and-buckle; patent laced back, leather lace. Each, \$3.00

No. 1D. "Champion." Black leather face and finger piece; brown leather side. Patent laced back with leather lace; strap-and-buckle fastening. Each, \$2.50

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No. SS. "Leaguer." Made with shorter "Cadet" fingers than in other gloves. We might really call it a special "shortstop" glove, although an all around style and is equally suitable for any infield player. Best quality buckskin, welted seams and leather lined. Each, \$5.50

No. PXL. "Professional." Finest buckskin obtainable. Heavily padded around edges and little finger. Extra long to protect the wrist. Leather lined. Welted seams. In regular and "Cadet" fingers. Each, \$5.50

No. PXN. "Professional." Fine quality buckskin. Similar to No. PXL, but has special "no button" back. Each, \$5.50

No. XLW. "League Special." Specially tanned calfskin. Padded with felt. Extra long to protect wrist. Leather lined. Welted seams. Each, \$5.00

No. 2W. "Minor League." Smoked horsehide. Professional model; leather lined; welted seams. Each, \$5.00

No. 2Y. "International." Special quality smoked horsehide; professional style, specially padded little finger; welted seams. Full leather lined. Each, \$4.50

No. PX. "Professional." Finest quality buckskin. Leather lined. Properly padded according to ideas of some very prominent players. Welted seams. Each \$4.50

No. 2RL. "Intercollegiate." Black leather. Full leather lined. Laced at wrist to adjust padding. Leather welted seams. Each, \$4.00

No. 3X. "Semi-Pro." Gray buck tanned leather. A very large model. Correctly padded; welted seams. Leather lined. Each, \$3.50

An extra piece of felt padding is enclosed with each King Patent Glove.

All of above gloves are made with Diverted Seam (Pat. March 10, 1908), and have web of leather between thumb and first finger which can be cut out if not required.

Made in Rights and Lefts. When ordering for Left Handed Players Specify "Full Right."



No. VXL

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SPALDING INFIELDER'S GLOVES

No. XL. "Club Special." Special white tanned leather; laced at wrist to adjust padding; welted seams; leather lined. Ea., \$3.50

No. 3XR. "Amateur." Black tanned leather; laced at wrist to adjust padding; welted seams. Leather lined. Each, \$3.25

No. 4X. "Association." Brown leather, specially treated. Laced at wrist. Welted seams; leather lined. Each, \$3.25

No. 11. "Match." Professional style; special tanned buff colored leather; welted seams; correctly padded; leather lined. Each, \$3.00

No. MRL. "Fielders' Choice." Good black tanned leather, welted seams. Laced at wrist to adjust padding. Leather lined. Ea., \$2.75



No. ML. "Diamond." Special model, very popular. Made of smoked leather, properly padded, full leather lined. Each, \$2.75

No. MO. "Ours." Made of selected oak tanned leather, leather welt and binding. Full leather lined. Each, \$2.50

No. XT. "Defender." Men's size. Oak tanned leather, welted seams. Laced at wrist to adjust padding. Palm leather lined. Each, \$2.25

No. XR. "Champion." Black tanned leather, welted seams; correctly padded. Leather lined. Each, \$2.25

No. XS. "Practice." Good quality pearl tanned leather; well finished; welted seams; full leather lined. Each, \$2.00

No. 15. "Regulation." Men's size. Brown tanned leather, padded; welted seams; leather lined. Each, \$1.75

No. 15R. "Regulation." Men's size. Black tanned leather, laced at wrist for padding adjustment; leather lined. Each, \$1.75

No. 15W. "Mascot." Men's size. Oak colored leather, correctly padded, with inside hump; leather lined. Each, \$1.50

No. 13. "Interscholastic." Youths' size. Oak tanned brown leather, professional model, padded; welted seams; palm leather lined. Ea., \$1.25

No. 17. "Youths'." Good size; special brown tanned leather; nicely padded; inside hump; palm leather lined. Each, \$1.00

No. 16W. "Star." Good size; white chrome tanned leather; welted seams; correctly padded; palm leather lined. Each, \$1.00

No. 17X. "Old Scout." Good size; brown colored leather face with olive canvas back and lining; correctly padded. Each, 75c.

No. 31X. "The Winner." Olive colored leather face with canvas back; felt padded. Each, 50c.

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SPALDING BASEMEN'S MITTS



No. AAX

No. AAX. "First Choice." "Broken-In" Model. Special leather prepared so that It Holds Its Shape. Ready to put on and play, no breaking in necessary. King Patent Padding. Laced entirely around mitt, including thumb. Leather lace. Strap reinforcement at thumb.... Each, \$8.00

No. ABX. "Stick on the Hand." The "Stick-on-the-Hand" construction will prove of wonderful assistance. Laced, except around thumb and heel, leather lace; strap-and-buckle adjustment at thumb. Each, \$8.00

No. AXP. "World Series." Finest white tanned buck; leather lacing around mitt, including thumb; strap-and-buckle fastening. Leather strap support at thumb. King Patent Padding..... Each, \$7.00

No. BXP. "World Series." Finest selected brown calfskin; leather lacing; strap-and-buckle fastening. Leather strap support at thumb. King Patent Padding..... Each, \$7.00

No. BXS. "League Special." Selected brown calfskin, bound with brown leather. Leather laced, except heel; leather strap support at thumb; strap-and-buckle fastening..... Each, \$6.50

No. BXB. "Well Broke." Brown horse hide, bound with black leather. Leather laced, except thumb and heel. Strap-and-buckle adjustment at thumb. Special strap "Stick-on-the-Hand," buckle at back. Each, \$5.50

No. BXR. "Right Here." Selected black horse hide, bound with brown leather. Leather laced, except thumb and heel. Strap-and-buckle adjustment at thumb. Special strap "Stick-on-the-Hand," with buckle at back..... Each, \$5.50

No. CO. "Professional." Selected calfskin, specially treated. Correctly padded; leather laced, except at heel. Strap-and-buckle fastening. Each, \$5.00

No. CD. "Red Oak." Oak colored leather with leather binding. Leather laced, except at thumb and heel, leather strap support at thumb. Strap-and-buckle fastening..... Each, \$4.50

No. CX. "Semi-Pro." Face of specially tanned smoke color leather, back of firm tanned brown leather, laced all around, except heel; extra well padded at wrist and thumb. Strap-and-buckle fastening. Each, \$3.50

No. CXS. "Amateur." Special oak colored leather. Correctly padded; laced, except at heel. Strap-and-buckle fastening. Each, \$3.00

No. CXR. "Amateur." Black leather face, back and finger-piece. Padded; laced, except at heel. Strap-and-buckle fastening. Each, \$2.50

No. DX. "Double Play." Oak tanned leather; laced all around, except at heel. Strap-and-buckle fastening. Nicely padded. Each, \$2.00

No. EX. "League Junior." Black leather face, laced except at heel. Suitably padded. Strap-and-buckle fastening..... Each, \$1.50

All Styles Made in Rights and Lefts

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SPALDING TAILOR-MADE BASE BALL UNIFORMS

SPALDING "WORLD SERIES" UNIFORMS

(Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.)

No. 0. Single suit..... \$20.00 Net price to clubs ordering for Entire Team, suit. \$16.50

SHIRT.	PANTS.	CAP.	BELT.	STOCKINGS.	COLORS OF MATERIAL.
Any style. Style A. Style B. Style C. or Convertible Collar. See our catalogue.	Either tape or elastic bottoms; tunnel belt loops no extra charge.	Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, Brooklyn or Boston styles. See our catalogue.	Solid leather belt No. 400 Black.	No. 1R Plain or No. 1RO Striped.	White Gray with Small Blue Check Blue Gray Gray with Line Navy Stripe White with 1/8-inch Navy Stripe Gray with 1/8-inch Navy Stripe

SPALDING "LEAGUE" UNIFORM

No. 1. Single suit..... \$17.00 Net price to clubs ordering for Entire Team, suit. \$14.00

SHIRT.	PANTS.	CAP.	BELT.	STOCKINGS.	COLORS OF MATERIAL.
Any style. Style A. Style B. Style C. or Convertible Collar. See our catalogue.	Either tape or elastic bottoms; tunnel belt loops no extra charge.	Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, Brooklyn or Boston styles. See our catalogue.	No. 800, Tan or Black.	No. 1R Plain or No. 1RC, Striped.	White with 1/8-inch Navy Stripe Blue Gray Gray with 1/8-inch Navy Stripe Gray with Line Navy Stripe Brown Gray Dark Gray

SPALDING "MINOR LEAGUE" UNIFORM

No. M. Single suit..... \$12.50 Net price to clubs ordering for Entire Team, suit. \$10.00
Put out originally by us as a special uniform for some of the more prominent minor league teams. Heavy weight material,
nearly all wool.

SHIRT.	PANTS.	CAP.	BELT.	STOCKINGS.	COLORS OF MATERIAL.
Any style. Style A. Style B. Style C. or Convertible Collar. See our catalogue.	Either tape or elastic bot- toms; tunnel belt loops no extra charge.	Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, Brooklyn or Boston styles. See catalogue.	No. 725, Tan or Black	No. 3R Plain or No. 3RO Striped.	Gray with White Stripe Gray with Navy Stripe White with 1/8-inch Navy Stripe. Brown Gray with Green Stripe. Gray with Green and White Stripes Blue Gray with Broad Navy Stripe Gray with 1/8-inch Brown Stripe

SPALDING BASE BALL UNIFORMS

SPALDING "COMMERCIAL LEAGUE" UNIFORM*

No. X. Excellent material, variety of patterns. Single suit, **\$8.50** Net price to clubs ordering for Entire Team, suit, **\$7.50**

SHIRT.	PANTS.	CAP.	BELT.	STOCKINGS.	COLORS OF MATERIAL.
Button front. Any style collar except convertible	Plain.	Plain. Philadelphia style or New York style, same color as in uniform See catalogue.	No. 755 Leather	No. 3R plain or No. 3RO Striped	Blue Gray Brown Gray Brown Gray with Navy Stripe Blue Gray with Navy Stripe Gray with Green Stripe White with Navy Stripe Gray with Broad Navy Stripe Steel Gray with Medium Green Stripe

SPALDING "CLUB SPECIAL" UNIFORM*

No. 3. Good quality flannel. Well finished. Single suit, **\$7.00** Net price to clubs ordering for Entire Team, suit, **\$6.00**
A most excellent outfit for amateur clubs.

Button front. Any style collar except convertible	Plain.	Philadelphia style or New York style, same color as material in uniform.	No. 755 Leather	No. 3R Plain or No. 3RO Striped.	White Yale Gray Gray White with Navy Stripe Cadet Blue with Navy Stripe Brown Gray with Navy Stripe Light Blue Plaid with Brown Stripe
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SPALDING "AMATEUR SPECIAL" UNIFORM*

No. 4. Single suit, **\$6.00** Net price to clubs ordering for Entire Team, suit, **\$5.00**
Good quality material, very well made.

Button front. Any style collar except convertible	Plain.	Plain, Phila. style or New York style, same color as material in uniform.	No. 755	No. 4R Plain or No. 4RO Striped, but in stock colors only.	Blue Gray Light Gray Brown Gray Brown Gray with Green Stripe White with Navy Stripe Gray with Navy Stripe Yale Gray with Purple Stripe Gray with 1/8-inch Navy Stripe Gray with Green Stripe
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SPALDING "JUNIOR" UNIFORM

No. 5. Made for boys and youths clubs. Single suit, **\$4.00** Net price to clubs ordering nine or more uniforms, suit, **\$3.50**
Will stand a great deal of wear. One letter only furnished on shirts. Extra charge for all lettering on caps.

Style A only, button front, with A style collar, same color as material in uniform.	Plain.	Plain, Phila. style, same color as goods in uniform. See catalogue.	No. 5 web.	No. 4R Plain or No. 4RO Striped, but in stock colors only.	Light Gray Brown Gray White with Navy Stripe Gray with Navy Stripe Brown Gray with Red Stripe Gray with White Stripe
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*No extra charge for lettering shirts. Extra charge for all lettering on caps.

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SPALDING CATCHERS' MASKS

No. 14SF. "Super-Protected" Wires in this mask support each other and are arranged according to an entirely new principle of mask construction. Eye opening is straight across with "Diamond" point wired protection. Extra ear wiring and patented steel spring head strap adjustment.....Each, \$8.50

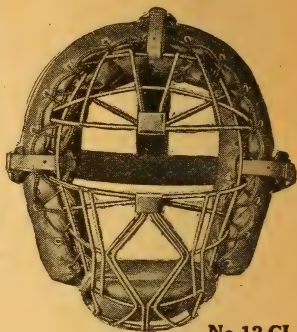
No. 12-CL. "Double Diamond," Has special truss supported frame besides double wiring at point where greatest strength is needed. Padding of new design. Diamond shaped opening in front of mouth.....Each, \$7.50

No. 11-0D. "Safety First," Double Wire Frame, Open Vision, Electric Welded. No question about safety with this mask. Double wiring adds little to ordinary weight of a mask. Properly padded. Circular opening in front... Each, \$7.50

No. 10-0W. "World Series," Special electric welded, "Open Vision," black finish frame, including wire ear guards and circular opening in front. Weight is as light as consistent with absolute safety; padding made to conform to the face with comfort.....Each, \$6.50

No. 4-0. "Sun Protecting," Patent leather sunshade, protects eyes without obstructing view. "Open Vision," electric welded frame of finest steel wire, heavy black finish. Diamond shaped opening in front. Fitted with soft chin-pad; improved design hair-filled pads, including forehead pad, and special elastic head-band; soft chin-pad... Each, \$6.00

No. O-P. "Semi-Pro" League. "Open Vision," electric welded best black annealed steel wire frame. Special continuous pads, leather covered; soft forehead and chin-pad; elastic head-band.... Each, \$4.00



No.12-CL

"Regulation League" Masks

No. O-X. Men's size. "Open Vision," electric welded frame, finished in black. Leather covered pads, including forehead pad, molded leather chin-strap; elastic head-band..... Each, \$2.50

No. OXB. Youths' "Open Vision," electric welded frame, black finish. Improved padding; molded leather chin-pad..... Each, \$2.50

No. A. Men's. Electric welded black enameled frame. Leather covered pads, soft forehead and chin-pad..... Each, \$1.50

No. B. Youths'. Electric welded black enameled frame, similar in quality throughout to No. A, but smaller in size..... Each, \$1.25

No. X. Electric welded black enameled frame. Canvas covered pads; elastic head-strap, leather chin-piece..... Each, \$1.00

SPALDING UMPIRES' MASKS

No. 5SD. "League." Hard to show in a cut just how good this mask is. No umpire in professional leagues should be without one... Each, \$10.00

No. UO. "Super-Protected." Wiring of face portion is similar to that on our No. 14SF Catchers' Mask. Fitted with extra padded chin protection and folding padded ear pieces..... Each, \$7.00

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SPALDING BASE BALL SHOES

Sizes and Weights of No. FW Shoes

Size of shoes 5 6 7 8 9
Weight per pair 18 oz 18½ oz 19 oz 20 oz 21 oz
The Lightest and Best Base Ball Shoes ever made.

No. FW. "World Series" Selected Kangaroo leather uppers, finest white oak leather soles. Hand sewed, bench made; strong, soft laces. Pr. \$10.00★\$108.90 Doz.

Owing to lightness and fineness of this shoe it is suitable only for fastest players, but as a light weight, durable shoe we recommend No. 30-S.

No. 30-S. "Sprinting" Selected leather uppers, finest white oak leather soles. Strongly made, yet light in weight. Hand sewed and bench-made shoes. Strong laces. Pr. \$10.00★\$108.00 Doz.

No. 31UP. Special Umpires' Shoes. Solid box toe and outside padded tongue. Uppers of selected leather, white oak leather soles, best quality base ball cleats. To order only..... Pair, \$10.00★\$108.00 Doz.

No. 31CP. For Catchers. Otherwise same as No. 31UP. Special orders only..... Pair, \$10.00★\$108.00 Doz.

No. OS. "Club Special" Sprinting. Carefully selected leather; substantially constructed. Sprinting style flexible soles. Pair, \$7.50★\$84.00 Doz.

No. 35. "Amateur Special" Good quality leather, machine sewed, High point carefully tempered carbon steel plates, hand riveted to heels and soles..... Pair, \$4.50★\$48.00 Doz.

No. 37. "Junior" Leather shoes, made on regular base ball shoe last. Plates hand riveted to heels and soles. Excellent shoes for the money but not guaranteed..... Pair, \$3.50★\$36.00 Doz.

Juvenile Base Ball Shoes

No. 38. Special boys' size lasts; similar to those that we use in our regular men's shoes. Good quality material throughout and steel plates. Furnished in boys' sizes, 12 to 5, inclusive, only. Pr., \$3.00★\$33.00 Doz.

SPALDING "WORLD SERIES" CATCHERS'

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

BODY PROTECTORS

No. 5P. Padded style, not inflated. Patented June 22, 1909; August 24, 1909. Canvas cover, laced at sides, permitting readjustment of padding as desired. Special body strap..... Each, \$10.00

No. 4-0. Inflated style. Extra strong tan covering. Special shoulder padding, laced to permit readjustment of padding as desired. (Patented November 24, 1903)..... Each, \$10.00

No. 4P. Padded style, not inflated. Similar to No. 5P, but closed at sides instead of laced..... Each, \$7.50

No. XP. Padded style, not inflated. Brown canvas covered. Each, 5.00

No. RP. Ribbed and padded style, not inflated. Brown canvas covered. Each, \$3.50

No. YP. Youths'. Ribbed and padded style, not inflated. Brown canvas covered..... Each, \$2.00

The prices printed in italics opposite items marked with ★ will be quoted only on orders for one-half dozen or more. Quantity prices NOT allowed on items NOT marked with ★

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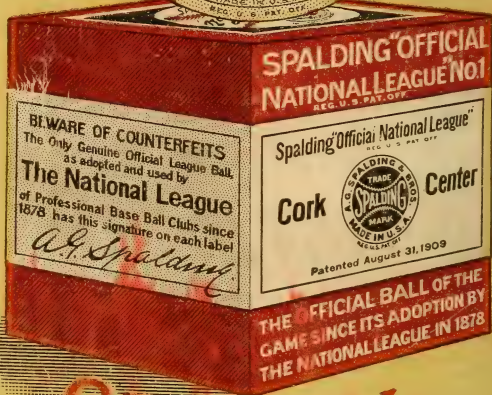
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